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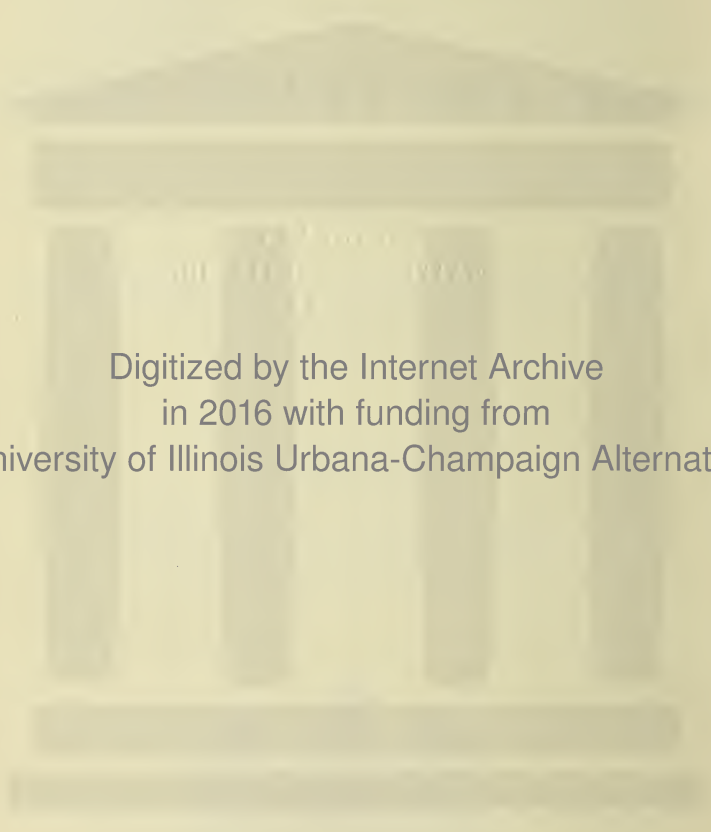
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THE
Board of Trade Journal
OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES
AND

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

January 1888.

[No. 18.]

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

THE STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The following memorandum has been prepared for the *Journal* by the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade:—

The returns received by the Labour Correspondent from various trade societies, for the closing month of the year, indicate a still further improvement in the state of the general labour market. These fully bear out the general rumours of change for the better lately prevalent, and are themselves confirmed by the favourable character of this month's trade and navigation returns, just issued. Twenty societies, with an aggregate membership of 196,487, have reported. Of these members 13,711 were out of work, a proportion of 6·9 per cent. This is not only an improvement on the figures of the previous month, but is in favourable contrast to those of the corresponding month of 1886, when, for the same societies, with practically the same membership, the total of unemployed was 17,095, a proportion of 8·7 per cent. The final month of the year is generally the dullest, industrially, but the December of 1887 is in this respect exceptional, as, in most trades, it brings with it signs of promise for 1888. Other seven societies, while not able to furnish specific figures, speak generally as to the state of their respective trades, and account for over 50,000 workmen. The general remarks for the whole of the 27 societies may be summed up as follows:—16 show trade to be improving, 1 very good, 1 rather worse, 5 very dull, and 4

irregular. Those which show improvement are the shipbuilding trade, the various branches of the iron and engineering trades connected therewith, the cotton spinning, cabinet making, upholstery, cigar making, pottery, glass, and printing trades, the latter, in London especially, being very good. The building trades are somewhat affected for the worse by the winter season with its broken weather and short days. The coach making, hosiery, clothing, and boot and shoe trades are dull. The coal trade in Durham and South Wales is described as steady and improving, but in Northumberland trade is dull, and several pits are working half-time only. In West Cumberland the pits are fairly employed at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ days a week. In the Scottish coal districts there are no unemployed, but work is very irregular, and in Ayrshire the average is not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ days a week. In the coal trade dulness of business is met by reduced time of working, and thus large discharges of men seldom occur. The general outlook is considered hopeful. Several long standing disputes have been settled and the current year seems, from these reports, to open under more favourable conditions than did its predecessor.

THE DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT ACT, 1887, 50 & 51 VICT.
CHAPTER 57.

This Act came into operation on the 1st of January 1888. Its principal object is to secure the registration of every deed of arrangement, as defined by section 4, made by a debtor for the liquidation of his affairs.

An important feature of the Act is a provision that failure to register a deed of arrangement within seven clear days after the first execution thereof by the debtor or any creditor shall render such deed void.

The mode of registration of a deed is analogous to the registration of a bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money, and the Registrar of Bills of Sale is the registrar for the purposes of the Act.

In England, the office for registration is the Bills of Sale Department of the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature; and, subject to the provisions of the said Act, and to any rules made thereunder, any person is entitled at all reasonable times to search the registers on payment of one shilling, or such other fee as may be prescribed.

SEA FISHING COLLISIONS.

Towards the end of last May, two smacks belonging to Hull, when trawling in the neighbourhood of the North Sea coast of Denmark, fouled the fishing gear of some Danish long-line boats, which was thus in part carried away or damaged. The Danish fishermen reported the injuries to the authorities of their own

country, and the complaints were forwarded to the Consul-General for Denmark at Hull, who brought them to the notice of the Board of Trade.

The Board directed that investigations should be held; and these tended to show that, whilst there might have been infractions of the fishery regulations established by British law, there had been no intention of inflicting damage. In the circumstances, the Board inquired of the Consul-General whether he would acquiesce in the complaints being met by the payment of compensation for the damages caused. This suggestion was accepted, and the amounts claimed as compensation by the Danish fishermen, which were not large, have been paid by those interested in the English smacks.

The prompt settlement of these claims elicited an expression of satisfaction on the part of the Consul-General.

The advantage to fishermen and boat-owners of settling amicably claims for damages in cases of this nature, thus avoiding the prejudice and expense connected with the legal proceedings which might otherwise be involved, is obvious.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A decree, dated the 15th November last, has been issued by the King of the Belgians, giving effect throughout Belgium to the provisions of the International Copyright Convention recently concluded between this country and Belgium, France, Germany, Hayti, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and Tunis.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES IN ITALY.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information that the Italian Ministry of Public Works will invite tenders in the present month for the construction by private firms of the railway lines from Messina to Cerda and from Evoli to Reggio, the latter including various branch lines. The competition will take place by *licitazione privata*; that is to say, tenders can only be submitted by such firms or parties who are known to and invited by the Government authorities.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION AT MUNICH.

A communication has been received from the Foreign Office enclosing copies of the prospectus, regulations, &c. of an International and Jubilee Art Exhibition to be held in Munich, from June 1st till the end of October 1888. Applications to exhibit must be forwarded before the 15th March 1888.

[Copies of the prospectus, regulations, &c. may be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.]

NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER DANUBE.

A notice was issued by the European Commission of the Danube on the 28th November last, respecting the navigation of the Lower Danube by vessels over 200 feet in length. The following is a copy of the notice in question:—

“The large and increasing dimensions of the sea-going vessels sent up the river, and their not being provided with the necessary apparatus for river navigation, forming the principal cause of the strandings which occur in the Lower Danube, the European Commission of the Danube requests the owners and managers of vessels over 200 feet in length not to send them up river unless they are provided with steam-steering gear and auxiliary rudders, and at the same time calls their attention to the provisions of Articles 30, paragraph 1; 66, paragraph 1; 69 and 70 of the Regulations for the Navigation Police of the Lower Danube.”

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch, dated the 14th December, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Galatz, enclosing a translation of the amended articles of the Regulations for the Police and Navigation of the Lower Danube. This translation, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 27th December, may be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade.

THE MARKING OF SWISS WATCH-CASES INTENDED FOR
EXPORTATION TO ENGLAND.

The following is a translation of a decree of the Swiss Federal Council now in force, relative to the marking of watch-cases intended for exportation from Switzerland to England:—

“1. For watch-cases of gold bearing the standard mark 18 c. or 0,755, or those two marks together, and for watch-cases of silver bearing the standard mark 0,935, or sterling silver 0,935 marking is obligatory. The standard marks must be encircled.

“2. Gold and silver watch-cases intended for England, and having one of the above standard marks, can only receive the official stamp when the assaying performed upon each of them has proved that as much in their entirety as in their separate and united parts, including the caps, they are in reality of the standard indicated, under reservation of the dispositions of Article 4 of the Regulations of 17th May 1881, relative to the external ornamentation.

“The stamping of the rings is obligatory.

“3. The manufacturer who presents for stamping watch-cases intended to be exported to England, must make express mention of the same upon the declaration required by Article 2 of the Regulations of 17th May 1881.’

II.--QUARANTINE NOTICES.

RUSSIA.

A telegram, dated 16th December, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, states :—" Quarantine on arrivals at " Odessa from Sardinia re-introduced ; quarantine on arrivals " from Messina abolished."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 28th December, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg :—" Quarantine on arrivals from Sardinia has been raised."

SWEDEN.

A despatch, dated 14th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, states that by a notice, dated 9th December, the Swedish Board of Trade declared the Italian districts of Latium, Campania, and Calabria free from cholera.

DENMARK.

A despatch, dated 11th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that in consequence of the prevalence of contagious maladies in Chili, Florida, Jamaica, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, the Minister of Justice has added these countries to the list of those arrivals from which are subject to inspection, and has made the usual prohibitory order about imports therefrom.

Quarantine against ships arriving from ports in Sicily and Sardinia, and Italian ports situated between Cape Ste. Maria de Leuca and Cape Misène, also from ports in Austro-Hungary, has been abolished, as has also the usual prohibitory order concerning imports therefrom.

FRANCE.

A despatch, dated 21st December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, notifies the cessation of quarantine in French ports against Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily, with the exception of Messina, arrivals from which undergo an observation of 24 hours in the Mediterranean ports, and medical inspection in those of the Atlantic Ocean and English Channel.

A despatch, dated 23rd December, has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, notifying the cessation of quarantine in French ports against arrivals from Malta.

A despatch, dated 24th December, has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, notifying the cessation of quarantine in Algerian ports against arrivals from continental Italy and Sardinia. Steamers arriving from Sicily still remain subject to seven days' observation, and sailing vessels to five days.

A despatch, dated 29th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, notifies the cessation of quarantine measures in French ports against arrivals from Messina.

NETHERLANDS.

According to a despatch, dated 9th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at The Hague, Malta has been declared free from cholera from the 8th December.

A despatch, dated 25th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at The Hague, states that in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in Havannah that port has been declared to be infected.

GREECE.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 10th December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens:—"Arrivals from Messina and from Italian peninsula, from Gaeta to Cotrone, free from 5th December."

AUSTRIA.

According to a note, dated 9th December, from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, the observation of seven days against arrivals from Sicily has been abolished in Austro-Hungarian ports, and a medical visit substituted.

The following is a translation of a notice, dated the 17th December last, issued by the Maritime Government of Trieste, respecting arrivals from Malta:—

"Vessels arriving from the Island of Malta will be subjected for the future in Austrian ports to a medical visit and disinfection, when they have had a clean voyage and arrive under normal circumstances. But if this is not the case, the facts must be laid before the Imperial-Royal Marine Governor, who will take such steps as he thinks fit.

"The present order is applied to those vessels which had to undergo the reserve of observation of six days in consequence of the circular of the 8th August of this year, which is hereby rescinded."

PORTUGAL.

A despatch, dated 21st December, has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, stating that the ports of the Island of Sicily are declared free from cholera.

TURKEY.

A telegram, dated 23rd December, has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that:—"Quarantine against Sardinia is abolished, commencing with departures from 15th December, and medical visit substituted by measure continues to be applied to arrivals from all ports of Italy, Sicily, and Malta."

MOROCCO.

According to a despatch, dated 22nd December, from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, the Morocco Board of Health have decided to admit to free pratique at Moorish ports arrivals from the ports of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta, with clean bills of health.

CHILI.

A despatch, dated 10th November last, from Her Majesty's Minister at Santiago, states that the *Diario Oficial* of the 9th November contained a notice from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the passes of the Cordillera leading to Mendoza have been closed by the Argentine authorities, with the exception of Uspallata, immediately behind Aconcagua, where a station is to be established for sanitary inspection, and that the Colombian ports on the Pacific, the chief of which is Panama, have been temporarily closed to vessels arriving from Chili.

These measures have been adopted in consequence of reports of the re-appearance of cholera in the interior of Chili.

SAN SALVADOR.

A despatch, dated the 22nd November, has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at San Salvador, stating that all Salvadorian ports are closed against vessels coming from Chili.

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Mails for Japan and China viâ San Francisco.

The following are the dates appointed for the despatch of the mails for Japan and China by way of San Francisco during the next few months:—

By the packets leaving Queenstown—

January 26; February 5, 16, 26; March 8, 18, 25; April 5, 15, 26; May 6, 17, 27; June 3, 14. For the packets leaving San Francisco respectively on February 1, 11, 21; March 3, 13, 24; April 3, 12, 21; May 1, 12, 23; June 2, 12, 21, 30.

Parcel Post to Malta, viâ Italy.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight will, on and from the 1st January, be received every week-day at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Malta, *viâ* Italy as well as *viâ* Gibraltar.

The following are the special regulations and conditions to be observed:—

Rates of Postage.—For a parcel not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight, 2s. 10d.

N.B.—Although the route *viâ* Italy is more direct, parcels for Malta will still be sent *viâ* Gibraltar if prepaid at the following rates:—

For the first pound, 8d. For each pound or fraction of a pound additional, to 11 lbs., 6d.

Dimensions.—No parcel sent *viâ* Italy must exceed 2 ft. in length, or 4 ft. in length and girth combined.

Forbidden Articles.—No parcel which contains dangerous articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases), gold or silver articles, jewellery or other articles of exceptional value, tobacco, sea salt, plants or parts of plants, pork, bacon, &c., or any contraband article or substance, will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain a letter or matter of the nature of a letter.

In other respects the regulations for the transmission of parcels to Malta *viâ* Gibraltar will apply to the transmission of parcels to Malta *viâ* Italy.

Mails for the West Coast of Africa.

The following table shows the principal ports at which the mail packets leaving Liverpool every Saturday for the West Coast of Africa will call, on each voyage, during the first quarter of the year 1888:—

On every voyage:—Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Sherbro, Kroo Coast, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Forcados.

On the voyages of January 7, 21, February 4, 18, March 3, 17, 31 :—Madeira, Teneriffe, Monrovia, Grand Bassam, Quitta, Jellah Coffee, Akassa, Opobo.

On the voyages of January 14, 28, February 11, 25, March 10, 24 :—Goree, Dakar, Bathurst (Gambia), Grand Bassa, Half Jack, Salt Pond, Addah, Benin, Brass, Bonny, New Calabar.

On the voyages of January 14, February 11, March 10 :—Sinoe.

Mails will be forwarded, as opportunities offer, to Ahgwey, Anamaboe, Appam, Assinie, Axim, Bageida, Bay Beach, Cape Palmas, Chama, Danoe, Dix Cove, Elmina, Grand Popo, Isle de Los, Lavanah, Little Popo, Porto Seguro, Pram Pram, Secondee, Sulymah, Whydah, and Winnebah; but these places are not given above, as the dates on which the West Coast packets will call at them cannot be fixed in advance.

Packets will leave Liverpool for the South-West Coast of Africa on every third Wednesday, and will call at the under-mentioned ports :—

Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Goree, Kroo Coast, Accra, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Cameroons, St. Thomas, Eloby, Gaboon, Loango, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, Loanda, on the voyages of January 18, February 8, 29, March 21.

Mails will also be forwarded, as opportunities offer, to Cape Lopez, Fernan Vaz, N'Gove, Nyanga, Sette Cama, Mayumba, Kabenda, Muculla, Mussera, Nova Redonda, Benguela, and Mossamedes.

Mails for the Falkland Islands.

During the next few months, mails for the Falkland Islands, both direct from Dartmouth and *via* Punta Arenas by Pacific packet, will be made up in London, and will arrive at Port Stanley as follows :—

Leaving London on the evening of the 7th February (11th February, supplementary) and 3rd April (7th April, supplementary), leaving Punta Arenas respectively on the 17th March and 12th May, and arriving at Stanley on the 19th March and 14th May.

Leaving London on the evening of the 10th March, leaving Dartmouth on the 12th March, and arriving at Stanley on the 13th April.

Parcel Post to the West Coast of Africa.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight will, on and from 1st January 1888, be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Bathurst (Gambia), Sierra Leone, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Quittah, and Lagos. Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight will also be accepted for transmission to the Cameroons.

Parcels for Sierra Leone, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos will be despatched from Liverpool every Saturday morning, parcels for Quittah every other Saturday morning, commencing on the 7th January, and parcels for Bathurst every other Saturday morning, commencing the 14th January, by the vessels of the British and African Steam Navigation Company and the African Steamship Company.

Parcels for the Cameroons will be forwarded from London to Hamburg every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, for transmission to the Cameroons by German steamer.

In the reverse direction, parcels from the places above mentioned will be conveyed to this country by the same routes. They will be distributed by means of the Inland Parcel Post.

The following are among the special regulations and conditions to be observed :—

Rates of Postage.—To Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Quittah, and Lagos, not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 9d.; for each pound or fraction of a pound additional, 9d. To the Cameroons, for a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 3s. 2d.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 3s. 8d.

Dimensions.—The dimensions allowed will be the same as those for the Inland Parcel Post, viz., greatest length, 3 ft. 6 ins.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

Parcels for the Cameroons, however, must not exceed 2 ft. in any direction.

Customs Declaration.—Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any post office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected on delivery.

Forbidden Articles.—No parcel containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, live animals, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases), or any contraband article or substance, will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or a letter or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the parcel. Parcels for the Cameroons must not contain any letters whatever.

Parcel Post to Beyrout.

On and from the 1st January 1888, parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight will be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to the British Post Office, Beyrout, *via* Port Said.

Parcel mails for the British Post Office, Beyrout, will be made up in London every Wednesday morning, for conveyance to Port

Said by the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

In the reverse direction, parcel mails from Beyrout will be conveyed to this country by the same line of steamers. They will be brought to London, and the parcels distributed by means of the Inland Parcel Post.

The following are among the special regulations and conditions to be observed:—

Rates of Postage.—Not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 1s. 11d.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight, 2s. 10d.; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, 3s. 9d.

Dimensions.—The dimensions allowed will be the same as those for the Inland Parcel Post, viz., greatest length, 3 ft. 6 ins.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

Customs Declaration.—Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any post office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's name and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected on delivery.

Forbidden Articles.—No parcel containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, live animals, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases), firearms, tobacco, salt, or any contraband article or substance, will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or a letter or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the parcel.

Parcel Post to French Colonies and Settlements, the Danish West Indies, and the Dutch East Indies.

On and from the 1st January 1888, parcels were to be accepted at any post office for transmission to the following places:—

French colonies or settlements:—

Tripoli, Tunis, Senegal, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, Diego Suarez, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Cochinchina, New Caledonia, Annam, and Tonquin.

Austrian and French post offices in Turkey:—

Alexandretta, Caifa, Candia, Canée, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Moisina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni de Média, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem, and Philippopolis.

Danish West Indies:—

St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

Dutch East Indies :—

Batavia, Padang, Samarang, and Sverabaya.

The general regulations of the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post will be applicable to parcels for the places above mentioned.

Mails for Newfoundland (Winter Service)

After the departure from Queenstown of the packet of the 4th January 1888, the direct mail service to Newfoundland was to cease for the winter; and, until further notice, the mails will be forwarded to Halifax by the Canadian packet from Londonderry.

The mails for Newfoundland will be made up in London on alternate Thursday evenings, commencing on the 19th of January 1888, and will be transferred at Halifax to local steamers proceeding to Newfoundland.

On each occasion mails will be made up in Ireland on the day after they are made up in London.

Mails for British Honduras.

Mails for British Honduras will be despatched from London, *via* Queenstown and New Orleans, on the evenings of the under-mentioned days during the year 1888 :—

January 21st; February 1st, (supplementary) 4th, 11th, 22nd, (supplementary) 25th; March 3rd, 14th, (supplementary) 17th, 24th; April 4th, (supplementary) 7th, 14th, 25th, (supplementary) 28th; May 5th, 16th, (supplementary) 19th, 26th; June 6th, (supplementary) 9th, 16th, 27th, (supplementary) 30th; July 7th, 18th, (supplementary) 21st, 28th; August 8th, (supplementary) 11th, 18th, 29th; (supplementary) September 1st, 8th, 19th, (supplementary) 22nd, 29th; October 10th, (supplementary) 13th, 20th, 31st; (supplementary) November 3rd, 10th, 21st, (supplementary) 24th; December 1st, 12th, (supplementary) 15th, 22nd.

Mails will also be made up at Dublin on the following day in each case. Each of the mails described as “supplementary” will be despatched on the chance of overtaking the steamer conveying the previous Wednesday’s mails from New Orleans.

Parcel Post with Jamaica (Maximum Limits of Size extended).

On and from the 2nd January 1888, the dimensions allowed for parcels sent by parcel post to Jamaica were to be extended to :—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.; thus removing the exception which has hitherto prevailed in the case of parcels for Jamaica.

The rates of postage on parcels for Jamaica are :—For the first pound, 9d.; for each pound or fraction of a pound additional, 9d.

Mails for New Zealand.

Mails for New Zealand will continue to be despatched from London alternately by the Colonial service *via* San Francisco and by direct steamers from Plymouth, during the remainder of the year 1888, as shown below. No correspondence for the Colony is sent *via* Brindisi, unless specially superscribed to that effect.

The Colonial contract for the San Francisco service lapses in November next.

Via San Francisco (Wednesday evening): — 25 January, 22 February, 21 March, 18 April, 16 May, 13 June, 11 July, 8 August, 5 September, 3 October.

Via Plymouth (Friday evening):—10 February, 9 March, 6 April, 4 May, 1 June, 29 June, 27 July, 24 August, 21 September, 19 October, 16 November, 14 December.

Parcel Post to Spain (via France).

Parcels not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight can now be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Spain, *via* France.

Parcel Post to Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight can now be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores.

IV.—TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

Modified Regulations for Customs Formalities at Inland Custom Houses.

According to the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 30th November last, the following Customs formalities must be fulfilled at Russian inland Custom houses:—

Each consignment by goods train from a foreign country must be accompanied by a bill of lading and a way-bill in triplicate. A copy of each of these documents is sent to the consignee; the other two accompany the merchandise. On the arrival of a train at the Customs house the railway employé must deliver to the Customs officials the bills of lading and way-bills enclosed in a sealed cover, and containing a detailed list of the merchandise in each waggon. The above-mentioned documents must contain the addresses of the consignor and consignee, as well as detailed descriptions of the nature, weight, kind of packing, and value of the merchandise. After verification, the bills of lading are immediately sent by the Customs to the chief office. Any merchandise with marks or description of packing not corresponding to the descriptions in the bill of lading is considered as being not declared. A period of 15 days is, however, allowed the railway officials for the presentation of documents explaining these errors in description. Merchandise not accompanied by way-bills or bills of lading are subject to a fine corresponding to 10 per cent. of the amount of the Customs duty payable by the consignee. If the merchandise not provided with documents is not claimed by the consignee within a year, it is considered as contraband. If there is an error in the statement of the number of packages, the same company is liable to a fine according to the presumed weight (gross) of the packages missing or exceeding the number given.

The redemption of the merchandise from the Customs requires the presentation of the original way-bill by the consignee, by his proxy, or by the agent of the carrying company. The Customs duties must be paid at the frontier when there are no Customs warehouses at the place of destination, or if the sender makes an express declaration to that effect on the way-bill.

With respect to merchandise and luggage forwarded by express train, they are subject to a Customs inspection, without any delay, on the arrival of the train. The Customs officials responsible for the inspection must, first of all, demand from the travellers the declaration of the articles subject to Customs duty. Complaints of travellers must be made by the latter in a special book, which may be obtained at the station. Packages and luggage not declared are considered as contraband. If, however, it is

asserted, on the inspection of the non-declared luggage, that they only contain the effects of travellers exclusively intended for personal use, those articles are not subject to a fine.

The new regulations further enjoin as much to the railway officials as to the Customs officers not to impede the regular carriage of the merchandise by unnecessary formalities.

GERMANY.

Increased Duties on Importation of Cereals and Milling Products.

According to the French *Bulletin de Statistique* for the month of December last, the rates of import duty on cereals and milling products were increased by vote of the Reichstag on the 17th December last. The following statement shows the new rates of duty now levied (having come into operation on the 1st January of this year) and those formerly in force:—

NOTE.—*Kilogramme* = 2·204 *lbs. avoirdupois*; *Mark* = 1*s.*

| Articles. | Duties per 100 kilos. | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| | Former. | New. |
| | Mks.Pf. | Mks.Pf. |
| Wheat - - - - - | 3·00 | 5·00 |
| Rye - - - - - | 3·00 | 5·00 |
| Oats - - - - - | 1·50 | 4·00 |
| Buckwheat - - - - - | 1·00 | 2·00 |
| Beans, peas, &c. - - - - - | 1·00 | 2·00 |
| Barley - - - - - | 1·50 | 2·25 |
| Maize and Syrian dari - - - - - | 1·00 | 2·00 |
| Malt (barley and oats malted) - - - - - | 3·00 | 4·00 |
| Yeast - - - - - | 42·00 | 65·00 |
| Starch, dextrine, gluten, arrow-root, sago, and tapioca - - - - - | 9·00 | 12·50 |
| Macaroni - - - - - | 10·00 | 13·50 |
| Preparations of grains and dried vegetables (principally grains hulled and crushed), oatmeal, semolina, flours, and common articles for use in baking - - - - - | 7·50 | 10·50 |

FRANCE.

Free Importation of Wheat intended for the Manufacture of Sea-biscuits.

A decree, dated the 10th December last, was published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 16th December, authorising the importation, free of duty, of wheat intended for the manufacture of sea-biscuits. The following is a translation of the principal articles of the decree in question:—

“Art. 1. Foreign wheat, of whatever description or origin, may be imported temporarily free of Customs duty through all

Custom houses, for the manufacture of sea-biscuits, under the conditions determined by the law of the 5th July 1836.

“Art. 2. There will be required to be re-exported or placed in bond, within a period of six months, 75 kilogrammes of sea-biscuits of good quality for 100 kilogrammes of wheat.”

The Statistical Tax on Sumac in Bark, Leaves, or Twigs.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 17th December last, the following decision was given by the French Government on the 5th November last:—

“The benefits of the decision of the 15th September 1879, by the terms of which the statistical tax on sumac in powder is levied at the rate of 10 centimes per 1,000 kilogrammes, are extended to sumac in bark, leaves, or twigs.”

Impending New Duty on Heavy Oils.

Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, in a memorandum on an impending new duty on heavy oils, dated the 19th December last, says:—

“I would draw attention to the 24th Article of the Budget resolution as drafted by the chairman of the French Budget Committee, which declares:—

“‘Heavy oils and residues of petroleum, schists, and other mineral oils (excepting coal tar and coal oils), shall be charged on import into France and Algeria with the following duties:—

“‘Heavy oils and *goudrons* of petroleum, of schists, and other mineral oils (*a.*) of the country of import, 12 francs per 100 kilos. net; (*b.*), of other origin, 17 francs per 100 kilos. net.’

“The present duty on these oils is 6 francs per 100 kilos.”

Prolongation of the Surtax on Sugar.

According to a circular of the *Direction Générale des Douanes*, dated the 20th December last, the surtax of 20 per cent. imposed on all sugars, of whatever origin, a notification of which appeared on page 13 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for July last, which should have expired on the 1st January of this year, is prolonged to the 31st of March next.

Imposition of Export Duty in Gaboon and French Congo.

By a decree of the President of the French Republic, dated the 24th October last, articles exported from the territories of the Gaboon and French Congo are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Reduction of Export Duty on Rice in Cochin-China.

According to a report, dated the 25th November last, from Mr. C. F. Tremlett, Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon, the export duty on rice was, from the 1st December last, to be reduced to 15 cents per picul.

SWITZERLAND.

Modifications in Customs Tariff.

With reference to the notification that appeared on page 18 of the July (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, respecting a Bill which had been presented to the Federal Assembly for the purpose of revising the present Customs Tariff of Switzerland, a communication, under date of the 23rd December last, has been received from Mr. C. Conway Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, stating that the revised tariff has now been finally settled by both Chambers of the Federal Assembly. A detailed statement, showing the modifications effected, will be published in the next number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff have been given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of November last:—

Insect powder (*Raoul Crémieux à Avignon*).—Category 18. Duty, 2 francs per quintal.

Schweinfurt green.—Category 36. Duty, 3 fr. 50 c. per quintal.

With reference to Category 47*a*, the decision given in June last, and published at page 127 of the August number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, which was to the following effect, is annulled:—Rhenish wine bottles, of glass, half-white, artificially coloured red-brown by means of manganese.

Carboys of common glass, black, brown, green, or greenish-coloured (semi-white), covered with wicker-work of osier, barked, split, &c.—Category 71. Duty, 8 fr. per quintal.

Steel teeth for harrows, imported at the same time as the machines for which they are intended.—Category 105. Duty, 4 fr. per quintal.

Steel teeth for harrows, imported separately.—Category 130. Duty, 7 fr. per quintal.

“Asbestine” (asbestos waste, in powder).—Category 160. Duty, free.

Articles of cement ornamented, not painted.—Category 172. Duty, 1 fr. 50 c. per quintal.

Cocoa-nut fat in boxes or tubs.—Category 259. Duty, 1 fr. per quintal.

Packing-paper, bearing the printed name, address, &c. of trade houses.—Category 269*a*. Duty, 7 fr. per quintal.

Carboys of common glass, black, brown, green, covered with plaits of straw.—Category 355. Duty, 3 fr. 50 c. per quintal.

Ostrich feathers, not worked, neither dyed nor dressed.—Category 390. Duty, 7 fr. per quintal.

PORTUGAL.

Prohibition of Importation of Colonial Bronze Coin.

A despatch dated the 5th December last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, enclosing copy and translation of a Royal decree, dated the 1st December, prohibiting the importation into Portugal or the adjacent islands of any Colonial bronze coin. The following is a copy of the translation of the decree in question:—

“Whereas it is expedient to prevent the newly-coined bronze coins introduced into the transmarine provinces from being brought, as well as any other false coins of the same metal, into the mother country, and thus increase the stock of such coins which are already in circulation therein, and thereby affect commercial transactions: I am pleased to prohibit the importation of any such coins (the coinage of which was sanctioned in virtue of the Law of May 31st, 1882) into any of the districts of the continental part of the kingdom or of the adjacent islands.”

Per-centage for Tare on Imported Sugar Casks.

By a Royal decree, dated the 9th December last, the per-centage for tare on casks containing sugar in any condition, except sugar in tablets (*em fôrmas*), is raised from 10 to 12 per cent.

Increase of the Duty on Tobacco Imported into various Portuguese Colonies.

Note.—Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois.

A despatch, dated the 5th December last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, transmitting copies and translation of a Royal decree of the 1st December, raising the Customs duties on tobacco imported from foreign countries into the Portuguese colonies, with the exception of Ambriz, Congo, Cape Delgado, Goa, and Macao. The following is an extract from the translation in question:—

“Art. 1. Tobacco imported from foreign countries through the Custom houses of the provinces of Cape de Verde, Guinea, San Thomé, and Principe, Angola—with the exception of the Custom houses of Ambriz and of the fiscal stations in the district of Congo—Mozambique, with the exception of the Custom house in the district of Cape Delgado and of Timor, shall pay the duties set forth in the annexed schedule.

“Art. 2. All tobacco exported from the Custom houses of Lisbon or of Oporto and imported through any of the Customs houses mentioned in Art. 1 shall pay the rates of duty which are at present in force in the aforesaid transmarine Custom houses.

“All tobacco exported from any of the Custom houses referred to in Art. 1 to any other of the said Custom houses, and imported

therein, shall pay in the latter 20 per cent. of the amount of duty fixed in the said schedule.

“Art. 3. Tobacco that may already be warehoused in any of the said transmarine Custom houses, or that may be at sea on its way to any of the same Custom houses at the date of this decree, is to be cleared on payment of the duty to be levied in accordance with the respective law now in force.

“*Schedule.* Import duties on tobacco from foreign countries in the Portuguese colonies above referred to :—

“Tobacco in the leaf (*em rama*), unmanufactured, 1,800 reis (8s.) per kilogramme; tobacco, in cigars or manufactured in any way, 3,600 reis (16s.) per kilogramme.”

New Export Duties in Portuguese Districts of the Congo.

The following is a translation of a Royal decree, which was published in the *Diario do Governo* of the 30th November last putting into force a tariff of export duties on certain African products in the Portuguese district of the Congo :—

“Art. 1. The under-mentioned specific duties as laid down in the annexed schedule, signed by the Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, *ad interim*, for Marine and Colonies, which forms an integral part of this decree, shall be levied on the African products mentioned in the said schedule on their exportation from the ports of the district of the Congo.

“Art. 2. The Governor-General of the province of Angola in Council shall at once issue the necessary regulations for carrying this decree into effect.

“Art. 3. Any legislation in opposition thereto is hereby revoked.

“The Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, *ad interim*, for Marine and Colonies, shall accordingly carry out this decree.”

Schedule of Export Duties leviable in the new district of the Congo to which reference is made in the first article of the decree having the force of law—of this date.

| Products. | Per 100 kilos. |
|--|----------------|
| India-rubber - - - - - | - 3'600 |
| Coffee - - - - - | - 2'400 |
| Cocoa-nut (Palma-christi seed) “ <i>Coconate</i> ” | - '200 |
| Gum copal - - - - - | - 1'200 |
| “ <i>Mancarra</i> ” and other oleaginous seeds | - '200 |
| Ivory - - - - - | - 9'000 |
| Palma-christi oil - - - - - | - '400 |

The Six per cent. Import Tax.

With reference to the notification on p. 254 of the September (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 24th December last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre,

Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, enclosing copies and translation of a decree explanatory of the additional tax of 6 per cent. to be levied on the amount of all taxes and receipts into the Treasury. The following is a copy of the translation in question :—

“Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether the additional tax of 6 per cent., established in virtue of the Law of April 27, 1882, and abolished by the Law of the 16th of August of this year (1887), as regards import and export duties, ought to be levied or not on merchandise liable to the 2 per cent. *ad valorem* tax for works on harbours and bars, as mentioned in Tariff B., and to which reference is made in the first article of the preliminary instructions of the tariff which is now in force; His Majesty the King taking into consideration that the additional tax in question ought to be levied upon all the receipts into the Treasury not excepted from its operation in virtue of the law by which it was established, or of any subsequent law that may expressly provide such exception, is hereby pleased to declare, with a view to the settlement of the doubts which have arisen, that the aforesaid additional tax is to be levied on the importation of the several articles of merchandise mentioned in Tariff B. above referred to, but all such merchandise comprised within the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce with France, in all cases in which the treaty may be applicable, is alone to be excepted from this rule.

SPAIN AND BELGIUM.

Prolongation of Commercial Treaty between Spain and Belgium.

According to a decree published in the *Gaceta de Madrid* for the 25th November last, a Convention was signed at Madrid on the 23rd July last, by which the Commercial Treaty concluded between Spain and Belgium on the 4th May 1878 is prolonged until the year 1892.

ITALY.

Production of Ship's Manifests on entering Italian Ports.

With reference to the notification on pp. 597–8 of the December (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 25th December last, has been received from Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, enclosing copy and translation of a note which he had received from Signor Crispi, stating that the fine has been maintained in the case of the “Alethea,” but that it has been remitted in the case of the “Helen Otto,” and pointing out that the law under which the fine was imposed is Article 55 of the Customs Law of the 11th of September 1862.

TURKEY.

Importation of Butter.

The *Moniteur Belge* of the 16th of December, states that in order to prevent the danger to public health which results from the consumption in the Ottoman Empire of adulterated butters, the Sublime Porte has decided that for the future, products of this nature, arriving from abroad, will be examined at the Custom house itself, by inspectors belonging to the Imperial Faculty of Medicine, and will not be allowed to pass into trade unless they are pronounced to be chemically pure.

UNITED STATES.

Drawback on Bags manufactured from Imported Material.

The following is a copy of a circular issued by the United States Treasury Department on the 28th November last, respecting the drawback on bags manufactured from imported material:—

“The twelfth paragraph of Circular No. 77, of June 3rd, 1885 (Synopsis 6950), which provides that an entry covering exportations of bags mentioned in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of that circular, must be filed within *thirty* days after the clearance of the exporting vessel or vessels, is hereby so amended as to require such entry to be filed within *sixty* days after the clearance.”

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs Law of the United States, were given by the United States Government during the month of November last:—

Boxes containing imported water-colours, which upon investigation are found to consist of cheap wooden boxes with sliding covers and wooden partitions, and openings for the cakes of paint, cups, and brushes, and to be the usual boxes in which such merchandise is imported, are held to be exempt from duty as “coverings,” under the provisions of section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883.

Carpenters’ and smiths’ pincers, pliers, hand-vices, nippers, compasses, auger-bits, and also corkscrews and nut-crackers, all of which upon investigation are found to have been manufactured of iron and steel by a process of forging or hammering to the shape required for their further manufacture, and to be welded with steel where required, and then ground, filed, smoothed, and

polished, are held, inasmuch as they are not specially enumerated, to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 216, for "manufactures, articles, or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron [or] steel."

Linen corset-laces with small metal tips or tags are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 334 for "manufactures of flax," &c., it being held that the quantity of metal connected with such articles is too insignificant to control their classification.

It is held that on the importation of so-called silver ore containing copper, the copper is dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound, under the provision in section 186, which prescribes that copper in the form of ores shall pay a duty of 2½ cents per pound.

Moulding-sand, so-called, which upon investigation was found to be imported in the crude state, is held to be exempt from duty, under the provisions of the free list, No. 638, for "crude minerals, not advanced in value or condition," &c.

"Capadastras" and zither rings, being complete parts of musical instruments, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 469 for "musical instruments of all kinds," and Treasury Department's previous ruling of March 13, 1880.

Eyelets for shoes, consisting of small brass rings intended to be set into the uppers of gaiter shoes, for the purpose of lacing them, cannot be considered as buttons, either by assimilation or otherwise, and, being otherwise unenumerated, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 216 for "manufactures, articles, or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of metal."

Upon a further and more thorough investigation, it is ascertained that the fabric mentioned in the Treasury Department's decision of the 17th October (*see* p. 601 of the December number of the *Board of Trade Journal*) as "linseed-oil bagging" is neither commercially known as bagging nor capable of being used for the same purpose as bagging, but that it is commercially known and sold as "press-cloth," and is used by candle manufacturers, chemists, oil manufacturers, &c., for filtering purposes, expressing oil, &c.; whereupon the Department revokes said decision, and decides that the said fabric, which is sometimes composed of camel's hair and sometimes of wool, worsted, &c., should be classified under the provisions of Schedule K., and subjected to the rates of duty therein prescribed for such manufactures.

Plain uncoloured india-rubber tubing, which has not undergone any other or further process of manufacture to constitute it as parts of artificial flowers, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 454 for "articles composed of india-rubber."

Fresh-water eels which have been pickled and removed from the pickle and placed in dry flour barrels are, on importation, dutiable, under section 279, as "fish, pickled, in barrels."

So-called "phosphozone," which bears a registered label and trade mark, and is recommended as a "chemical food" to invigorate the nerves and brain, is dutiable as a proprietary preparation under section 99, and the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, as set forth in Synopsis 7574.

Coriander seed, being an aromatic seed, not in itself edible, and in a crude state, is exempt from duty, under section 636, and previous rulings of a different tenor are modified accordingly.

On the exportation of ingot copper extracted from imported sulphur ores, which ores pay duty at the rate of 75 cents per ton on the total weight, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the pure copper contained therein, drawback can only be paid at the single rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the pure copper, less the legal retention of 10 per cent., and no return of any portion of the duties of 75 cents per ton should be made.

Frames of paintings for permanent exhibition under the provisions of section 2509 of the Revised Statutes Act of March 3, 1883, are free of duty.

It is held that the provisions of the free list, No. 759, for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations specially imported in good faith" for the use of certain societies, do not entitle musical instruments to free entry when imported by such institutions.

Tin-plate scraps resulting from the manufacture of imported plates into various articles are not entitled to drawback upon exportation, under the provisions of section 3019 of the Revised Statutes.

Agate rollers which are finished ready for use, by the hand or with a machine, for dressing leather, and which are not specially enumerated in the Tariff Acts, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, under the provisions of section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, for "articles manufactured in whole or in part," &c.

Certain newspaper cuttings albums, which have a printed cover and index, and also printed numbers and lines on each page, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, by assimilation to blank books, under the provisions of section 385, for the last-mentioned articles.

Gilt, silvered, and fancy leaves, used in the ornamentation of confectionery, &c., are held to be dutiable, by assimilation, at the rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem*, under the provisions of section 429, for "artificial flowers, or parts thereof."

Certain steel plates of octagon shape, varying from $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, intended for manufacture into circular saws, are held to be dutiable at the rate of two cents per pound and one cent per pound additional, making three cents per pound in all, under the last clause of paragraph 177, Schedule C, which prescribes that "on steel circular-saw plates there shall be paid

one cent per pound, in addition to the rate provided in this Act," which rate is two cents per pound.

Certain card-baskets made of iron wire, with printed paper centres, the wire not being nickel-plated, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 216, for "manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of metal."

Certain lead imported in the form of granules, which assimilates to pig-lead in the uses to which it can be applied, and differs only in form and shape, is held to be dutiable at the rate of two cents per pound, under and by virtue of section 2499 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, as "lead, in pigs," under paragraph 189, Schedule C.

Regulations respecting Appraisement of Goods before Sale.

According to a circular of the Treasury Department, dated the 9th December last, Article 1022 of the General Regulations under the Customs and Navigation Laws of the United States of 1884 is amended, by inserting after the word "entry," in the ninth line thereof, the words "as well as the actual home value at the time of examination;" so that such article shall read as follows:—

ARTICLE 1022. Before any such goods shall be sold as aforesaid, they must be duly appraised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at the port, or, if there be none, by two merchants, to be designated and sworn by the Collector for that purpose. Such appraisers will ascertain and report the foreign market value of the goods at the date of exportation in the principal markets of the country whence exported, without any allowance for subsequent depreciation or appreciation in such value, and including in the dutiable value of such goods all charges and expenses required by law to be added on entry, *as well as the actual home value at the time of examination.* The appraisers will also ascertain and report the quantity of goods in each package or lot appraised.

Amended Regulations respecting the Disposition of Unsaleable Unclaimed Goods.

According to a decision of the United States Treasury Department, dated the 28th November last, Article 1029 of the General Regulations, under the Customs and Navigation Laws of the United States of 1884, is amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:—

"After each sale those goods which remain unsold for want of bidders shall be examined by the collector and appraiser, and if found to be of no commercial value shall be dropped, and a certificate to that effect made out and forwarded with the account of sales."

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Commercial Treaty.

A despatch, dated the 4th January, has been received from the Foreign Office, stating that the duration of the existing commercial arrangements between Spain and the United States has been prolonged, in order to allow further time for commercial negotiations, for a period of six months, namely, to the 30th of June next.

CANADA.

Customs Decisions.

Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories in the printing of calicoes, and for no other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada), may be admitted to entry free of Customs duty upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry that such copper rollers are specially imported for use in the printing of calicoes, and further, that the said rollers will not be used, sold, or disposed of for any other purpose.

Anthracite coal dust is, in future, to be admitted free of Customs duty. Glove leather, not being either buck, deer, or antelope, as mentioned in item 276, Schedule A., of the Revised Statutes, c. 33, but being the hide of what is known as the water hog, and tanned in imitation thereof, and not distinguishable therefrom except by an expert, will pay, in future, the duty as provided by item 276, viz., 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ECUADOR.

Modifications in Customs Tariff and Laws.

With reference to the notification on p. 478 of the November number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a communication under date of the 4th November last has been received from Mr. G. Chambers, Her Majesty's Consul at Guayaquil, stating that the sixth paragraph of clause 41 of the law of 1886 was revoked under the new Act. This paragraph exempted mining machinery, tools, quicksilver, and other substances and apparatus destined for the working of mines, from duties, and the consequence of the repeal of this clause is that the said articles will in future pay duties in accordance with the existing tariff.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Abolition of Export Duties.

The Hon. F. J. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, writing on the 7th December last, says that, among the provisions of the Budget for 1888, which has just passed the Legislature, is one for the abolition of all export duties in the Argentine Republic.

TRINIDAD.

Exemption of Machinery from Duty.

According to a communication, dated the 19th December last, from the Government Statistician of Trinidad, an Ordinance was passed on the 14th of November last, exempting from import duty machinery of every description, to be driven by steam, hydraulic, electric, or wind power, and all parts of such machinery; also steam engines and any part of a steam engine, and engine boilers and parts thereof.

MALTA.

Importation of Cattle from Asia Minor.

By an order of the Governor, dated the 9th December last, the importation of cattle into Malta from Asia Minor is prohibited, and the introduction of wool, hides, skins, horns, bones, and hoofs from that country is also prohibited.

BARBADOS.

Repeal of Import Duty on Gunpowder.

The following clauses of Act No. 18 of the Session 1887-88 of the Legislature of Barbados, deal with the repeal of the import duty on gunpowder:—

Clause II. In this Act gunpowder shall mean and include blasting powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and all other explosive matter whatsoever; and merchants' gunpowder shall mean gunpowder not being the property of the Imperial Government; and powder hulk shall mean the hulk "Kallisto," or such other hulk as shall be set apart by the Government for the storage of merchants' gunpowder.

XIII. That part of Table A. of Schedule A. of "The Trade Act, 1878, Amendment Act, 1883," which relates to duties on gunpowder, is hereby repealed, and such duties shall hereafter be included in the fees to be paid for the storage of gunpowder in the powder hulk.

XIV. The word "gunpowder" in the list of articles enumerated in section 77 of "The Trade Act, 1878," as entitled to drawback, is hereby eliminated.

V.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following is a statement of the rates of import duty now levied under the New Customs Tariff of South Australia.

Note.—The following rates of Customs duty do not apply to the Northern Territory, where the old duties still remain in force.

| Articles. | | Rates of Duty. | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Acetic acid : | | | | |
| Containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity - | per lb. or pt. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. of acidity - | " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Acid—nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic - | per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer; cider and perry; limejuice aerated and limejuice cordials, not spirituous - | per gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Animals, living, viz.: | | | | |
| Horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies over the age of six months, except in saddle or harness - | each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams - | " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sheep - | " | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pigs - | " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fish (dried and salted), and sardines (except in pickle or brine); milk (preserved) and compounds thereof; paraffin and mineral wax; stearine - | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bacon; butterine; cheese; coffee, roast or ground; fancy soap; ham - | " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Barley - | per bushel | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beeswax; candied fruits; chocolate; cocoa, manufactured; confectionery; fruit, dried (except dates, currants, raisins); gunpowder, sporting; honey; jams; jellies; mustard; nuts (except cocoanuts); pork (in pickle); preserves - | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Biscuits; blue; butter; candles; curled hair; currants | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dates; fish, preserved (except sardines); fish paste - | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Preserved fruit - | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Fruit pulp - | " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Glue; maccaroni; meat, preserved; pepper; raisins - | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Soap (other than fancy) - | " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Soap (extract of); soap and washing powders; spices; starch; soup, preserved - | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Twines and cord, including fishing lines (except sewing or seaming twines); vegetables, preserved vermicelli - | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|-------------------|
| Boots and shoes, except india-rubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.: | £ s. d. |
| Men's No. 6 and upwards - - - - - per doz. pairs | 1 13 0 |
| Youths' Nos. 2-5 - - - - - " | 1 1 0 |
| Boys' Nos. 7-1 - - - - - " | 0 17 6 |
| Women's No. 3 and upwards, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots - - - " | 0 19 6 |
| Girls' Nos. 11-2, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots - - - " | 0 16 0 |
| Girls' Nos. 7-10, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots - - - " | 0 11 6 |
| Cards, playing - - - - - per doz. packs | 0 6 0 |
| Carriages : | |
| Tilburys ; dog carts ; gigs ; Boston chaises ; and other two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces - - - - - each | 10 0 0 |
| Express wagons and wagons for carrying goods, and single or double seated wagons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces - - - - - " | 15 0 0 |
| Hansom cabs ; safety, single, and double seated wagons, wagonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops - - - - - " | 20 0 0 |
| Omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers - - - - - " | 40 0 0 |
| Barouches ; broughams ; mail phaetons ; drags - - - - - " | 50 0 0 |
| Cement - - - - - per barrel | 0 2 0 |
| Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root) ; coffee and substitutes therefore mixed with chicory or coffee - - - - - per lb. | 0 0 6 |
| Coffee, raw - - - - - " | 0 0 3 |
| Hops - - - - - " | 0 0 6 |
| Chicory, green root - - - - - per ton | 3 0 0 |
| Cordage, viz. : | |
| Coir rope - - - - - per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| Other (except galvanised and other iron and steel cordage) - - - - - " | 0 11 0 |
| Galvanised and iron - - - - - " | 0 3 0 |
| Doors (except iron doors) : | |
| 1½ in. and under - - - - - each | 0 5 0 |
| Over 1½ in. and under 1¾ in. - - - - - " | 0 7 6 |
| 1¾ in. and over - - - - - " | 0 10 0 |
| Fruit, bottled ; oil, salad ; sauces ; pickles - - - per doz. qts. | 0 4 0 |
| Ditto ditto - - - - - " pts. | 0 2 0 |
| Ditto ditto - - - - - " smaller | 0 1 6 |
| Fruit, fresh - - - - - per bushel | 0 1 0 |
| Galvanised iron, corrugated unmanufactured - - - per ton | 1 10 0 |
| Glucose - - - - - per cwt. | 0 6 0 |
| Grain (except wheat overland) and pulse of every description, not enumerated, and whether prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured - - - per 100 lbs. | 0 2 0 |
| Grain, viz. : Maize - - - - - " | 0 1 0 |
| Hats, viz. : | |
| Boys' and youths' felt hats, and glazed straw hats - - - per dozen | 0 8 0 |
| Men's felt hats and women's untrimmed felt hats, of any size - - - - - " | 0 15 0 |
| Boys', youths', and men's hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material not enumerated - - - - - " | 1 10 0 |
| Hats—known as dress hats - - - - - per dozen | 2 8 0 |
| Iron or steel columns ; girders (rolled or riveted) ; pipes ; tubes - - - - - per ton | 2 0 0 |
| Oatmeal - - - - - " | 2 0 0 |

| Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. |
| Lead, pipe, and sheet ; shot - - - - - per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| Malt - - - - - per bushel | 0 2 6 |
| Marble ; slate ; stone (for building), unwrought - - - per cubic ft. | 0 1 0 |
| Matches and vestas (except safety matches) ; for boxes containing 100 matches or under - - - per gross | 0 1 0 |
| Matches and vestas (except safety matches) ; for each additional 100 or part thereof - - - - - " | 0 1 0 |
| Molasses and treacle - - - - - per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| Nails ; screws ; onions ; paints not prepared ready for use - - - - - " | 0 2 0 |
| Naphtha ; oils (except kerosene, per gallon 3d., cloth, cod, cocoanut, palm, seal, and whale free) ; turpentine and varnish - - - - - per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| Opium ; morphia - - - - - per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| Oil—olive or salad, in bulk - - - - - per gallon | 0 2 0 |
| Paints, mixed, ready for use - - - - - per cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| Paper-wrapping (all kinds of), tissue - - - - - " | 0 3 4 |
| Paper bags, not printed - - - - - " | 0 10 0 |
| Paper bags, printed - - - - - " | 0 15 0 |
| Plaster of Paris - - - - - per barrel | 0 3 0 |
| Potatoes - - - - - per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| Rice and rice flour - - - - - " | 0 3 0 |
| Salt - - - - - per ton | 1 5 0 |
| Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ; wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit - - - - - per gallon | 0 6 0 |
| Sashes, up to and including 1½ in. - - - - - per pair | 0 4 0 |
| „ over 1½ in. - - - - - " | 0 6 0 |
| Soda crystals - - - - - per ton | 2 0 0 |
| Spirits (on all kinds) the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer - - - per proof gal. | 0 14 0 |
| Do., perfumed - - - - - " | 1 4 0 |
| Do. and spirituous compounds (on all) the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer - - - the liquid gal. | 0 14 0 |
| Do. (of all kinds) used for fortifying wine, the produce of the province - - - - - the proof gal. | 0 2 6 |
| Do., methylated - - - - - the liquid gal. | 0 3 0 |
| Sugar - - - - - per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| Tea - - - - - per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| Timber, viz. : | |
| Battens, deals, planks, quartering, spars - - - per 40 cub. ft. | 0 2 6 |
| Boards, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 1½ in., rough or planed, tongued or grooved - - - - - per 100 sup. ft. | 0 1 6 |
| Architraves, mouldings, 3 in. and under - - - per 100 lin. ft. | 0 4 0 |
| Do., over 3 in. - - - - - " | 0 7 0 |
| Skirtings - - - - - " | 0 7 0 |
| Laths - - - - - per 1,000 | 0 1 0 |
| Palings - - - - - per 100 | 0 0 6 |
| Shingles - - - - - per 1,000 | 0 0 6 |
| Tobacco, viz. : | |
| Manufactured - - - - - per lb. | 0 2 9 |
| Unmanufactured - - - - - " | 0 1 7½ |
| Cigars - - - - - " | 0 6 3 |
| Snuff - - - - - " | 0 6 0 |
| Vinegar : | |
| Containing not more than 5 per cent of acidity - - per gallon | 0 0 9 |
| For every extra 1 per cent., or part of 1 per cent. of acidity - - - - - " | 0 0 2 |
| Wine, sparkling - - - - - „* | 0 10 0 |

* In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

On all goods included in the following list, an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. :—

- Air bricks; albums.
- Apparel and slops, not otherwise enumerated; archery materials; bags, canyas; basketware; bedsteads; beer engines; bellows and bellows with forges; bells (all kinds).
- Bench screws; bent wood and joinery; birdcages; blacking (including boot gloss, harness dressing, and black lead).
- Blacksmiths' tongs; blocks, pulleys, and sheaves.
- Boot and slipper uppers; boots and shoes, not enumerated; bootlaces, leather; boilers, land and marine.
- Bolts and nuts over $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.
- Boring rods and tools; breadcutters; bricks (except Bath and Dinas); bridges and bridgework, manufactured; bright wireware; Britannia metal-ware; British plate; brooms and brushware.
- Buckets and tubs (all kinds of); buggy hoods, wholly or partly manufactured.
- Cabin hooks; camp ovens and covers; candle moulds; candlesticks; carpenters' and joiners' benches; carpet bags, portmanteaus, and trunks (all kinds of).
- Carriages, carts, waggons, and all vehicles, not enumerated; castings, not enumerated.
- Cast steel drills.
- Chisels, cold.
- Corkscrews, wire and steel.
- Copying and embossing presses.
- Cork and other ship fenders.
- Drapery and millinery, unenumerated (except hosiery not enumerated, to be considered as unenumerated).
- Dumb bells.
- Engines and parts (except gas, portable, and traction engines, and pressure gauges); forges and forge backs.
- Feathers; fellos.
- Furniture; furs.
- Gas tongs.
- Garden rollers.
- Glass, silvered.
- Hats, not enumerated; grates, stoves, ranges, and ovens and parts thereof; bonnets and caps, not enumerated.
- Hammers (napping, quartz, and spalling); harness and saddlery made up.
- Hoists and lifts; horsepowers and parts; hydraulic presses; icemaking and cooling machines.
- Iron brackets, doors, gates, kibbles, lasts, and galvanised iron manufactures; jewellery; japanned-ware; jacks, lifting.
- Kettles and pans (copper and brass); knifeboards; knife cleaners.
- Gasaliers and parts.
- Ladles, iron; lasts, wood; leatherware of every description, not enumerated; leggings.
- Machines, washing, and mangles; manufactures of metals, not enumerated (except plough and scarifier shares); mandrels; mantelpieces; mats, all kinds of.
- Millbands, leather.
- Mouldings, gold.
- Silverware; Oars.
- Organs, pipe.
- Picks and mattocks.
- Picture frames, except for public institutions; perfumery; plate and plated-ware, not enumerated.
- Pliers; polishing powders and pastes; plummer blocks and brasses; punching machinery.
- Quarry mauls and picks; refrigerators; saddle and harness trees; sails, new; safes, iron; sieves; staples; sash-weights; scrapers; stationery, manufactured, including labels, posting, handbills, and printed bags, not enumerated.
- Shafting, cold, rolled, or turned, and couplings; tiles; tinware; tiring plates.
- Troughing; wedges; whips and walking sticks.
- Wheels and axles; wigs; winches.
- Windmills; wickerware; woodware.
- Wringers; weighbridges over 20 cwt.; woolpresses.
- Wool scourers; whim bows; wine-presses; whim mountings.

On all goods included in the following list, an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. :—

- Aërated waters.
- Cordials, not spirituous; brown earthenware and stoneware; fireworks.
- Glassware, cut, engraved, etched or ground, and bottles except medicine bottles.
- Haypresses.
- Hosiery, knitted.
- Machinery, not enumerated; marble; stone; slate (wrought).
- Medicines, patent or so called, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence exported.
- Mineral waters.
- Syrups; tents and tarpaulins.
- Umbrellas and parasols.

On all goods included in the following list, an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. :—

Agricultural implements, not enumerated, including cornercrushers.
 Apparel and slops, being mole clothing and imitations thereof.
 Blankets.
 Carpets; carpeting.
 Chinaware and earthenware, not enumerated; cricketware; clocks and watches, or parts thereof.
 Drapery and millinery, viz.:—Bonnet, dress, mantle, and jacket ornaments, trimmings and fringes, corsets, crapes, embroidery, flowers, gloves, gimp, gossamer, handkerchiefs, lace (cotton, silk, or wool), nets, veil or trimming.
 Piece goods, viz.:—Silk, and manufactures thereof containing five per cent. of silk (not enumerated), satins, plushes, and velvets, ribbons, ruffings, tablecloths, table and toilet covers (cotton or linen), table napkins, towels and dusters.
 Eyeglasses and spectacles, gold or silver; fancy goods.
 Glass, plate and sheet, not enumerated.
 Glassware, not enumerated.
 Hats, viz.:—Pith; harmoniums and pianofortes, organs other than pipe; lamps and lampware.
 Leather, not enumerated, except roans and skivers; matting.
 Metal services, spoons and forks, except steel table forks; oil and floor cloth.
 Plough and scarifier shares; quilts and rugs.
 Tobacconistware.
 Woollen and flannel piece goods (except dress piece goods), cloths, tweeds, estamenes, and surges, not enumerated.

Free List.

American leather cloth.
 Anchors over 3 cwt.
 Animals, living, not enumerated.
 Antifouling composition.
 Antimony, in ingots.
 Anvils.
 Artificial teeth.
 Artists' colours, canvas, and pallet knives.
 Arrowroot.
 Asphalt.
 Atlases.
 Backs, wooden, for brushes.
 Bagging, Forfar and Hessians.
 Bags and sacks, printed or otherwise, being bran, corn, flour, gunny, ore, and woolpacks, not enumerated.
 Ballast, not being stone, enumerated.
 Barrel and cupboard bolts.
 Bass, hair, and bristles, and other materials for brushmaking.
 Bicycle steel backbones or tubes and rims unfinished.
 Black sand.
 Blasting powder, dynamite, and litho-fracteur.
 Bookbinding cloth.
 Books, printed.
 Boots and shoes, children's, No. 0-3 (present English sizes to be the standard).
 Boot elastic.
 Boot hooks.
 Boot laces, other than leather.
 Bolts and nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and under.
 Bolt ends and nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and under.
 Bone, black.
 Bones.
 Bonnet shapes.
 Bonnets and hats, viz.:—Straw, chip, willow, tape or braid untrimmed.
 Bottles, india-rubber.
 Braids and bindings.
 Brass, bar, sheet, rod, and rolled.
 Bricks, Bath and Dinas.
 Buses—patent roller, for block making.
 Buttons—all kinds of.
 Brimstone, crude and flowers of sulphur.
 Buckles—all kinds of.
 Bulbs and seeds, garden.
 Bunting in the piece.
 Camera, photographic.
 Cane.
 Canvas.
 Canvas hose.
 Capsules, bottle.
 Cardboard, strawboard, and millboard (plain).
 Carriage trimmings.
 Casks and cases for dry goods, and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported (except glass or stone bottles enumerated), and empty returns.
 Chain cables and traces, not galvanised.
 Chalk.
 Charts.
 Cloth, oil.
 Coal, lignite and coke.
 Cocoa nibs.
 Coin, specie and bullion.
 Coir yarn.
 Combined mower and binder.
 Copper and yellow metal sheathing, sheet, bar, rod, and nails.
 Copper wire, covered.
 Copperas.
 Cordage, viz., steel wire.
 Corks, cut, and cork.
 Cork socking.
 Cornflour.
 Cotton, for hosiery, packing, raw, silicate, waste, wick, and knitting, and mending.

Cotton goods in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered unenumerated).

Cotton thread, sewing.

Crimean and union shirtings in the piece.

Crucibles.

Demonstration chalk.

Dentists' tools and materials.

Detonators.

Diamonds, glazier and mining.

Door knobs and handles, brass, glass, or china.

Drawing pins.

Dry plates, photographic.

Dyestuffs, being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extract, and indigo.

Ebonite and vulcanite bottle stoppers.

Elastic.

Emery cloth, powder, and paper.

Engines, gas, portable and traction; dry air refrigerating machine without engine.

Eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold or silver).

Eyelets, eyelet punches and webbing.

Felt sheathing and paper, roofing.

Fibre, cocoa.

Flax.

Forks, hay and digging.

Fuse.

Ginger, green.

Globes, school.

Gold and silver leaf.

Grain, viz., wheat, overland.

Grindstones.

Guano, and other manures.

Gutta percha.

Hair, seating and unmanufactured.

Hames, all kinds.

Harness, minor articles and mountings.

Harvest twines, up to and including December 31st, 1887.

Hatters' materials, except felt hoods, pull-over hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats.

Hemp.

Hides and skins, raw.

Hinges (except T and hook hinges).

Hooks and eyes.

Hooks, reaping.

Holystones.

Hollow-ware.

Hose and tubing, india-rubber.

Imitation cane.

India-rubber, stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, buffers, washers and tires for bicycles.

Ink and ink powder.

Iron, bar, rod, galvanised iron droppers, galvanised, sheet, plain, girder plates, unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanised, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes under 6 in. internal diameter.

Irons, hatters', Italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers', and tailors'.

Ironmongery, minor articles of, not enumerated.

Italian cloth lining.

Ivory.

Jute.

Knife sharpeners and powder.

Knitting machines.

Knives—Leather machine, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers', chaff-cutting.

Laces, other than leather.

Latches and locks, all kinds of.

Lead ore, pig, and scrap.

Leather, patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, Levant, Morocco, and imitations thereof.

Limejuice in bulk.

Linen goods in the piece.

Linsed.

Lint.

Lithographic stones.

Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting (including wire cloth and felts), roller machinery and machinery connected therewith not enumerated for flour milling purposes, printing presses and machines, lathes over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, drilling machines over $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, planing machines over 6 tons weight, punching machines over 7 tons weight, shearing machines over 7 tons weight, plate-bending machines over 5 tons weight, slotting machines over 4 tons weight, shaping machines over $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, bookbinding and ruling machines (except engines and shafting).

Magnets.

Maizena.

Maps.

Measuring tapes.

Metal toe caps, heel plates, and boot protectors.

Mill silk.

Mill stones.

Mops.

Mortice-lock furniture and finger-plates.

Muntz metal.

Music.

Myrobalams.

Natural history cards.

Needles—all kinds of.

Nets, fishing.

Newspapers, printed.

Nuts, viz.:—Cocoanuts.

Oakum and junk.

Oil, cocoanut, cod (bulk), palm, seal, whale, and black shale.

Oil of rhodium.

Oil baize.

Oil cake.

Oil silk.

Ores.

Oziers.

Paint boxes, toy.

Paintings and engravings.

- Paper—Blotting, copying, felt, marble, albuminized, tracing, coloured surface, gelatine, flint glazed, Morocco striped, plaid, printing, and writing (except faint lined).
 Paper fasteners.
 Patent groats.
 Patent roller composition.
 Peaflour.
 Pearl ash.
 Pearl and patent barley.
 Pens and penholders (not fancy).
 Pencils, carpenters' and slate.
 Penelope canvas.
 Phosphorus.
 Picture cards, school.
 Picture-frame mouldings (except gold and solid polished wood).
 Pins.
 Pitch, tar, and resin.
 Plants and trees.
 Platinum or porcelain chemical apparatus.
 Potash, Canadian.
 Precious stones (unset).
 Putty.
 Quicksilver.
 Rabbit traps.
 Raddle.
 Rattans.
 Rice imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into starch therein.
 Rice offal.
 Rivets, steel, iron or galvanised.
 Russian bolt-rope yarn.
 Saddlers' bindings and ironmongery.
 Sago.
 Salt rock.
 Saltpetre.
 Sash fasteners and lifts.
 Scales, balances, and weights, not enumerated.
 Scientific, surgical, and optical instruments.
 Scythes and scythe handles.
 Seeds, grass.
 Sensitised paper.
 Sewing machines and slabs.
 Sewing twine and silk.
 Shaft tips.
 Shale.
 Shears.
 Sheep ear labels.
 Sheep dip and wash.
 Shellac.
 Shoemakers' nails, viz.:—Sparrow-bills, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal. hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarians, cut sprigs, steel bills, tingles, iron and brass rivets.
 Shoe pegs and peg wood.
 Shovels and spades.
 Sickles.
 Silk fags.
 Slates, school.
 Slot irons for carriage building.
 Sock lining.
 Soda ash, caustic, nitrate, silicate.
 Specimens of natural history.
 Spirit levels.
 Split peas.
 Springs, door, sofa, and chair.
 Stay busks.
 Steel bar, rod, sheet, fencing wire, standards and droppers, and steel cranks and tires, in the rough, for railways and tramways.
 Strychnine.
 Stump and finger joints.
 Sumac and valonia.
 Surveyors' chains.
 Sulphate of copper.
 Tallow.
 Tanks, iron, except galvanised corrugated.
 Tapes.
 Tapioca.
 Tartaric acid.
 Telephones.
 Timber—Ash in the rough, baulks, logs, sleepers, railway, square, over 4 in. thick, trenails and spokes in the rough, clear pine in the rough (irrespective of sizes), sawn hickory, sawn blackwood, and staves in the rough.
 Tin—Block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin plates, decorated.
 Tinfoil.
 Tools, not otherwise enumerated.
 Transfers and album scraps.
 Tubing metal (except iron).
 Type.
 Umbrella and parasol parts, except covers.
 Upholsterers' trimmings.
 Vegetable wax.
 Veneers, wood.
 Waterproof materials in which india-rubber or gutta-percha is used in the manufacture.
 Washers, raw hide.
 Webbing.
 Whip sockets.
 Window lines, patent.
 Wire of all kinds, except gold, silver, and plated.
 Wooden hoops for casks.
 Wool, mending.
 Wool, washed and greasy.
 Works of art; chromo and oleographs.
 Yarn, Angora, wool, and cotton, mending.
 Yarn, combed, not being fingerings.
 Zinc ingot, perforated and sheet.

On imported goods not included in the foregoing schedule, an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent.

VI.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF BRAZIL—(*concluded*).

(Continued from page 626 of the December Number of the Board of Trade Journal.)

NOTE.—*Kilogramme* = 2·204 *lbs. avoirdupois*. *Litre* = ·22 *Imp. gallon*. *Milreis* = 2*s.* 3*d.* (*nominal value*).

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | XXXII.—SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND ARTICLES— <i>cont.</i> | Reis. | |
| 925 | Cephalotribes, forceps, &c. - - - - | Each | 2,000 |
| 926 | Cautery plates - - - - | Dozen | 1,000 |
| 927 | Abdominal, hypogastric, and umbilical bandages - | Each | 700 |
| 928 | Ear-trumpets, of caoutchouc, &c. - - | " | 350 |
| 929 | Artificial teeth : | | |
| | Single, separate, or in sets - - - - | Kilog. | 32,000 |
| | Fitted in wax - - - - | " | 16,000 |
| 930 | Scalpels, with handles of wood - - - - | Dozen | 1,000 |
| 931 | Compresses - - - - | Each | 2,400 |
| 932 | Surgical or dental mirrors - - - - | Dozen | 4,000 |
| 933 | Skeletons, skulls, &c., for the study of anatomy - | Kilog. | 350 |
| 934 | Stylets and tent-probes : | | |
| | Of common metal, steel, or iron - - - - | Dozen | 800 |
| | Of silver - - - - | " | 1,800 |
| 935 | Instruments for performing amputation - - | " | 6,000 |
| 936 | Instruments, separate, for stopping, cleaning, lancing, and cauterising teeth - - - - | " | 1,800 |
| 937 | Fleams for bleeding - - - - | " | 1,200 |
| 938 | Trusses - - - - | " From | 2,000 to 24,000 |
| 939 | Lancets - - - - | " From | 1,000 to 1,800 |
| 940 | Laryngoscopes, pharyngoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, oto- scopes, &c. - - - - | " | 3,600 |
| 941 | Files for dentists - - - - | Kilog. | 4,000 |
| 942 | Lithotomes, lithotritors, &c. - - - - | Each | 2,400 |
| 943 | Machines of vulcanite for dentists - - - - | " | 3,200 |
| 944 | Feeding-bottles and accessories, complete - - | Dozen | 2,000 |
| 946 | Hammers for use in autopsy and dentistry - - | " | 4,800 |
| 947 | Stoppings for teeth, including those of cadmium - | Kilog. | 8,000 |
| 948 | Elastic stockings - - - - | Dozen From | 4,000 to 8,000 |
| 949 | Crutches - - - - | Pair From | 1,600 to 4,000 |
| 950 | Artificial eyes (of glass or porcelain) - - - | Each | 1,000 |
| 951 | Pincers - - - - | Dozen From | 1,600 to 9,600 |
| 952 | Caustic-cases, needle-cases, and stove-cases - - | Dozen From | 1,000 to 4,000 |
| 953 | Pulverisers, etherisaters and apparatus for chloroform- ing - - - - | Each | 2,000 |
| 954 | Scarifiers of every kind - - - - | " | 640 |
| 955 | Syringes and clysters : | | |
| | With spring - - - - | " | 1,000 |
| | Other descriptions - - - - | Kilog. From | 300 to 2,000 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| XXXII.—SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND ARTICLES— <i>cont.</i> | | Reis. |
| | | |
| 956 | Hand-saws, &c. - - - - - | Kilog. 800 |
| 957 | Speculums - - - - - | Each From 350 to 1,000 |
| 958 | Stethoscopes and plessimeters - - - - - | " 500 |
| 959 | Suspensory bandages - - - - - | Dozen From 640 to 2,500 |
| (Note.—Single bandages will pay half the duties.) | | |
| 960 | Splints of wood for fractures of the arms or limbs - | " 1,000 |
| 961 | Hollow probes - - - - - | " From 1,000 to 3000 |
| 962 | Surgical scissors and pliers - - - - - | " 4,000 |
| 963 | Milk-drawers of any kind - - - - - | " 2,000 |
| 964 | Tourniquets - - - - - | Each 640 |
| 965 | Trocars - - - - - | Dozen 4,000 |
| 966 | Uretrotomes - - - - - | Each 2,500 |
| 967 | Cupping-glasses of any kind - - - - - | Dozen 1,000 |
| 968 | Instruments, not otherwise distinguished, and single parts : | |
| | Of iron or steel, polished, or of common metal - | Kilog. 6,500 |
| | Of silver - - - - - | Gramme 10 |
| | Of glass or earthenware - - - - - | Kilog. 2,600 |
| | Of caoutchouc or wood, buff, leather, horn, &c. - | " 1,600 |
| | Machines or apparatus - - - - - | 15 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| XXXIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES. | | |
| 969 | Bows for the violin or double-bass - - - - - | Each 640 |
| 970 | Chinese bells - - - - - | " 9,600 |
| 971 | Mandolins - - - - - | " 3,500 |
| 972 | Mouth-pieces - - - - - | Kilog. From 1,500 to 20,000 |
| 973 | Shoulder or waist belts for drums and Chinese bells - | Each 1,800 |
| 974 | Mouth-pieces for clarionets and other similar instru- ments : | |
| | Of wood - - - - - | " 400 |
| | Of crystal or ivory - - - - - | " 1,000 |
| 975 | Cases or boxes : | |
| | For piano or harmonium, or piano-harmonium, with- out mechanism - - - - - | " 100,000 |
| | For any other instruments : | |
| | Of common wood - - - - - | " 1,000 |
| | Of fine wood or fitted with leather - - - - - | " 3,200 |
| | Musical boxes : | |
| | Small, of tin plate or horn, &c., stringed - - - | " 1,500 |
| | Do., with handle - - - - - | " 500 |
| | Large - - - - - | " From 5,000 to 50,000 |
| (Note.—Musical boxes with bells, drums, or figures, pay a surtax of 25 per cent.) | | |
| 976 | Pegs of iron for pianos, harps, and other instruments - | Kilog. 640 |
| 977 | Musical bells - - - - - | Each 20,000 |
| 978 | Castanets - - - - - | Pair From 1,200 to 2,500 |
| 979 | Small violins and small guitars - - - - - | Each 2,000 |
| 980 | Keys of steel or iron for pianos and other instruments - | Kilog. 640 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|--|--|
| XXXIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES —cont. | | Reis. |
| | | |
| 981 | Clarionettes and hautboys : With up to 13 keys of common metal : - Of box-wood - - - - - Of ebony or any other fine wood - - - Not otherwise distinguished - - - - | Each 8,000 " 13,000 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 982 | Strings : Of metal - - - - - Of gut, silk, straw, and bourdons of any description | Kilog. 1,000 " 5,600 |
| 983 | Cornets : Reed, trumpets of horn, common, plain - - Reed, ornamented or encircled with metal - - | Each 280 " 1,300 |
| 984 | Tuning-forks - - - - - | " 350 |
| 985 | Standards, studs, pegs, bridges, and other accessories of wooden musical instruments - - - - | Kilog. 3,500 |
| 987 | Flutes : With one common metal key - - - - With from two to five keys of common metal - - With more than five keys of common metal - - On the Boehm system, with keys of common metal - - - - - Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | Each From 540 to 1,600 " From 1,400 to 3,500 " From 2,800 to 6,000 " 20,000 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 988 | Small flutes and flageolets : With one key of common metal - - - - With from two up to five keys of common metal - With more than five keys of common metal - On the Boehm system, with keys of common metal - - - - - Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | Each From 450 to 1,000 " From 900 to 2,000 " From 1,800 to 3,500 " 13,000 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 989 | Bag-pipes - - - - - | Each 2,500 |
| 990 | Guitars, not otherwise distinguished - - - - | " 5,000 |
| 991 | Harmonicas, harmoniflutes, and harmoniums : Portable or hand (accordions and concertinas) - With piano key-board, which may be played on the knee, with or without stops - - - - Piano-shape - - - - - | Kilog. 1,000 Each 16,000 " From 24,000 to 160,000 |
| (Note.—Knee-harmoniums will pay a surtax of 20 per cent., and those with hand mechanism a surtax of 50 per cent.) | | |
| 992 | Harps - - - - - | " From 160,000 to 240,000 |
| 993 | Brass instruments : Saxophones - - - - - Helicons - - - - - Ophicleides - - - - - Pistons (cornets à piston) - - - - - All other, not distinguished, and their accessories - | " 20,000 " 16,000 " 10,000 " 8,500 Kilog. 5,000 |
| 994 | Mechanism for pianos : Parts, single or detached - - - - - Key-boards, plain - - - - - Do, with mechanism - - - - - Mechanism complete, fitted or not - - - - | " 6,000 Each 18,000 " 45,000 " 192,000 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | XXXIII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES —cont. | Reis. | |
| 995 | Metronomes (Maetzel, &c.) - - - | Each | 3,200 |
| 996 | Music : | | |
| | Upon rolls of wood for mechanical pianos - - | Metre | 3,000 |
| | Upon paper, &c., &c. - - - | Kilog. | 1,500 |
| 997 | Reeds for wind instruments - - - | Dozen | 250 |
| 998 | Tambourines - - - | Each | 1,600 |
| 999 | Skins for drums - - - | Kilog. | 2,000 |
| 1000 | Mechanical pianos - - - | Each | 80,000 |
| 1001 | Pianos - - - | Each From | 192,000 to 290,000 |
| 1002 | Fifes - - - | „ From | 380 to 800 |
| 1003 | Cymbals - - - | Pair | 8,000 |
| 1004 | Violins, with or without bows - - - | Each | 5,000 |
| 1005 | Violincellos and double-basses - - - | „ From | 14,000 to 20,000 |
| 1006 | Barrel organs : | | |
| | For children - - - | „ From | 2,400 to 4,800 |
| | Large : | | |
| | With up to 80 tubes - - - | „ From | 15,000 to 60,000 |
| | More than 80 tubes - - - | 48 % | ad val. |
| | With music on rolls of wood or paper - - | „ | |
| | (Note.—Organs with drums, triangles, bells, or moveable or fixed figures, pay a surtax of 50 per cent., and those which have at the same time drums, triangles, bells, and figures will pay double the above duties.) | | |
| 1007 | Drums (ordinary) - - - | Each | 5,000 |
| 1008 | Sounding boards, side pieces, and other parts of viols, } violins, and other similar instruments - - - } | Kilog. From | 200 to 400 |
| 1009 | Kettle-drums - - - | Pair | 48,000 |
| 1010 | Triangles - - - | Each | 1,000 |
| 1011 | Sticks for ordinary or big drums - - - | „ | 250 |
| 1012 | Viols - - - | „ | 3,500 |
| 1013 | French guitars - - - | „ | 5,000 |
| 1014 | Drums (large) - - - | „ | 8,000 |
| 1015 | Musical instruments and accessories, not otherwise mentioned - - - | 48 % | ad val. |
| | (Note.—Cases, boxes, or coverings with which the instruments are imported will not pay duty, provided they belong to the instruments and are of common wood, cloth, leather, or morocco ; those which are of a superior quality or even common, but for reserve, pay duty separately.) | | |
| | XXXIV.—MACHINES, APPARATUS, TOOLS, AND MISCELLANEOUS UTENSILS. | | |
| 1016 | Sharpeners (leather) : | | |
| | For knives - - - | Doz. From | 3,000 to 5,800 |
| | For razors - - - | „ From | 4,000 to 7,200 |
| | Not otherwise mentioned - - - | 48 % | ad val. |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | XXXIV.—MACHINES, APPARATUS, TOOLS, AND MISCELLANEOUS UTENSILS— <i>cont.</i> | Reis. |
| 1017 | Still, stoves, retorts, boilers, mills, and similar articles, not otherwise mentioned : | Free. |
| | Large, for use in agriculture or manufactures - | 15 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1018 | Small, for chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories - | Kilog. From 200 |
| | Mortars - - - - - | to 500 |
| 1019 | Scales : | |
| | With suspended plates, plain, or common - - | „ From 500 |
| | | to 1,000 |
| | Weighing machines of every kind - - | Each From 13,000 |
| | | to 160,000 |
| | Steelyards (pay half the duties applicable to weigh- ing machines). | |
| | Counter scales of every description, with stand or } pedestal of every kind - - - } | „ From 3,000 |
| | | to 20,000 |
| | Assay balances : | |
| | Common, suspension or pedestal, common, with or without case - - - - - | Kilog. 3,500 |
| | Chemical or any other description - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Hydrostatic - - - - - | Each 16,000 |
| | With spring - - - - - | Kilog. From 1,400 |
| | | to 600 |
| | Not otherwise mentioned - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1020 | Anvils - - - - - | Kilog. From 90 |
| | | to 320 |
| 1021 | Pumps : | |
| | Common - - - - - | „ From 200 |
| | | to 480 |
| | Rotatory or centrifugal, pulsometers, ejectors, &c. - | „ From 400 |
| | | to 650 |
| | (Note.—Fly wheels and pulleys (<i>pullias</i>) belonging to pumps pay duty separately as articles, common, not distinguished.) | |
| 1022 | Speaking trumpets - - - - - | Each From 500 |
| | | to 1,800 |
| 1023 | Burnishers for gilders - - - - - | „ From 500 |
| | | to 1,500 |
| 1024 | Crucibles - - - - - | Kilog. From 50 |
| | | to 350 |
| 1025 | Tool chests - - - - - | „ 300 |
| 1026 | Combing cards : | |
| | Hand, of every kind - - - - - | Pair 240 |
| | Machine, in pieces or bands - - - - - | Kilog. 500 |
| 1027 | Hand carts and wheelbarrows - - - - - | Each from |
| | | 1,600 to 2,000 |
| 1028 | Ploughs, harrows, and other implements for tilling and preparing the ground, for sowing, reaping, &c., or for all other agricultural purposes, not otherwise distin- guished - - - - - | Free. |
| 1029 | Compasses, plain or common - - - - - | Kilog. From 300 |
| | | to 800 |
| 1030 | Composing-sticks for typography - - - - - | Each 900 |
| 1031 | Bands of leather, cotton, or caoutchouc, for machinery - | Kilog. 600 |
| 1032 | Grapnels, with or without heads - - - - - | Dozen 6,500 |
| 1033 | Diamonds, with handle, for cutting glass - - - - | Each 2,000 |
| 1034 | Irons for miscellaneous purposes - - - - - | Kilog. From 140 |
| | | to 1,000 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| XXXIV.—MACHINES, APPARATUS, TOOLS, AND MISCELLANEOUS UTENSILS— <i>cont.</i> | | Reis. |
| | | |
| 1035 | Bellows: | |
| | Small, hand: | |
| | Up to 15 centimetres wide - - - | Each 250 |
| | From 15 up to 30 centimetres - - - | " 500 |
| | From 30 up to 40 centimetres - - - | " 1,200 |
| | From 40 up to 50 centimetres - - - | " 3,000 |
| | When above 50 centimetres wide, in excess of the above duties; for each centimetre - - | " 160 |
| | Large, forge: | |
| | Up to 50 centimetres wide - - - | " 9,600 |
| | From 50 up to 80 centimetres - - - | " 14,400 |
| | From 80 up to 100 centimetres - - - | " 19,000 |
| | When above 100 centimetres wide, for each cen- timetre in excess - - - | " 320 |
| 1036 | Forges, small or portable, for blacksmiths - - | Kilog. 160 |
| 1037 | Moulds, strainers and crystallisers for purifying or re- fining sugar - - - | Free. |
| 1038 | Bottles, glasses, and graduated measures for use in pharmacy - - - | Kilog. 650 |
| 1039 | Cranes: | |
| | Steam, hydraulic, &c. - - - | Free. |
| | Of any other kind, portable - - - | Kilog. 130 |
| 1040 | Fruit-presses - - - | Each 400 |
| 1041 | Files, not elsewhere specified - - - | Kilog. 500 |
| 1042 | Locomotives, sleepers, turn-tables, brakes, and all other materials for railways - - - | Free. |
| 1043 | Machines for use in agriculture, for mines, manufactories, and navigation, propelled by steam, water, gas, air or wind, electricity or by animals, or other motors, fixed, locomobile, or portable - - - | Free. |
| 1044 | Machines (for domestic use): | |
| | For cleaning knives - - - | Each From 9,600 to 18,000 |
| | For cleaning linen, cutting tobacco, bread, corks, for sewing, &c. - - - | Kilog. 180 |
| 1045 | Mills (coffee, pepper, &c.) - - - | " 350 |
| 1046 | Sieves: | |
| | Of hair or silk - - - | Each 300 |
| | Of metallic gauze - - - | Kilog. From 16 to 300 |
| 1047 | Picks, pick-axes, hoes, and other large tools, for masons, stone-cutters, miners, &c., spades, large and small, rakes, seythes, weeding-hooks, and tools for tilling the ground, sickles, hedge-bills, pruning-knives, and similar instruments for cutting grass or sugar-cane, axes, mallets of iron for blacksmiths, masons, &c., shovels, with or without handles - - - | " 80 |
| 1048 | Pill moulds - - - | " 650 |
| 1049 | Printing presses of any kind - - - | Free. |
| 1050 | Presses: | |
| | For copying - - - | Kilog. 240 |
| | For numbering and marking paper, &c. - - | " 2,400 |
| | For packing or wrapping, for clipping, gilding, or sateening paper, for lithographing, &c. - - | Free. |
| 1051 | Nut-crackers - - - | Kilog. From 800 to 2,000 |
| 1052 | Corkscrews - - - | " From 1,300 to 4,000 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|---|
| XXXIV.—MACHINES, APPARATUS, TOOLS, AND MISCELLANEOUS UTENSILS— <i>cont.</i> | | Reis. |
| | | |
| 1053 | Seals - - - - - | Kilog. From 4,000 to 20,000 |
| 1054 | Drums (roasters): For coffee, plain or common - - - - - For flour - - - - - | " 350 " From 80 to 350 |
| 1055 | Vices: Hand or fixed, for watchmakers, jewellers, &c. - For smiths, locksmiths, &c. - - - - - Large, with steam motor - - - - - | " 300 " 160 Free. |
| 1056 | Tape-measures - - - - - | Kilog. From 1,000 to 6,400 |
| 1057 | Type: For printing: Old or in lumps for casting - - - - - With designs or emblems - - - - - Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - For bookbinders and libraries - - - - - | Free. Kilog. 160 " 100 " From 1,600 to 2,400 |
| 1058 | Tools, utensils, and instruments, not otherwise distinguished: For the arts and trades - - - - - For chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories - - - - - For any other purpose - - - - - | " 300 15 % <i>ad val.</i> 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| XXXV.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. | | |
| 1059 | Hoops of hair, or covered with any tissue of cotton, wool, or linen - - - - - | Kilog. 3,200 |
| 1060 | Fittings: Of brass wire for hats, &c. (shapes) - - - - - For parasols and umbrellas - - - - - | Dozen 2,500 Kilog. 500 |
| 1061 | Trays, caddies, stands, and other articles of lacquer, or of wood varnished, or of paper imitating Chinese varnish (papier maché) plain, gilded, or silvered, with or without ornaments of mother-of-pearl - - - - - | " 5,800 |
| 1062 | Tents of leather, or sail cloth or any other material, with or without accessories - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1063 | Purses and other similar articles, of any material, not otherwise distinguished (pay duty as similar articles of leather, according to quality). | |
| 1064 | Dolls - - - - - | Kilog. From 1,000 to 3,200 |
| 1065 | India-rubber, caoutchouc, celluloid, and gutta-percha, vulcanised or not, manufactured: Belts, suspenders, and garters: Covered with silk, or with silk mixed with other materials - - - - - Covered with any other material - - - - - Cords and plaits: Covered with silk - - - - - Covered with any other material - - - - - Tissues of caoutchouc for machines - - - - - Fans - - - - - Prepared or in lump for dentists, vulcanite - - - - - Tubes, thread, leaves, or sheets - - - - - Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | " 15,000 " 3,200 " 15,000 " 3,200 " 500 Each 1,600 Kilog. 1,600 " 600 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | XXXV.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES— <i>cont.</i> | Reis. |
| 1066 | Toys for children, of wood, paper, or cardboard, faïence, porcelain, or glass, tin-plate, lead, tin, or any other common metal | } Kilog. From 1,000 to 3,200 |
| 1067 | Powder-puffs - - - - - | |
| 1068 | Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders : | „ 5,000 |
| | Indian, called <i>ocnas</i> , &c. - - - - - | Each 30,000 |
| | Of clay, plaster, faïence, porcelain, or wood, with tubes of horn or wood, &c. - - - - - | Kilog. 650 |
| | Of amber, meerschaum, or imitation - - - - - | „ 5,000 |
| 1069 | Cases and boxes : | |
| | Of cardboard or of cardboard and wood, for confectionery, &c. - - - - - | „ 2,000 |
| | Of cardboard, wood, bone, or horn, plain or lined, with paper or any other tissue, for toys, glasses, &c. - - - - - | „ 4,800 |
| | Do. do. do. for mathematical and surgical instruments - - - - - | „ 1,200 |
| | Of pine wood, not painted, &c., used for packing, fitted or not - - - - - | „ 500 |
| | Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1070 | Portfolios, cigar-cases, flat purses, &c. : | |
| | Without covers : | |
| | Of Chilian or Peruvian straw - - - - - | Gramme 80 |
| | Of ivory, mother of-pearl, silk or velvet, or of straw, not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | Kilog. 16,000 |
| | Of tortoise-shell - - - - - | „ 24,000 |
| | Of leather, caoutchouc, or celluloid, cork, composition, papier-maché, horn or buff leather, or of tissue of cotton, wool, or linen - - - - - | „ 5,600 |
| | With backs of copper or other common metal - - - - - | „ From 5,600 to 11,000 |
| | Of tin, plain or painted, &c. - - - - - | „ 2,400 |
| | Of any other kind, with ornaments or rims of silver or gold, and those not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1071 | Umbrellas and parasols : | |
| | With trimmings of gold or silver, or with precious stones - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | Each From 720 to 6,400 |
| 1072 | Whips of any kind, not otherwise distinguished : | |
| | For cabs - - - - - | Doz. From 4,800 to 9,600 |
| | With handle of gold or silver, or with precious stones - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1073 | Chocolate, common or refined, prepared in any manner | Kilog. 1,000 |
| 1075 | Wreaths for tombs - - - - - | „ 1,200 |
| 1076 | Sweets and preserves, not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | „ 850 |
| 1077 | Dynamite and other explosives - - - - - | „ 650 |
| 1079 | Mirrors with frames : | |
| | Small - - - - - | „ From 450 to 3,200 |
| | Not otherwise distinguished - - - - - | 48 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1080 | Quick matches - - - - - | Kilog. 560 |
| 1081 | Artificial flowers - - - - - | Gramme From 15 to 40 |
| 1082 | Fireworks of any kind - - - - - | Kilog. From 800 to 2,000 |
| 1083 | Waterproofing of hempen-cloth, plain or twilled, with or without adhesive paper, in lengths or in articles made up - - - - - | „ 350 |

| No. in Tariff. | Articles, &c. | Rates of Duty. | |
|--|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| XXXV.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES— <i>cont.</i> | | Reis. | |
| 1084 | Touch-wood of any kind - - - - | Kilog. | 200 |
| 1085 | Fire-boxes of bone, horn, or common metal, with or without tinder-box, flint, &c. - - - - | " | 650 |
| 1086 | Materials for games of draughts, backgammon, chess, dominoes, &c. - - - - | 48 % | <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1087 | Sealing wax : | | |
| | In sticks for bottles - - - - | Kilog. | 320 |
| | Not otherwise distinguished - - - - | " | 1,000 |
| 1088 | Small lamps of any kind - - - - | " | 650 |
| 1089 | Lamps for carriages and ships - - - - | " | From 1,000 to 1,600 |
| 1090 | Fans - - - - (<i>Note.</i> --The above duties include those on the common boxes in which the fans are imported.) | 48 % | <i>ad val.</i> |
| 1091 | Imitation gold and silver leaf on paper intended for the manufacture of artificial flowers - - - - | Kilog. | 3,000 |
| 1092 | Skeleton frames covered with cloth, of any size, with or without pedestals - - - - | Each | 4,000 |
| 1093 | Masks - - - - | Kilog. | From 4,000 to 16,000 |
| 1094 | Phosphorescent tapers and matches - - - - | " | From 330 to 650 |
| 1095 | Sauces or liquid condiments of any kind - - - - | " | 360 |
| 1096 | Fancy manufactures of cocoa fibre - - - - | " | From 2,000 to 5,000 |
| 1097 | Wafers - - - - | " | From 600 to 4,000 |
| 1098 | Emery-cloth, for polishing - - - - | " | 150 |
| 1099 | Polishing paper of every kind - - - - | " | 100 |
| 1100 | Paraffin, raw or prepared, or vaseline - - - - | " | From 350 to 500 |
| 1101 | Skates - - - - | Pair | 1,600 |
| 1102 | Powders and other disinfectants, &c. - - - - | Kilog. | 1,000 |
| 1103 | Chaplets, common, with beads of wood, faience, porce- lain, glass, &c. - - - - | " | 1,000 |
| 1104 | Ventilating fans with handles of cardboard or wood - - | Doz. From | 1,000 to 6,000 |

VII.—TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Nov. 1886. | Nov. 1887. | Nov. 1886. | Nov. 1887. |
| Animals living—oxen and bulls - | No. | 264 | 500 | £ 4,542 | £ 9,086 |
| Chemical products, unenumerated | Value | — | — | 6,373 | 4,383 |
| Copper, ore and regulus - - | Tons | 3,933 | 5,034 | 72,539 | 86,010 |
| „ un wrought and partly wrought - - | „ | — | — | — | — |
| Cork, unmanufactured - - | „ | 14 | 10 | 301 | 370 |
| „ manufactured - - | Lbs. | 60,884 | 30,589 | 4,320 | 2,371 |
| Eggs - - - - | Gt. Hds. | 3,877 | 1,137 | 1,409 | 419 |
| Fish - - - - | Cwts. | 6,017 | 966 | 15,559 | 2,566 |
| Fruit, almonds - - - - | „ | 3,217 | 5,811 | 14,004 | 25,522 |
| „ figs - - - - | „ | 261 | 728 | 410 | 558 |
| „ nuts, used as fruit - | Value | — | — | 15,259 | 35,204 |
| „ oranges and lemons - | Bushs. | 121,073 | 315,903 | 68,624 | 110,579 |
| „ raisins - - - - | Cwts. | 59,575 | 94,229 | 114,860 | 157,506 |
| „ raw, unenumerated - | Bushs. | 82,233 | 165,414 | 33,468 | 63,601 |
| Iron ore - - - - | Tons | 210,228 | 219,474 | 135,722 | 145,892 |
| Lead ore - - - - | „ | — | 50 | — | 380 |
| „ pig and sheet - - | „ | 7,104 | 3,559 | 91,547 | 43,883 |
| Manganese ore - - - - | „ | — | — | — | — |
| Oil, olive - - - - | Tuns | 25 | 18 | 818 | 610 |
| Onions, raw - - - - | Bushs. | 25,561 | 103,085 | 7,051 | 25,072 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper - | Tons | 45,807 | 25,078 | 83,174 | 44,017 |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| Rags, esparto - - - - | Tons | 5,197 | 5,490 | 30,166 | 32,548 |
| Silver ore - - - - | Value | — | — | 33,856 | 13,181 |
| Wine - - - - | Galls. | 455,688 | 411,905 | 106,897 | 97,032 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - - | Lbs. | 628,500 | 5,936 | 23,457 | 190 |
| Zinc ore - - - - | Tons | 179 | -- | 582 | — |
| All other articles - - - - | Value | — | — | 18,814 | 17,324 |
| Total Value, November - | - | — | — | 884,032 | 918,304 |
| „ „ December - | - | — | — | 867,183 | 1,160,441 |

2.—EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|--|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <i>Nov. 1886.</i> | <i>Nov. 1887.</i> | <i>Nov. 1886.</i> | <i>Nov. 1887.</i> |
| Alkali - - - - | Cwts. | 22,848 | 23,434 | £ 8,004 | £ 7,523 |
| Apparel and haberdashery - | Value | — | — | 1,520 | 1,551 |
| Arms, ammunition, and military stores - - - | " | — | — | 3,667 | 905 |
| Bags and sacks, empty - - | Dozens | 4,428 | 3,555 | 1,341 | 936 |
| Caoutchouc, manufactures of - | Value | — | — | 1,415 | 2,327 |
| Carriages, railway, of all sorts, and parts thereof - - | " | — | — | 468 | 2,927 |
| Cement - - - - | Tons | 625 | 939 | 1,025 | 1,618 |
| Chemical products and preparations (including dye stuffs) - | Value | — | — | 3,927 | 4,222 |
| Clay, and manufactures of - | " | — | — | 298 | 1,199 |
| Coals, cinders, and fuel - - | Tons | 105,944 | 125,237 | 51,459 | 59,438 |
| Coal, products of, &c., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum - - - | Value | — | — | 318 | 1,801 |
| Cotton yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 17,000 | 17,500 | 897 | 1,340 |
| Cottons, entered by the yard - | Yards | 288,700 | 222,300 | 5,253 | 4,297 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 10,695 | 14,847 |
| Fish of all sorts - - - | " | — | — | 474 | 2,451 |
| Glass manufactures - - - | " | — | — | 511 | 700 |
| Grease, tallow, and animal fat - | Cwts. | 2,531 | 2,992 | 2,304 | 2,980 |
| Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated - - - | Value | — | — | 6,534 | 6,393 |
| Implements and tools - - - | " | — | — | 1,318 | 1,852 |
| Jute yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 694,600 | 402,300 | 7,313 | 4,402 |
| Linen yarn - - - - | " | 382,700 | 368,500 | 16,493 | 14,896 |
| Linens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 92,100 | 105,400 | 4,032 | 4,426 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 1,911 | 2,374 |
| Machinery, steam engines - - | " | — | — | 6,908 | 8,889 |
| " all other sorts - - - | " | — | — | 23,237 | 25,118 |
| Manure - - - - | " | — | — | 11,875 | 16,160 |
| Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought - - - | Tons | 4,775 | 3,966 | 30,418 | 29,825 |
| " brass, manufactures of - | Cwts. | 294 | 428 | 1,036 | 1,233 |
| " copper, wrought and unwrought - - - | " | 484 | 377 | 1,389 | 1,044 |
| " tin, unwrought - - - | " | 351 | 242 | 1,825 | 1,460 |
| Oil, seed - - - - | Tons | 29 | 42 | 607 | 872 |
| " other sorts - - - - | Value | — | — | 510 | 1,006 |
| Oil and floor cloth - - - | Sq. yds. | 29,600 | 17,400 | 1,286 | 1,025 |
| Painters' colours and materials - | Value | — | — | 2,264 | 3,586 |
| Paper of all sorts - - - | Cwts. | 545 | 364 | 1,386 | 682 |
| Provisions (including meat) - | Value | — | — | 5,026 | 6,004 |
| Silk manufactures - - - - | " | — | — | 804 | 2,755 |
| Soap - - - - | Cwts. | 996 | 351 | 881 | 283 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus - | Value | — | — | 570 | 120 |
| Wood, hewn and sawn, and manufactures of - - - | " | — | — | 573 | 535 |
| Wool, foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom - - | Lbs. | 13,300 | 21,200 | 1,085 | 1,702 |
| " flocks and rag wool - - | " | — | — | — | — |
| Woolens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 66,600 | 97,700 | 3,937 | 5,481 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 1,398 | 1,446 |
| All other articles - - - | " | — | — | 14,623 | 17,592 |
| Total Value, November - | — | — | — | 242,815 | 272,223 |
| " " December - | — | — | — | 253,238 | 232,493 |

3.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Nov. 1886. | Nov. 1887. | Nov. 1886. | Nov. 1887. |
| | | | | | £ | £ |
| Bacon and hams | - | Cwts. | 3,727 | 3,928 | 6,716 | 7,523 |
| Cheese | - | " | 323 | 271 | 929 | 777 |
| Cocoa | - | Lbs. | 16,969 | 22,426 | 570 | 600 |
| Coffee | - | Cwts. | 21 | 22 | 90 | 117 |
| Corn, wheat | - | " | 27,884 | 44,666 | 10,746 | 15,332 |
| „ beans | - | " | 418 | 398 | 147 | 165 |
| „ maize or Indian corn | - | " | 643 | 40 | 178 | 13 |
| Cotton, raw | - | " | 1,934 | 2,831 | 4,882 | 6,225 |
| Dye stuffs, indigo | - | " | 324 | 212 | 7,497 | 4,524 |
| Fish, cured or salted | - | " | 738 | 1,578 | 709 | 1,898 |
| Guano | - | Tons | 5 | — | 45 | — |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed | - | Cwts. | 1,257 | 32 | 1,584 | 27 |
| Hides, raw | - | " | 142 | 503 | 640 | 1,769 |
| Jute | - | Tons | 228 | 309 | 2,836 | 4,025 |
| Lard | - | Cwts. | 418 | 482 | 696 | 790 |
| Metal, tin in blocks, &c. | - | " | 52 | — | 261 | — |
| Nitre cubic | - | " | 148 | 3,691 | 66 | 1,684 |
| Oil, cocoanut | - | " | 407 | 872 | 520 | 1,043 |
| „ palm | - | " | 72 | 395 | 79 | 428 |
| Rice | - | " | 600 | 580 | 288 | 269 |
| Seeds, flax or linseed | - | Qrs. | — | — | — | — |
| Silk, raw | - | Lbs. | 500 | 1,696 | 250 | 1,032 |
| Spices, cinnamon | - | " | 22,488 | 19,300 | 947 | 1,019 |
| „ pepper | - | " | 93,586 | 49,296 | 3,011 | 1,815 |
| „ unenumerated | - | " | 59,658 | 41,989 | 1,664 | 1,294 |
| Tallow and stearine | - | Cwts. | 323 | 961 | 228 | 1,073 |
| Tea | - | Lbs. | 9,176 | 4,845 | 570 | 314 |
| Wine | - | Galls. | 2,709 | 2,987 | 645 | 1,890 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' | - | Lbs. | — | 3,400 | — | 146 |
| All other articles | - | Value | — | — | 7,874 | 11,166 |
| Total Value, November | | | — | — | 54,638 | 66,958 |
| „ „ December | | | — | — | 59,020 | 43,790 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the TRADE between SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM during each month from January to December 1887, compared with the corresponding period of the previous Year.

| Months. | Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain. | | Exports of Produce and Manufacture of United Kingdom to Spain. | | Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce to Spain. | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|---------|---|---------|
| | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| January | 635,256 | 818,935 | 240,097 | 235,826 | 60,676 | 34,82 |
| February | 940,906 | 890,692 | 244,033 | 297,122 | 52,034 | 37,317 |
| March | 845,407 | 906,072 | 286,698 | 327,115 | 67,413 | 74,493 |
| April | 781,457 | 799,058 | 273,145 | 246,897 | 95,222 | 108,699 |
| May | 759,616 | 780,764 | 222,129 | 265,780 | 55,343 | 78,922 |
| June | 699,338 | 718,561 | 262,576 | 302,019 | 86,462 | 69,341 |
| July | 495,264 | 681,501 | 221,722 | 264,524 | 51,785 | 50,077 |
| August | 548,550 | 660,821 | 233,447 | 313,297 | 44,102 | 43,623 |
| September | 719,560 | 710,363 | 328,466 | 304,001 | 33,441 | 49,469 |
| October | 940,778 | 1,134,399 | 301,133 | 262,089 | 59,558 | 57,810 |
| November | 884,052 | 918,304 | 242,815 | 272,223 | 54,638 | 66,958 |
| December | 867,183 | 1,160,441 | 253,233 | 252,493 | 59,020 | 43,790 |

VIII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

PORT DUES AT CALLAO.

With reference to the notification on pages 274–5 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 25th October last, has been received from Colonel C. E. Mansfield, Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, stating that, with some trifling modifications, the contract entered into between the Peruvian Government and the "Muelle Darsena Dock Company" has been ratified by the Peruvian Congress. Colonel Mansfield adds:—

"The modifications, which are insignificant, are rather in favour of commerce.

"The final solution of this question, which has now for twenty months been occupying the attention of the French Government and that of Peru, has not been attained without pecuniary accommodation upon the part of the Company to the Peruvian Government. One object has been gained, namely, that the exorbitant charges of the Iglesias contract have been diminished with corresponding benefit to the shipping of all flags trading with Callao."

BOUNTIES ON EXPORTATION OF LIVE CATTLE AND PRESERVED BEEF AND MUTTON FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A despatch, dated the 16th November last, has been received from the Hon. F. J. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, transmitting a translation of a law which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th November, according a bounty on the exportation of live cattle and of preserved beef and mutton from the Argentine Republic. The following is a copy of the translation in question:—

"I. Let the sum of 500,000 dollars be set aside each year, during the term of three years, to be reckoned from January 1st 1888, with a view to encourage the exportation of live cattle and of beef and mutton preserved in tins by the refrigerating process, and of other preparations which, in the opinion of the Executive, are deserving of that concession; and for subsidies and prizes at rural exhibitions and fairs; and this sum shall be distributed as follows:—

"For premiums on the exportation of live cattle or of beef preserved by the cold process in tins, or of other preparations which, in the opinion of the Executive, may be deserving of this concession, 250,000 dollars annually.

“ For premiums on the exportation of mutton preserved by the cold process, 150,000 dollars yearly.

“ For subsidies and premiums to rural exhibitions and fairs, 100,000 dollars in each year.

“ II. The amounts which may be destined for the exportation of live cattle and of frozen meats shall be distributed amongst the respective exporters in the ratio of 20 dollars for every 1,000 kilogrammes of beef, or of 3 dollars for each live bovine animal which may be exported, and of 6 dollars for every 1,000 kilogrammes of mutton, and shall be liquidated and paid quarterly on previous presentation by the interested party of documents proving the shipment of the meat.

“ III. There shall be no right to the premiums set forth in the foregoing articles—

“ 1. When the entire quantity of meat or of live cattle shipped during the quarter by one person or company (*comprese*) shall not exceed that of 5,000 kilogrammes of meat or of 25 live cattle.

“ 2. When the live cattle or preserved meat shall be destined for the provisioning of a vessel for a voyage.

“ 3. When the live cattle are exported by land or to ports situated between the capes.

“ IV. The sum of 100,000 dollars, which is destined by Article I. for the encouragement of rural exhibitions and fairs, shall be distributed by the Executive in the manner which may be deemed by it the most suitable.

“ V. The expenses which may be incurred in giving execution to the present law shall be charged to the law itself so long as they are not included in the general Government estimates.”

FORMATION OF A NORWEGIAN-AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY.

A report, dated the 24th November last, has been received from Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, of which the following is an extract:—

“ The local journals announce the formation in this city of a Norwegian-African trading company with a fully paid-up capital of 60,000 kroner (about 3,300*l.* sterling), with the object of developing a trade with Africa. A highly respectable firm of ship agents and brokers will conduct the business of the company in Norway, while a Mr. J. Wright will represent it in Africa.”

PROPOSED MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE EAST COAST OF GREAT BRITAIN.

With reference to the notification that appeared on page 581 of the December number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, respecting tenders for a line of steamships between Norway and the East Coast of Great Britain, a report, dated the 30th November last, has been received from Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, stating that the Mercantile Association of Stavanger has made a representation to the Norwegian Government to the effect that the steamers of a subsidized line between Norway and Great Britain should touch at Stavanger, and that a Bergen-Stavanger-Hull route would have the warmest approval of the Association. A further despatch on the same subject, dated the 3rd December, has been received from Mr. Michell, enclosing a translation of an article that appeared in a local journal advocating the claims of Stavanger as a stopping place for the subsidised steamers. The following is a translation of the extract in question:—

“The Exchange Committee and the Commercial Association of Stavanger have made the following joint representation to the Norwegian Government:—

“If the State is to subsidise private lines of steamers between Norway and a foreign country, it has a right to demand that those lines shall be of indisputable and essential importance to the entire country, and not alone to any single town, and also that the lines shall be established between harbours, which, by their central and favourable situation, are undoubtedly the best adapted for the development of the export and import trade of the country, the development of the tourist traffic, and also best in a postal respect.

“Hull, Grimsby, Newcastle, and Leith, may be named among the ports on the east coast of Great Britain to which steamers of a subsidised line should run.”

“After pointing out the advantages, or otherwise, of each of those ports for the above purposes, the Exchange Committee concludes with the opinion that a Newcastle-Bergen route would be of little or no importance to the town and province of Stavanger if the proposal to cause the steamers to put in at Kopervig and Bömmel Island, instead of at Stavanger, should be maintained.

“It must be apparent to all that the re-shipment of passengers, goods, and mails at Kopervig or Bömmel Island would necessarily delay the transmission of the mails to Stavanger, render difficult and considerably dearer the carriage of goods from and to Stavanger, and have the effect of a drag upon the trade (of the town). It would no doubt render impossible all passenger or tourist traffic to Stavanger and the neighbourhood, to the very great prejudice of the town and province.

“On the other hand, the regular stoppage of steamers at Stavanger on their way to and from England would have the contrary effect.

“The Committee must therefore maintain, in the most decisive manner, that if a Newcastle route is to be of any benefit to the town and province of Stavanger, the steamers must put into Stavanger on their passage to and from England, and it is only on such a condition that the Committee can recommend the route in question, but the Committee is more especially in favour of a Hull-Bergen-Stavanger line.”

With reference to this subject, a further despatch, dated the 19th December, has been received from Mr. Michell, enclosing translation of an article that appeared on the evening of that date in the *Dagblad* of Christiania. This article deals with the desirability and the necessity of regular and direct steamship communication between the western coast of Norway and Great Britain.

THE PROJECTED SIMPLON TUNNEL.

With reference to the notification on p. 515 of the November (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, Mr. C. Conway Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, in a despatch, dated the 29th December last, encloses copies of a message of the Federal Council, proposing to accede to the demand of the Suisse-Occidentale-Simplon Railway Company for an extension for two years of the term within which a commencement must be made of the works for the passage of the Simplon. The Federal Assembly having now agreed to this proposition, the said term is prolonged until the 31st December 1889, under reservation of the rights of the Confederation and of the Canton of Valois, in the event of the non-fulfilment of the present engagement.

PROPOSED REWARD FOR A PRACTICAL METHOD OF TESTING PURITY OF ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, writing under date of the 12th December last, says that a law has recently been passed enacting that a prize is to be given to the discoverer of any simple and practical method of ascertaining the presence in spirits and alcoholic beverages of substances other than pure and ethylic alcohols. The Academy of Science of the French Institute will be charged with the duty of determining the conditions under which the rewards are to be given.

CONTRACT WITH ECUADORIAN GOVERNMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM IBARRA TO ST. LORENZO.

With reference to the notification that appeared on page 193 of the November (1886) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, respecting a contract with the Ecuadorian Government for the construction of a railway from Ibarra to St. Lorenzo, a despatch, dated the 5th November last, has been received from Mr. C. W. Lawrence, Her Majesty's Minister at Quito, transmitting copy of the contract made by the Ecuadorian Government with Mr. Wesson, for the construction of the railway, which was signed on the 8th August last.

The following is a summary of the chief provisions of the contract in question :—

During 99 years no other company, nor the Government, will have the right of constructing a railway between Ibarra and St. Lorenzo at a less distance than five kilometers from the company's line.

The work must be commenced by the 10th of June 1888, and be completed in six years.

The company will construct a pier at St. Lorenzo, at which all vessels entering the harbour will load or unload, and also a Custom house at the cost of 5,000 sucres.

The tariff for use of the pier will be agreed upon by the Government and company, and will be revised every 10 years.

The company will have the right of making all they can out of the railway during 99 years, in recompense for their labour and capital expended.

The price per kilometer is fixed at 5,000*l.* sterling, with the object of calculating at that rate the annual interest of 6 per cent., to be paid to the company for every kilometer constructed, not only during the six years of construction but for all the 99 years of the concession.

For this payment the Government mortgages the Customs, port, and pier dues of San Lorenzo, but this will be the only source of payment.

Should the railway produce 8 per cent., the payment of interest with the Customs, port, and pier dues will cease, and should it give more than 8 per cent., all that it produces will belong to the company. Should the Customs, port, and pier dues not suffice for the payment of the 6 per cent. the deficit will be carried on to subsequent years.

On the completion of the 99 years, no matter what may have been the result of the enterprise, the rights of the company will terminate and the Government will incur no responsibility for the capital expended. The railway will be handed over in good working order.

All necessities for the construction of the line and pier will be admitted free of duty.

All the land necessary for the construction of the railway, stations, &c., will be made over by the Government without payment, if national property, and if private property the Government will expropriate it at the cost of the company.

The timber required will be taken from the national forests, free of cost.

Foreign workmen may be introduced.

Questions in dispute will be decided by arbitration.

The contract cannot be made over to any foreign Government or nation, but it may be transferred to another individual or company, who will have the same rights and obligations as the original one.

NEW BELGIAN LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ANTWERP, PIRÆUS, VOLO, SMYRNA, AND SALONICA.

The following particulars respecting the establishment of a new Belgian line of steamers running between Antwerp, Piræus, Volo, Smyrna, and Salonica, are extracted from a report by Mr. J. E. Blunt, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, dated the 29th October last:—

“Upon the strong recommendations of the Belgian Consuls at Salonica and Volo a line of steamships has been organised in Belgium to run monthly between Antwerp, Piræus, Volo, Smyrna, and Salonica, and thence back to Antwerp, touching at Volo and Piræus on the way.

“This line, I am told, is formed by Belgian capitalists, and will sail under the Belgian flag. The ‘*Princesse Clementine*’ is the pioneer steamer of the company. She left Antwerp on the 10th instant (October) and is due here on the 6th proximo (November).

“There is no doubt here that this enterprise will promote Belgian trade at Salonica and increase competition between British and Belgian goods in this market. It will also affect the British shipping trade between Antwerp and this port (Salonica), as hitherto all the Belgian goods received here were carried in British vessels. The British steamship ‘*Aberdare*’ of Cardiff, of 1,348 tons, arrived here from Antwerp on the 24th instant (October) on her way to Constantinople and the Black Sea ports, and discharged 320 tons of Belgian manufactures, composed chiefly of glassware, candles, starch, merchant iron, copper, and cotton yarn.”

In a despatch on the same subject, dated the 14th December last, from the Hon. E. B. Lyon, Her Majesty's Chargé d’Affaires at Brussels, it is stated, on the authority of the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the line of steamers which has been established between Antwerp and certain ports in the Levant, although under Government patronage, is a private enterprise, and is in no way subsidised by the State.

NORWEGIAN SHIPOWNERS AND RATES OF FREIGHT.

In a report dated the 30th November last, Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, with a reference to a meeting of Norwegian shipowners to fix a rate of freight, says:—

“On the 28th instant (November), a meeting of about 50 Norwegian shipowners was held at Porsgrund, a central place for south coast shippers, for the purpose of settling the rates of freight to be demanded during the approaching season, and also to take into further consideration the desirability of establishing a ‘Norwegian Shipowners’ Protection Association.’

“The discussions were mainly in the direction of ‘screwing up’ freights on ice and timber, not without warning on the part of some of the speakers that it would be difficult to establish fixed and higher minimum rates without a more general combination of shipowners, and also in view of the low prices which exporters now obtain, more especially for ice.

“I have a statement of the rates of freight that were ultimately adopted, the shipowners present being pledged to maintain them and to urge all other Norwegian shipowners to act in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

“The question of establishing a shipowners’ protection association was not proceeded with, as a similar proposal will be discussed at a meeting which is to be held at Laurvig, in about a fortnight, for the purpose of considering a draft of rules proposed by a committee of the largest shipowners in Norway, formed with that object at Christiania.”

The following is the statement of the rates of freight ultimately adopted at the meeting:—

Minimum rates of freight agreed to at a meeting of Norwegian shipowners held at Porsgrund, 28th November 1887.

1. For ice from Norway to—

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| East coast of United Kingdom | 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. | |
| | | discharged. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| London | - | - | - | 8s. | ” | ” |
|--------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| West coast | - | - | - | 9s. | ” | ” |
|------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|

2. For timber from Norway, *sawn wood*: deals, battens, boards,

&c.—

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|--|
| London | - | - | 22s. per Petersburg standard (or its equivalent—165 cubic feet). |
|--------|---|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| West coast | - | - | 25s. to 27s. 6d. | ” | ” |
|------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|--|
| Firewood | 2s. to 3s. higher. | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|--|

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Round timber, short lengths. | | | * |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|---|---|
| Cardiff and Newport | - | 20s. | ” | ” |
|---------------------|---|------|---|---|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Liverpool, Birkenhead | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|------|---|---|
| and Garston Dock | - | 22s. | ” | ” |
|------------------|---|------|---|---|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| East coast, Tyne, and | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|----------|---|---|
| Forth | - | - | 17s. 6d. | ” | ” |
|-------|---|---|----------|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|------|---|---|
| Hull | - | - | 20s. | ” | ” |
|------|---|---|------|---|---|

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Long lengths* | to all ports | 2s. more. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|

* Short lengths not exceeding 1·9 metres, ships carrying cargoes of short length timber (usually pit-props) being exempt from tonnage (and light ?) dues.

3. From Canada, &c.—

Quebec or Miramichi to London, 55s. Deals per Petersburg standard, or its equivalent of 165 cubic feet.

Quebec or Miramichi to London, timber (when forming the whole cargo) 22s. per load.

Nova Scotian ports to London, deals 47s. 6d. per Petersburg standard.

4. Baltic, lower ports—

Firewood to London, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cubic fathom.

LOFODEN COD FISHERIES IN 1887.

With reference to the notification on page 180 of the August (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a report, dated the 8th December last, has been received from Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, transmitting an abstract by Mr. R. W. Hearn, British Vice-Consul at Christiania, of a report for the year 1887, by the Government Inspector of the Lofoden cod fisheries. The following is a copy of the abstract in question:—

“The fishermen began to arrive on the 17th January, but bad weather soon set in, and lasting with short breaks until the middle of March, made it very difficult for the men to venture out. It was not until the middle of February that half the men had arrived. The bad weather was the cause of a greater number of idle days than usual, *i.e.*, in East Lofoden 57 against 38 in 1886, and 30 in 1885, and in West Lofoden 59 against 37 in the two previous years. The cod appear to have arrived on the coast rather early in this year. Early in January as many as 50 fish were taken on single lines at Balstad and Stamsund, while as many as 100 per line were taken in the Ostnoes Fiord. The fishery began with good prospects, but the variable weather prevented all regular fishing and caused the chief takes to be in the Ostnoes Fiord.

“From the 9th to the 12th March the fishing was very successful, and it was not unusual to take 2,000 to 3,000 fish per net. Some boats got 3,600 while the boats with lines secured as many as 1,000 fish per day. On the 14th April, when the inspection ceased, the quantity of fish taken was $29\frac{7}{10}$ millions, of which $5\frac{6}{10}$ millions were dried, and $24\frac{1}{10}$ millions salted as ‘klipfish.’ After the inspection was over 300,000 additional cod were caught, so that the total result this year exceeded 30 millions. This is a million less than in 1886, but in excess of the preceding year by several millions. The number of fishermen present amounted to 28,030, or about 900 men less than in 1886. It was, however, larger than in the foregoing years, with the exception of 1882 and 1883, when respectively, 28,448 and 31,221 men assembled. The

take in 1887 averaged 1,060 fish per man, or only 12 less per man than in 1886; on the other hand the average exceeds that of previous years up to 1878, in which year 1,090 fish per man were taken.

"The quantity of liver varied this year between 300 and 700 fish to the hectolitre of liver. Since 1881 the quantity of liver per fish has been less than before. Formerly from 400 to 500 fish were sufficient to give a barrel * of liver, but that proportion changed in 1882 to 900 fish, and in 1883 even to 1,000 fish per barrel. In 1884 from 500 to 700 fish went to the hectolitre of liver, and in 1885 from 400 to 700, and last year from 300 to 650 fish per hectolitre. Altogether 38,300 hectolitres of liver were taken in 1887, against 41,000 in 1886. The livers gave, on the whole, as good a per-centage of oil this year as last, for 9,500 hectolitres were steamed this year against 10,000 in 1886. The manufacture of this product has greatly increased of late years. In 1887, 23,700 hectolitres of cod-liver oil were made, against 25,400 in 1886. This shows a considerable increase on the years 1881-85, but a great decrease on the years 1876-80, when the average was 50,000 to 60,000 barrels.

"This year the quantity of roe amounted to 29,850 hectolitres. About 11,000,000 heads were collected for manure, but prices being low, the greater part of the heads were thrown away.

"While both the quantity of the fish taken and the products thereof have appreciably increased, prices have on the contrary decreased to such an extent that the income derived from the Lofoden fisheries exhibits on the whole a sad falling off. The total realised value of those fisheries in 1887 is estimated at 4,750,000 kroner (265,000*l.*), against 6,500,000 kroner (361,000*l.*) in 1886, and against an average of 5,800,000 kroner (320,000*l.*) for the years 1881-85, and 6,700,000 kroner (372,000*l.*) in the years 1876-80. The average intake per man was 163 kroner (9*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*) With the exception of the year 1883 the average gain of the fishermen in 1887 has never been so small for the last 21 years. The price of the fish in 1887 varied from 10.20 kroner to 13.60 kroner (11*s.* 4*d.* to 15*s.* 1*d.*) per 100. The greater part of the fish was sold at a price ranging from 10 to 11 kroner (11*s.* 1*d.* to 12*s.* 2*d.*) per 100. Last year (1886) the average price varied from 14 to 26 kroner (15*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*).

"Under such circumstances a great many of the fishermen have undoubtedly lost by their trip to Lofoden, while even the most successful must have had but little profit.

"It is to be hoped that the buyers made such good profits this year that they will be able to offer the fishermen better prices next winter. It is indeed absurd to carry on the Lofoden fisheries, for which expensive appliances are required, if the fishermen are compelled to sell the fish at so low a price as this year.

"The value of the nets and lines lost by bad weather was 342,000 kroners (19,000*l.*) Thirty-six boats were lost in 1887.

* A barrel equals 116 litres.

This is an unusually large number, the average of the last 10 years being $20\frac{1}{2}$, and the greatest number 30.

"Forty-five men were drowned, against an average of 19 in the last 10 years.

"The principal statistics of the Lofoden fisheries during the years 1886 and 1887 are respectively as follows:—Number of fishermen, 28,920 and 28,030; fish caught in millions, 31 and 29·7; fish per man, 1,072 and 1,060; liver in 1,000 barrels, 41 and 38·3; oil in 1,000 barrels, 25·4 and 23·7; and medicine oil in 1,000 barrels, 10 and 9·5."

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION IN BELGIUM.

With reference to the notifications on pp. 513-5 of the November (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 16th December last, has been received from the Hon. E. B. Lyon, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, transmitting text of a royal decree carrying into execution the two laws, the one regulating the payment of workmen's wages, and the other providing for the establishment of "Councils of Industry and Labour" in Belgium. Mr. Lyon gives the following précis of the decree:—

"By Article 1 any demand made by masters to the Permanent Provincial Committees (in conformity with the provisions of Article 3 of the law regulating the payment of wages) for leave to deduct from their workmen's wages the cost of food, &c., must state—

"1. The name of the establishment or master whence the demand emanates.

2. What it is intended to sell to the workmen.

"3. The reason for making the demand.

"Article 2 authorises the Permanent Committee to ask for further information respecting demands.

"Articles 3 and 4 regulate the period within which replies to the demands of masters may be given, both by the Councils of Labour and by the Permanent Committee.

"By Article 5 the permission granted can be revoked, if abused.

"Article 6 contains provisions respecting all decisions of the Permanent Committee, and Article 7 deals with the manner in which appeal to the King is to be made."

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

A despatch, dated the 29th November last, has been received from Sir F. C. Lascelles, Her Majesty's Minister at Bucharest, enclosing an extract from the *Monitorul Oficial* of the 13th November last, giving the text of the Commercial Treaty recently concluded between Turkey and Roumania, and signed at Constantinople on the 10th (22nd) November last.

According to the 7th article, the Treaty was to come into operation on the exchange of ratifications at Constantinople (before the 1st January 1888, old style), and remain in force until the 28th June (10th July) 1891.

ESTABLISHMENT BY ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OF SPECIAL TRANSIT TARIFF WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH RAILWAY COMPANIES.

A despatch, dated the 5th December last, has been received from Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, to the effect that in the Annual Report of the Italian Mediterranean Railway Company, which has lately been issued, it is stated that a new special transit tariff has been established with the English and French railway companies for the conveyance of bark of quinquina from London and Paris to Milan, as well as for the conveyance of agricultural machinery and portable engines coming from England *via* Dieppe, Rouen, and other French ports to Turin and Milan by way of Modane.

It is said also that a scheme is under consideration for a direct tariff, both by grande and petite vitesse, between Italy and England through France, and that a new special tariff for the transport of coal, coke, and patent fuel from the French stations of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Companies to Italian stations is being framed, and will soon come into force.

REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN BRAZIL.

A despatch, dated the 4th November last, has been received from Mr. H. G. MacDonell, Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, enclosing copy and translation of a decree, dated the 14th October last, providing for the registration of trade marks in Brazil. The following is a reproduction of the most important provisions of the decree:—

“ Art. 4 declares:—The board or commercial inspectorship at the seat of the establishment is empowered to effect registration, or

that of the principal establishment, when more than one of the same description belongs to the same owner. The Commercial Board of Rio de Janeiro is also empowered to register foreign marks, and is the central deposit of those registered in other boards and inspectorships.

“ Art. 5 states that, for the purpose of effecting registration, a petition from the interested party, or his special attorney, accompanied by three copies of the mark, is necessary, said petition containing—

“ 1. A representation of what constitutes the mark, with all its accessories and explanations.

“ 2. A declaration with reference to the description of industry or commerce for which it is intended, and the profession and domicile of the petitioner.

“ Art. 7 reads:—Within 30 days the interested party shall publish in the newspaper in which appears the decision of the Provincial or General Government the certificate of registry, containing an explanation of the particulars of the mark transcribed from the declaration required by Art. 5, No. 1, and within 60 days, these periods reckoning from the date of registration, he shall effect the deposit of one of the copies at the Commercial Board of Rio de Janeiro, in accordance with Art. 4.

“ Art. 8 gives the descriptions of marks of which the registration is prohibited.

“ Art. 9 regulates the priority of trade marks when two or more, which are identical, are registered.

“ Arts. 10 and 11 provide for appeals to the district courts in cases where registration is refused, or where any person considers his trade mark infringed by any other person.

“ Art. 12 states:—Registration shall continue in force with all its effects for 15 years, at the end of which it can be renewed, and thus onward.

“ Registration shall be considered null if within the period of three years the owner of the registered mark does not make use of same.

“ Art. 13 reads as follows:—The mark can only be transferred, with the kind of industry or trade for which it has been adopted, by the proper declaration being made in the register, on presentation of the authentic document.

“ The same annotation is required whenever social firms are altered, and the mark is substituted. In each case publication is necessary.

“ Art. 14 imposes a penalty of from one to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of from 500 dollars to 5,000 dollars, on persons fraudulently using, copying, forging, &c. the registered trade marks of other persons.

“ Art. 15 stipulates that fines of from 100 to 500 dollars shall be levied in cases of infringement of arms, armorials, public or official decorations, of objectionable or fictitious trade marks, &c.

" Art. 16 states that any person making use of a mark causing personal offence, selling or exposing for sale articles so labelled, shall incur the penalties of Art. 237 of the Criminal Code.

" Art. 18 says:—The recurrence will be punished with double the penalties established by Arts. 14, 15, and 16, if 10 years have not elapsed since previous condemnation for any offences contemplated in the law.

" Art. 19 reads:—The penalties referred to do not exempt the offenders from payment of damage occasioned, which the prejudiced parties can recover by means of a competent law suit.

" Art. 21 gives the steps to be taken for the removal of forged or imitated marks, and goods or productions labelled with the same, &c. which shall be sold.

" Art. 25 enacts that the provisions of the law are applicable to Brazilians or foreigners whose establishments exist out of the empire, subject to certain conditions, viz., reciprocity of treatment in the foreign country, and the performance of all steps necessary to secure registration."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH BANK AT VERA CRUZ.

The following is an extract from a report, dated the 24th November last, from Mr. A. Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz, on the establishment of an English bank in that city, and its probable effect on Anglo-Mexican trade:—

" In my Commercial Report for 1886 (No. 146, Annual Series of 1887, page 12) I alluded to a supposed intention on the part of the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America, to make its Mexico notes payable in Vera Cruz as well as the capital of the Republic; and I am now glad to be able to report that through the good offices of this Consulate, the bank and the Government of this State have been able to come to a definite arrangement for the establishment of a branch bank in this city and (at the option of the bank) in other cities of the State of Vera Cruz; and that the concession necessary for according to the bank certain local privileges has recently received the sanction of the State Legislature.

" The establishment of an English bank in this city is a much more important event than merchants at a distance might imagine, for although a branch of the National Bank has been many years established in this city, its operations have been extremely circumscribed by reason of its onerous terms of business, which include a high rate of interest, dilatory inquiries, and quasi-publicity, on account of the number of officials and committee men who have to be consulted before any important matter of business can be accepted; and, as a consequence,

interest for good banking business has been exceedingly high, so much so, that the rate now being paid by the corporation of this city is 9 per cent. per annum, although the corporation is rich, having extensive freehold property; and private individuals are paying as much as 11 and 12 per cent. per annum on good security.

“The absence of banks doing business on English principles has been a great hindrance to Anglo-Mexican trade, but the branch of the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America now about to be established here promises well to remove that hindrance, and will no doubt tend to a considerable increase in the exports from Vera Cruz to England and imports from England to Vera Cruz. The numerous inquiries received by this Consulate from the United Kingdom as to the standing and credit of Vera Cruz houses, and from local firms as to British import houses, entirely confirm this view; and the bank intends to give especial attention to business connected with imports and exports, making advances on moderate terms against bills of lading and other negotiable documents, thus facilitating commerce in a way almost unknown here, for although advances are made on goods in transit or in deposit, and even on growing crops, the terms of the advances are generally so onerous as to restrict advances to a minimum.

“It would seem important that the mercantile world should become aware of the new facilities for commercial operations with this port.”

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON INTERNAL NAVIGATION AT FRANKFORT.

A report, dated the 1st December last, has been received from Mr. C. Oppenheimer, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Frankfort, transmitting a communication with reference to an International Congress on internal navigation proposed to be held in that city, at a date in 1888 not yet decided upon. The questions proposed to be discussed at this Congress are as follows:—

1. Improvement of statistics of the movement of internal navigation.

2. Improvement of the navigableness of rivers.

3. What are the best boats, together with their method of locomotion, upon the internal water-ways having a large amount of traffic?

4. Up to what point are maritime canals practicable for traffic between internal countries, from an economic point of view?

5. The advantage of the improvement of rivers, and of the creation of canals to agriculture.

The programme includes, besides, visits to the port-works of Mannheim and Mayence.

M. M. Maybaek, Minister of Public Works, and M. de Bötticher, Minister of State, as well as Dr. Lucius, Minister of Agriculture, have undertaken the honorary presidency.

NON-PARTICIPATION OF ENGLISH FIRMS IN EXPORT BUSINESS IN BARI AND BARLETTA.

The following is an extract from a report by Mr. E. H. B. Hartwell, Her Majesty's Consul at Naples, respecting the non-participation of English firms in export business at the outports of Bari and Barletta.

"It is strange that no English firms should be engaged in business at the outports of Bari and Barletta in the exportation of oil and wine, the more so as most of the cargoes are shipped on board British vessels. At the first-named very flourishing and increasing town, which contains about 70,000 inhabitants, other nations' firms are actively engaged, whilst at Barletta, which is the centre of the wine-producing district, French and Swiss merchants are doing a large amount of export business.

"At Taranto, a town containing about 40,000 inhabitants, extensive Government works are being carried out, including a large arsenal and extensive dock accommodation, which, when completed, should render this place a most important naval and military station.

"An important concession is likely to be soon made at the port of Brindisi, whereby passengers from India will be subjected to less inconvenience and delay by the examination of their baggage taking place on board the P. and O. steamers in lieu of at the Customs house, as at present."

FORMATION OF A GERMAN COMPANY FOR CARRYING ON COASTING TRADE IN CHINA.

A communication, dated the 14th December last, has been received from Mr. Charles Dundas, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg, stating that an announcement has appeared in the public journals to the effect that a German company has just been formed at Hamburg for the purpose of carrying on coasting trade business in China. This would appear to be the first German company established for this purpose. The head office of the company is to be in Hamburg; and it is proposed to purchase four steam vessels, named the "Amoy," "Meggo," "Peking," and "Yangtse," which have hitherto been plying under the British flag, for employment in the new enterprise.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION OF CHAMPAGNE IN RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 30th November last, quoting from the Russian *Nouveau Temps*, says that it sounds very startling to be told that real French champagne scarcely exists in Russia any longer, but the fact is shown by the recently published Customs' reports to be beyond dispute. Formerly about a million and a half bottles of champagne were annually imported into Russia; at the present moment the figure has fallen to 450,000 bottles, of which only 150,000 come from France. The rest, although provided with French labels, is produced in Germany. It need hardly be added that real French champagne does not reach the Russian public, who drink a German fabrication in the belief that it possesses the genuine article. The production of spurious champagne has of recent years assumed enormous proportions in Germany. In 20 years more than 70 manufactories of "champagne français" have been established in that country. The best are those along the Rhine; there are others in Wurtemberg and Bavaria.

The *Nouveau Temps* protests against the consumption of these German forgeries, and points out that if Russians cannot afford to drink real French champagne, they are not, on that account, obliged to have recourse to these imitations. The sparkling wines of the Don, for instance, existed long before it had occurred to the Germans to produce their "champagne français," and these wines, which are perfectly natural, might be encouraged to compete with spurious foreign wines. It is suggested by the Russian newspapers that the Custom house authorities might be instructed to mark with a letter F those bottles of champagne which really come from France.

COAL IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 13th December last quotes from the Transcaucasian newspaper *Le Grajdanine*, an article on the natural wealth of the Caucasus. According to this, the proper working of the inexhaustible riches of the Caucasian Isthmus depends on those essential conditions, roads, human labour, and combustibles. The price of fire-wood in the Caucasus is fabulous, and is becoming rapidly higher as the province, which was once rich in forests, continues to denude itself of its timber. The consequence of the expense of fire-wood has been the closing of the large glass works at Govi, and of several

factories in Tiflis. There has, however, been explored a rich bed of coal at Tkvibouli, and when a short branch of railway has united this place with Koutais, it is hoped that this mass of coal, which is said to be one of the four largest beds hitherto known in the world, will yield abundant supplies.

The first result will be, according to the *Grajdanine*, the total expulsion of English coal from the ports of the Black Sea. The coal at Tkvibouli, which has been known to exist since 1845, but which has hitherto been unworked from the difficulty of approaching it, is of excellent quality, and it has been tried on steamers and locomotives with complete success.

TEA CULTIVATION IN RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 28th of November, quoting from the Russian *Nouveau Temps*, states that one of the largest tea firms of St. Petersburg has sent six of its employés to China to study the cultivation of the tea-plant on the spot. On their return to Russia they will be employed in establishing tea plantations in the neighbourhood of Soukhoum.

SARDINE FISHERY IN NORTHERN SPAIN.

The French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 22nd December last, states that according to a report from the French Consul at Bilbao, the pilchard or sardine fishery along the Atlantic shores of northern Spain has been a disastrous failure in 1887. Throughout the months of June, July, and August, which are usually the most abundant of the year, the nets only brought in large sardines, of a size useless for the box commonly employed in the trade. It is supposed that the fish no longer find upon this coast—which used to be one of their favourite habitats—the food which they require, or else that the reckless method of fishing has driven them away. The amount taken in 1886 was 1,650 tons; the amount for the corresponding months of 1887 only 790.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following information respecting the production of pig iron in the United States for 1887 is extracted from *Bradstreet's* of the 17th December last:—

“The publication in the current issue of the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturer* of the December report of furnaces in and out of blast, with their capacities, furnishes a basis, in connexion with the eleven similar tables that have preceded it, to arrive at an

estimate of the production of pig iron for 1887. This estimate is based on the capacities of furnaces in blast. These 'capacities' are not the same as 'make' for reasons that will at once be evident to those interested. The semi-annual publication of actual make of pig iron by the American Iron and Steel Association furnish the basis for ascertaining the actual relation these 'capacities' bear to 'make,' and enables us to correct the figures which result from assuming that 'capacity' is 'make.' The estimated production of pig iron in the United States by fuels is as follows:—

| | Gross Tons. | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|------------------|
| Charcoal - - - | - | - | 506,326 |
| Anthracite - - - | - | - | 2,077,194 |
| Bituminous - - - | - | - | 3,705,078 |
| Total - - - | - | - | <u>6,288,598</u> |

"The actual make of pig iron in 1886 was 5,684,543 gross tons. This would indicate an increase in production in 1887 over 1886 of 604,055 tons, or 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. No doubt this production would have been noticeably larger had it not been for the strike in the Connellsville coke region and possibly the Lehigh coal strike, though the latter has probably had but little effect on amount of production, however much it may have increased cost."

TEA CULTURE IN ASSAM IN 1886.

The following information relating to the tea culture in Assam for the year 1886 is extracted from the last annual report of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam:—

"The district returns show 883 gardens in existence at the close of 1886, against 941 at the close of 1885. This large decrease is, to a great extent, accounted for by amalgamations of small gardens with the estates to which they are attached.

"During 1886, 10 new gardens were opened, and 16 gardens finally closed. The total area of tea grants in 1886 was 934,134 acres, as against 915,846 acres in 1885, equivalent to an increased cultivation of 18,288 acres, and this notwithstanding the decrease in the number of gardens. Of the nine districts of Assam in which the tea-plant is cultivated, the chief are Cachar, Sibságar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur, the area under cultivation in 1886 in each of these being given as 258,022, 202,525, 152,406, and 133,440 acres respectively. There has been no general extension of areas, as was the case in 1885.

"From a statement giving the figures for the last six years of the land actually under tea cultivation, and also the total area held as tea grants, it appears that in 1886, out of the 934,134 acres of land held by tea planters, 170,138 acres were under 'mature' plants, and 33,855 under 'immature' plants. The areas for 1885 were 159,876 acres and 37,634 acres respectively.

Cachar, Sibságar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur, in the same order of importance, again head the list of districts.

“The year 1886 witnessed the adoption of the definition of a mature ‘plant’ as one of four years old and upwards, and the above figures must be taken together in order to obtain a true comparison of the area under cultivation in the last two years. It will then be noticed that the increase under mature plants is partly balanced by the decrease under immature plants.

“Commenting on the generally-accepted policy among the managers to increase the area under cultivation as much as possible without increasing the labour, Mr. Milne, of Cachar, writes;—

“‘By owners and agents alike the cry is to try and produce the crops as cheaply as possible. For this purpose, old worn-out parts are being gradually abandoned, and the best soils available are being planted out with the class of seedlings which may reasonably be expected to yield better, with just the same expenditure of money and toil. This explains the curious fact that, in spite of low prices, constant large additions are being made to the area.’

“The figures given by district officers for the year show a total yield of 61,719,678 lbs., or an increase of 8,097,481 lbs. when compared with the returns of 1885. The Committee of the India Tea Association gives the production at 59,330,513 lbs. Five years ago, in 1882, the output was only 45,472,941 lbs.

“The year 1884 was generally recognised as a bad one for tea everywhere. Judging by the yield of past years, the industry barely recovered itself in 1885, but in 1886 the re-action is very evident. The three principal centres of production are the districts of Cachar, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur.

“The export of tea for the financial year 1886–87 is estimated at 53,240,091 lbs., as compared with 49,763,849 lbs. in 1885–86.

“The yield per acre for the whole province in 1886 is estimated in the report at 363 lbs. In 1885 it is given at 335 lbs.

“The figures for the two years 1885 and 1886 of the import and export of tea-seed are as follows:—Imports, in 1885, 1,390 maunds; in 1886, 454 maunds. Exports, in 1885, 8,697 maunds; in 1886, 2,416 maunds. In 1884 the demand for the comparatively new Ceylon market gave a stimulus to the cultivation of seed in the province. In that year the export amounted to 15,490 maunds. The subsequent rapid decrease shows that there is no regular external market for Assam seed.”

MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 1st December last, states that the manufacture of chocolate in Holland is now

more than sufficient for the consumption of the country. There is very little of this article imported into Holland, the main exceptions being a certain amount of fine chocolate from the prominent French houses, such as Boissier and Mennier, and fancy objects, such as chocolate animals, from Germany. In the province of Limburg, the manufacturers of chocolate particularly complain of German competition. Holland now exports a not inconsiderable amount of chocolate, nearly half of which is sent to England.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN FRENCH AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following is a translation of a circular which was addressed, on the 2nd December last, by the French Minister of Agriculture to heads of departments under his administration, prohibiting the employment of foreigners in French Government agricultural establishments:—

“My attention has been called in a particular manner to the inconveniences caused by the presence of foreigners in Government establishments. Besides the dangers which may occur from the introduction of foreigners in agricultural establishments, there exists at the same time an undoubted inconvenience resulting from their permanent admission. The persons in question occupy the positions which should be reserved to individuals of French nationality, or to those who have become naturalised. An inconvenience of this nature, were it the only one, should not be overlooked by my administration, and it is necessary to obviate it promptly, because, in such a democratic society as ours, where access to all employments is free, but where competition is keen, the admittance into offices in our agricultural establishments must be widely open, but only to our own countrymen.

“I must impress upon you, therefore, not to admit into the ranks of employés in the department under your control, whatever his claims, and however unassuming the employment may be, any person who is not a Frenchman by birth or by naturalisation, and I beg that you will inform me, as speedily as possible, of the steps which you have taken for the carrying out of my instructions.”

COINAGE OF FINNISH MONEY.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 22nd December last states that the money for circulation in Finland, which has hitherto been coined in Copenhagen, will in future be all struck in the Grand Duchy of Finland itself.

TOBACCO IN SUMATRA.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 17th December last, states that the fancy prices obtained this winter by Sumatran tobaccos in the European markets has produced in the Sultanate of Deli a rush similar to that commonly caused by the discovery of gold fields. The exceptional value of the Deli tobacco lies in the delicacy, suppleness, size, and uniform colour of the leaf, which is singularly well adapted for use in covering cigars.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLLENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following information, respecting the imports of wool and woollens in the United States during the last 20 years, is extracted from *Bradstreet's* for the 3rd December last :—

“One of the most important parts of the recent Treasury report on wool and its manufactures relates to the imports of the last twenty years. In view of the figures presented, the partial dependence of our manufacturers on foreign sources of supply cannot be questioned. This dependence is almost absolute in the case of carpet stock, which made up 79,716,052 pounds in last year's aggregate of 107,910,549 pounds, inasmuch as wool of this description cannot be raised in the United States advantageously; and is considerable with respect to clothing wool, of which 23,321,759 pounds was brought in in 1886. There was a constant increase in importations from 1868 to 1872—almost a four-fold increase—in the face of high duties; a falling off from the maximum between 1873 and 1879, though each of these years had larger importations than either 1866, 1867, 1868, or 1869; in 1880 the heaviest imports in our history, save in 1885 and 1886; and in 1880–84 a greater average than for 10 years before, rates, however, being unchanged. The quantity entered for consumption in 1868, all kinds, was 24,582,551 pounds; in 1872, 94,315,933 pounds; in 1870–79, average 53,200,000 pounds; in 1880, 99,372,440 pounds; in 1880–84, average 73,800,000 pounds; in 1885, 68,146,652 pounds; in 1886, 107,910,549 pounds; in 1887, 114,404,173 pounds.

“J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, however, states that ‘the proportion of the manufactured wool grown in this country has increased greatly.’ But his figures hardly seem to bear out this conclusion, being as follows: wool required for manufacturing in 1840, 3·4 pounds per capita of the population, 2·5 pounds per capita being home-grown; in 1880 total required 6 pounds per capita, of which home-grown 4·2 pounds. This leaves the imports at ·9 pound per capita in 1840, and 1·8 pounds in 1880. From another official statement it appears that imported wool contributed 29·1 per cent. of all

that was available for home consumption in 1886, as compared with 21·7 per cent. in 1839, 26·3 per cent. in 1849, and 30·4 per cent. in 1859.

“ The imports of woollen goods for various reasons, like the imports of wool, increased rapidly immediately after the enactment of the tariff of 1867, which it was supposed would keep out both wool and woollens. The maximum was reached in 1872. This, of course, signified that, under the existing conditions, it was cheaper in many instances to import finished goods than to make them at home. From 1873 to 1879 there was a falling off in imports of manufactures, and this has been followed by another increase. The imports of goods in 1886–87 have been exceeded only six times. This appears in a table embodied in George William Bond’s paper in the Government report (page^x lxi.), the last two columns of which give, instead of as erroneously printed, the entered values of the wool manufactures imported into the United States in each of the years 1868–87, and the number of pounds of wool used in these manufactures, estimated at the rate of three pounds per dollar cost. The quantity of wool imported in the form of goods increased from 97,468,026 pounds in 1868 to 166,685,550 in 1872, fell to 76,581,351 in 1879, rose to 136,371,921 in 1883, and amounted to 133,899,788 in 1887. And, notwithstanding the great development of sheep-raising and wool manufacturing in this country, we are so far from independence in either that in each of the years 1870–74 the wool imported, raw and manufactured, was greatly in excess of the domestic production, and even in 1887 the imports stood at 248,303,961 pounds, as compared with a domestic clip of 288,000,000 pounds in 1886.

“ There has been of course within 20 years a great increase in the aggregate consumption of wool. In view of the rapid growth of population it could not be otherwise. Comparing 1887 with 1868 the amount consumed (adding together the domestic wool clip, the foreign raw wool entered for consumption, and the wool imported in goods) rose from 290,050,597 to 532,980,788 pounds, a gain of 84 per cent. There have been some noteworthy fluctuations, as, for instance, an apparently abnormal increase in 1872 and 1873. The total for the former year, 411,001,514 pounds, was not reached again till 1880. But the last six years have shown a larger consumption than any of their predecessors, and the record is, on the whole, comparable with the growth of the country.”

THE COAL MINES OF TONQUIN.

The *Revue Géographique Internationale* for the month of October last, contains the following notice on the coal mines of Tonquin:—

“ A company has just been formed to work the coal mines of Tonquin. The coalfields of Hon-Gay, comprising about 15,000

hectares, including the lots known under the names of Hon-Gay, Ha-Tou, and Cam-Pha, have recently been conceded to it. Mining must commence within four months. The company has a capital of 5,000,000 francs. The production is estimated at 20,000 tons per month, and Chinese miners will be employed. Four steamers belonging to the company will sail regularly between Haï-Phong, Hon-Gay, and Hong Kong."

EXPORTS OF FRUIT FROM CUBA.

The French Consul-General in Cuba states, in a letter printed by the French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 24th of November last, that the trade in fruit between Central America and the United States has greatly increased lately. From Honduras we hear that the frequent relations between the vessels of that State and the Atlantic ports of America have had the result of raising the price of fruit bought for the United States market. This is particularly the case with cocoa-nuts and bananas. It would be easy to develop the trade of Cuba in pine-apples, but the growers pack this fruit in such a wretched way, that this branch of commerce is positively declining. They insist on using, for shipping pine-apples from Cuba, the barrels in which potatoes have been brought from the United States, whereas these barrels are wholly unfitted for such a purpose. The same objection applies in the case of oranges. Cuba possesses some of the most exquisite and the most appreciated oranges in the world, but the trade in this fruit is hopelessly retarded by their being packed in old potato barrels instead of boxes, and touching one another instead of being individually wrapped in thin paper; but in this, as in so many other respects, the rich resources of Cuba are as yet only imperfectly developed.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH FINLAND.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 25th November last, quoting from the Russian *Journal du Ministère des Finances*, states that the exports of Russia to Finland in 1886 were considerably less than in 1885. This diminution is more or less general. The only Russian exports to Finland which show progress are petroleum, sugar, cotton goods, and tobacco. Thanks to the development of the metallurgic industries of the Grand-Duchy, the imports of iron and steel have considerably fallen. The diminution in this class of goods is 49 per cent. for exports from Russia, and 77 per cent. for those of other countries.

TOURISTS VISITING NORWAY.

The Swedish *Post och Inrikes Tidningar* for the 26th November publishes a statement supplied by the postal authorities of Sweden and Norway regarding the statistics of foreign travel in Norway during the four summer months of 1887 as compared with those of 1886. During the year 1887, within June, July, August, and September, 15,747 foreigners, visited Norway, as against 13,569 in 1886. Of the former number 5,735 were English, 5,688 Swedes, 1,622 Germans, 1,496 Danes, and 67 Frenchman.

TRADE IN SWEDISH GRANITE.

The Swedish *Post och Inrikes Tidningar* for the 23rd December last states that an increasing trade in cargoes of raw granite for building purposes has arisen between the south of Sweden and the ports of North Germany; on the other hand, very little shaped or polished Swedish granite is yet imported into Germany. The material from the great stone quarries of Tjurkö near Carlskrona is mainly shipped over to Rostock and Lubeck to be worked, and is then sent on to Berlin and elsewhere. The principal kinds at present exported to Germany are the black granite and the dark green granite; but there is beginning to be a demand for a third Swedish variety, the red granite, which is used for slabs and mantel-pieces in Berlin.

WHALE FISHERIES OF SPITZBERGEN.

The Swedish *Post och Inrikes Tidningar* for the 22nd December last states that the whale fisheries of Spitzbergen have been more flourishing than usual during the last two years. In 1886 the catch of whales was 1,311. It is chiefly Norwegian, Russian, and English vessels which take part in this fishery. A firm in Hamburg has at the present moment five whaling steamers in Spitzbergen, but they all sail under the Norwegian flag.

EXPORTATION OF BULGARIAN PRODUCTS.

The *Moniteur Belge* of the 24th of December last informs its readers that according to a communication from the Prefect of Philippopoli, dated the 13th November, the difficulties which existed with regard to the exportation of the products of Bulgaria into Europe by route of Turkey, have ceased. The products of Bulgaria, and especially the wines, can now pass freely without being subjected to any tax.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF CANADA.

A communication, dated the 3rd January, has been received from the High Commissioner for Canada, to the effect that an official handbook relating to the Dominion of Canada has been issued by the Canadian Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It contains, in a concise form, all the information usually sought for by emigrants and others interested in the position, trade, and resources of the Dominion, and may be obtained, post free, on application to the High Commissioner for Canada, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

REVENUE RETURNS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 15th December last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting comparative statements of revenue received in the Cape of Good Hope, during the months and four months ended the 31st October 1887 and 1886.

From these statements it appears that the unaudited revenue received during the month of October 1887 was 272,891*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, representing a net increase of 7,741*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1886. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1887 amounted to 110,007*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* and 95,210*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* respectively.

During the four months, July to October 1887, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 1,088,932*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* showing a net increase over the corresponding period in 1886 of 124,298*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS IN THE CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE

It appears from a communication, dated the 3rd January last, from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, that the traffic earnings of the Cape Government railways during the month of October last amounted to 107,211*l.*, as compared with 94,481*l.* for the corresponding month of 1886. The earnings from the 1st January to the 31st October 1887 amounted to 1,029,906*l.*, as against 837,402*l.* for the corresponding period of 1886.

The total amount of traffic earnings during the months comprised between the 1st July to the 31st October, 1887 was 408,071*l.*, as compared with 336,347*l.* for the corresponding months of 1886.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF OPIUM IN JAPAN.

The following is a copy of a decree, issued by the Japanese Government on the 12th November last, respecting the sale of opium in Japan :—

“The price of opium sold by the Japanese Government shall be settled as follows on and after the 1st day of the 1st month, the 21st year of Meiji (January 1st, 1888) :—

“Dried opium, containing from 10 to 11 parts of morphia, price 10 cents per bottle of 1 momme ; price 70 cents per bottle of 8 momme.

“The regulations for the sale of opium, announced on the 10th month, the 11th year of Meiji (October, 1878), shall be revised as follows :—

“Art. 1. The sale of opium shall be transacted by the local government having either an open port or an open city in its respective locality.

“Art. 3. Opium thus to be sold shall contain more than 10 parts of morphia in the dried matter, and every one of the bottles shall bear the examination label of the Government Hygienic Laboratory.

“Art. 6. The word *Shiyakujō* shall be revised as *Chihōchō* (Local Government).”

X.—FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

The following is a translation from the *Journal des Economistes*, of November last, of the report of a discussion on Colonial tariffs in general, and more particularly on the commercial policy pursued in Indo-China, which took place at the meeting of the Society of Political Economy of Paris, on the 5th November.

M. Leon Say, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the discussion was opened by M. C. Lavollée, who said:—

“By the decree of the 8th September 1887 a new Customs Tariff was established for Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin.* The incidence of this tariff gives us occasion to examine into the tendency of recent legislation, so far as it concerns the commercial policy which we are pursuing, and the predominance of protectionist doctrines and ideas.

“It is of special interest to observe how of late years there has been a distinct return to the so-called ‘Colonial pact’ of bygone times. The Colonial pact was in keeping with the ideas of the age in which it originated, and to the prohibitive policy which then prevailed in regard to commercial legislation. It was logical. In return for the monopoly which the mother country reserved to itself in the Colonial markets, both as regards navigation and commerce, the Colonies obtained certain rights and privileges in disposing of their products on the home market, added to which they were granted by law such advantages as regards labour as arose out of the institution of slavery.

“After having lasted for two centuries the pact was broken up by the abolition of slavery, a step which radically altered the conditions of production in the Colonies in that it enabled beet-root sugar to compete on equal terms with cane sugar, and it was further modified by the spread of those liberal principles which towards the middle of the present century actuated our Legislature in regard to the question of free exchange of goods with foreign countries.

“It was Great Britain which first, at the instance of Peel, gave full liberty to her Colonies on the question of tariffs, and France followed her example. After the reforms of 1860, and when the sugar produced by the colonies first began to experience the effects of the competition with beet-root sugar on the home market, the French Legislature thought it only just and equitable to give the Colonies their liberty in regard to Customs policy. Various decrees were with this object issued by the Senate

* See *Board of Trade Journal* for October 1887.

until finally in 1866 one was promulgated which gave to the Colonial Legislatures of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion the power to levy octroi duties, and to fix their own rates of import duties on all foreign merchandise.

“The Colonial Legislatures did not hesitate long, for in 1867 they used the powers thus given them, in that they decreed the abolition of all differential duties on foreign merchandise. Finding themselves practically excluded from the home market by the competition of beet-root sugar, they sold a great part of their produce either in the United States or in Australia, and found it much to their interest to increase their interchange of goods with these great centres.

“The alacrity with which the Colonial Legislatures voted the abolition of the old tariff shows to what an extent Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion are interested in free trade. But on the other hand certain manufacturers at home, leading firms in the manufacture of machinery and the dry-goods trades, found themselves deprived of those outlets for their trade which the old existing legislation had provided for them, and exposed in consequence by action of the Colonial Legislatures to foreign competition. Consequently on the election of a protectionist majority in our Chambers after 1870 the manufacturing interests set themselves to work to recover the position which they had held previous to the abolition of the old tariff.

“In 1880 a motion was brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies which had for its object the extension of the provisions of the French general tariff to the Colonies. The Colonial Legislatures were given to understand that if they would consent to a re-imposition of Customs duties on foreign merchandise, that is, if they would return to the system in force previous to 1867, and which gave such exceptional advantages to our home manufacturers, a new law would be passed, which would give Colonial sugar, under the form of an allowance for waste in manufacture, a rebate sufficient to secure its sale on the home market. This was agreed to, and in 1884 and 1885 the Colonial Legislatures re-established the old Customs tariffs. This was a distinct return, as far as was practicable, to the old ‘Colonial pact.’ It is questionable whether this can be called progress.

“We now turn to the tariff of French Indo-China. Since our establishment in Cochin-China the port of Saigon has been almost what is called a free port, and our manufacturers at home troubled themselves little with it. But since our conquests and since the extension of our protectorate to Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin, the market having been thus enlarged and the country being densely populated, it has appeared to them worth while to extend to it the usual procedure and to bring the country under the influence of protection. And they attained their end by the simple means of a single article of a few lines only, inserted into

the budget law of 1887. The wording of the article in question is as follows:—‘All foreign merchandise imported into Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin will pay from the 1st of June 1887 similar duties to what the same merchandise would have paid under the general tariff in force in France.’

“That is the principle of the thing; now as to the application. A second paragraph gives power to the Conseil d’Etat to issue decrees placing any particular article under a special tariff if such a course be found necessary. The decree of the 8th of September 1887 was in consequence of this paragraph. It is not necessary to take the articles mentioned in that decree in detail.* It is sufficient to note that both the special and general tariffs place duties more or less heavy on all articles imported into those countries of Indo-China which are subject to our protectorate.

“The expeditious manner in which the Legislature has passed the Customs law affecting French Indo-China cannot but excite surprise. A single simple article in a budget law passed without discussion, without examination, has disposed of the economic status of a whole region where it is our ambition to found a Colonial empire, a region which in every way deserved the attention and careful solicitude of the mother country. Such a method of procedure can only excite the reprobation of all those who are anxious to see wise and prudent measures passed, and it is the policy of such procedure which is now under discussion.

“Without going into the contention of those persons who consider that the Colonial markets were made for their private use and benefit, there exists a slightly higher standpoint, namely, that the mother country having been at the expense of conquest, and of the first steps towards colonisation, is justified in reserving to itself the greater part of the benefits to be derived therefrom, leaving foreigners out in the cold. This is the old protectionist argument of the last two centuries, the argument which inspired in fact the Colonial pact.

“Modern colonisation has been, it would seem, influenced by other considerations and principles than these. Colonial interests can no longer be hacked and hewed about as in former days to suit the convenience of the mother country. As regards commercial questions complete freedom is most favourable to those interests; the exchange of goods under the most favourable economic conditions is necessary to the prosperity of a colony, and the mother country derives benefit from such prosperity. Individual interests must be disregarded, and a larger and more generous view should be taken when a Colonial tariff is the subject of discussion. If the present question be looked into closely, if the economic condition and the wants of the Indo-Chinese population, and the principal articles in which they trade,

* See *Board of Trade Journal* for October 1887.

be taken into consideration, there is no doubt of the necessity of a liberal Customs tariff. Moreover, the authors of the new tariff seem to have ignored the difficulties which will arise from attempting to enforce its application in Annam and Tonquin, especially as regards articles coming from China. Smuggling will do its work, and what is worse, piracy will follow. In matters of smuggling and piracy we all know the Chinese are past masters.

“ M. Couturier, formerly Governor of Guadeloupe, continued the discussion. He wished to draw attention to one fact, namely, that the so-called ‘ Colonial pact ’ was dissolved by the law of the 3rd of July 1861, which gave the Colonies the right to import from all countries and to export to any country and under any flag. At that time Colonial tariff matters were decided by the Home Government, and there was in existence a special Colonial tariff, all articles not specially mentioned in that tariff being subject to the duties of the general tariff.

“ The decree of the Senate of the 4th July 1866 completed the freedom of the Colonies on all commercial questions ; it gave to the Colonial Legislatures the power to levy Customs duties on all products of foreign countries, the right of confirming such legislative enactments being reserved however ; decrees having to be issued by the Central Administration endorsing those enactments. Further the Colonies were given the power to impose octroi duties on imports from all parts. The Colonial Legislatures used the powers given them to abolish the Customs tariffs on all articles of foreign production and in imposing octroi—or local town duties—which affected equally articles coming from France and from other countries. In fact, absolute commercial equality was established.

“ This state of things existed up to 1884. At that date, the Ministry of Marine and the Colonies, incited thereto by manufacturers at home, who complained that they could find no outlet for their goods in our own Colonies, invited the Colonial Legislatures to introduce a Customs tariff on certain classes of merchandise. The Legislative Councils accepted the invitation, and consented to levy very moderate duties on a limited number of manufactured articles, chiefly in the class of haberdashery and clothing.

“ The Colonial Councils, in exercising their undoubted rights, were only yielding to a sentiment of patriotism, and here I must say I think the last speaker was wrong when he said that some sort of bargain took place, and that the Legislative Councils imposed the duties they did in return for concessions made in favour of Colonial sugar on the home markets. There was no bargain, and no such thing as compensation. Colonial sugars obtained no exceptionally favourable treatment. When the duties on beet-root sugar were fixed in such a way as to leave an excess

production possible above the legally fixed figure, thus constituting a bounty on home-grown sugar, the Colonies claimed simply that they should receive equally favourable treatment, such treatment having been assured to them by previous legislation. The allowances for waste in manufacture of at first 12 per cent. and then 24 per cent. which have been successively granted to the Colonial sugar industry have been then in the intention of the Legislature only the equivalent of the bounty given to the home sugar industry. It has been found from experience, moreover, that the allowance made to the Colonists has even, as it is, not come up to the equivalent which is their just due. For this reason the law of the 13th of July 1886 enacted that for the future the allowance for waste in manufacture accorded to Colonial sugar imported on to the home market should be equal to the average excess product obtained by the home sugar manufacturers during the previous campaign year (1st September to the 31st August, constituting the campaign year).

“The Colonies then have had no exceptionally favourable treatment, since they have to contend not only with bounty-fed home-grown sugars, but also with foreign grown cane-sugar, which can be imported into France for consumption without any surtax. It cannot therefore be contended that the present situation has anything in common with the old so-called ‘Colonial pact,’ which no one moreover desires to see re-established.

“M. Chailley, in continuing the discussion, called attention to the position in which the Conseil d’Etat was placed when preparing the decree relating to French Indo-China in having to decide first of all as to the changes it would be necessary to effect in our general tariff. For some articles, in which a large trade is carried on in Indo-China, were not mentioned in our Customs tariff, whilst the duties on others seemed too high, because the articles which had to pay were not only articles of universal consumption in Eastern countries, but also because they in no way competed with French manufactures. On other articles again the duties seemed too low because our merchants declared that if the duties were adhered to they would be unable to compete with their foreign rivals in Indo-China. It is not, however, necessary to here discuss the duties on each separate article, but rather our general policy. It has often been said that our commercial policy with regard to our Colonies is wrong. We wish to enrich our commercial classes, and when we have taken the measures which we consider proper to attain that end we rest satisfied and trouble ourselves no more about the details. But these details have their importance; our Colonies are inhabited by Frenchmen, both consumers and the commercial classes; and it has been found before now that the application of the French general tariff to a Colony has impoverished the consumers and ruined the commercial classes. Tonquin is, however, in question at this moment. Now Tonquin had in 1886 commercial transactions to the value of about

2,400,000*l.* Of this total at least 1,800,000*l.* represented foreign merchandise, such as cotton yarns, silk, tea, sugar, petroleum, porcelain, &c. This 1,800,000*l.* (and in a year or two this figure will reach 2,000,000*l.* or 2,500,000*l.*, for with security and peace the trade and population will increase), this 1,800,000*l.* then represents considerable profits to the commercial classes in the Colony. Amongst these many are Frenchmen, and of them several had the prospect of returning with their fortunes made, to enrich their native country. Others again, Chinese and natives, paid a large proportion of the taxes, and in this way the cost of the Colony to France was diminished. All in fact went well, and would have gone better. Now since the general tariff has been applied to the Colony what has happened? All goods, whether European or Asiatic—and the absurdity of trying to compete with the products of Asia is apparent—all produce then which in any way competes with our own is stopped at the frontier of Tonquin by almost prohibitive duties. The consumer who is forced to buy from our own merchants, and as we ourselves admit, much more dearly, thereupon reduces his consumption; the merchant sees his trade fall off and his profits diminish; all the country suffers; discouragement and uneasiness ensue, and soon the Colonists begin to leave, whilst those who remain are ruined. That is what theory tells us, now let us look at the thing in practice. From the 1st of June, from the very day that is on which the French general tariff was brought into force, out of every four ships which have arrived at Haiphong, three have left, taking the cargoes they brought with them. The merchants were simply astounded at the duties demanded of them, and preferred to take their goods back to their own countries. Chinese sugar, an article of which there is a large consumption in Tonquin, can no longer enter the country. The value of the sugar is from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per picul of 133 lbs., and the duty payable is 32*s.*, almost as much as that on refined sugar. Chinese porcelain is another article which can no longer enter the country; and yet this article in no way competes with articles of French manufacture, for it is a speciality made only by Asiatics. With regard to cotton yarns (with the exception of the higher numbers, coarse threads, which pay a duty of 10 per cent.) they can no longer enter on account of the duties, which vary between 50 and 70 per cent. The same difficulty exists with regard to cotton and woollen tissues, and a Manchester article which before paid a duty of 4½*d.* now pays one of 2*s.* Even French people who do not suffer from the present tariff, since their own goods pass in free of duty, declare themselves disheartened by the present state of things. For commerce suffers throughout the land, and even those houses which have been patient, thinking that things would take a turn for the better, have decided to close their doors. Smuggling, already so easy in those remote regions, is taking extended proportions. The same people who can pass in powder and guns under the eyes of our soldiers can as easily introduce cotton goods,

and from the system of fraud which will be instituted it will not be our countrymen who will profit or who will carry it on. As the matter stands then no article which in any way competes with French produce can enter the country, and French commerce which in that country existed from the profits made out of articles of foreign produce is languishing, dying in fact. Is that the object the Chambers had in view?

“Our Colonial policy in the matter of Customs regulations, whether in wishing to force upon them such of our home manufactures as they may seem to be in need of, or on the other hand in wishing to open up for them a market in the mother country for their produce, seems to be conceived in such a spirit as to excite universal discontent. Quite recently we were listening here to a senator from Guadeloupe, who was describing to us the grievances under which his countrymen were suffering. There would be nothing to surprise us in this if we only examine calmly and dispassionately the opinions which for the moment prevail amongst us in France. It is to be remarked in the first place that it is no burning question of political economy which is in question, it is neither free trade nor protection which is being attacked or defended, it is simply what is the policy which will most conduce to the national good.

“France in common with other countries has always considered it a miserable speculation to have Colonies—not political possessions, but so to speak financial possessions—which cost much and bring in nothing. Naturally it is not Colonies which are simply strategical points which are here in question, it is rather Colonies founded for the benefit of populations and for their direct profit. France has always held the view that such Colonies should be a source of profit to her. The intention has been that there should be no more outlay than the original cost incidental to the establishment of sovereign and other rights. It is, however, evident that France never pretended to do as some other countries have done, that is, to levy a direct tribute on the Colony, and to inscribe such tribute amongst the budget receipts of the mother country. That would be a high-handed and barbarous policy, a policy moreover which has not succeeded with those governments who have used it. France, as a country in favour of progress and justice, could not dream of such an expedient. At the same time she adopted another alternative not very different after all, which was to place very considerable duties on the most important productions of her Colonies. Thus, from the fear of being injured financially by her Colonial policy, she has finished by making no difference in the duties on foreign produce and similar articles the produce of her own Colonies. That was one method of making the Colonies contribute to enrich the mother country, but there was a second. France certainly never imagined that her Colonies were going to bring her in large sums of ready money in such a shape that it could be distributed proportionately amongst her citizens. No, she merely imagined

that the possession of these Colonies, and of the trade to which they would give rise, would enrich certain classes of her citizens who, in spending the money liberally, would cause a stream of wealth to flow into the country, so that all classes would indirectly benefit from its distribution. With this object in view our merchants and manufacturers have been granted the monopoly in the Colonial markets, and they can there dispose of the infinite variety of goods which they manufacture and of which the Colonists have need. These then have been the two guiding principles on which our commercial policy as regards our Colonies has been founded. Do the Colonies wish to export their own produce to France? France does not know them, and treats them as strangers. Do they wish to import into their own country those articles which they find necessary for their well-being? France immediately steps in with her sovereign rights and says, 'You will buy what you want from me, or at least if you buy from others you will pay me a heavy per-centage for the right to do so.' Doubtless there are many arguments to be adduced which would seem at first sight to justify the position thus taken up. Why, for instance, possess Colonies if those Colonies, acquired with great pains and at much cost, are going to trade with every country except France; and it might be added that in order to justify such a course it would be necessary first of all that the Colonies should cease to be, as they are, a burden on the mother country, costing her at least 2,000,000*l.* a year.

"With regard to the duties imposed on articles the produce of our Colonies, these are both unjust and mistaken. Unjust because they are our own people who inhabit the Colonies, and they remain French still, and deserve therefore to be treated better than strangers. Mistaken because it is self-evident that our Colonial products placed on an equality with the produce of foreign countries are subject to that very competition which we fear for our own merchants, and that they, the Colonists, are in a still worse position to meet it. For capital in the Colonies is both scarce and dear; transport to France also is costly, notwithstanding all our subsidies to merchant shipping companies. Colonial produce then can be only delivered in our ports at a price which will very possibly cause the goods to be rejected by the French consumer, and our Colonists know well that other markets for their goods are closed to them either from competition or from fiscal duties. Is not all this enough to dishearten our Colonists? And at this moment, under those skies where cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, and dye-stuffs would thrive and give wealth to all, we find that our people dare not cultivate them, but confine themselves exclusively to growing cane sugar as their fathers indeed did before them, and they now find themselves in the end ousted from the home markets by the competition of beet-root sugar growers whose interests are opposed to their own. The remedy for the present state of things is, however, not obvious. Opinions are much divided. The best method available would seem to be to give the Colonies

entire liberty, as far as the mother country is concerned, to trade with foreigners. This method does not, however, obtain general support, some even of the best friends of the Colonists being against it. There appears, however, no doubt that such a course would bring life back to everything, that large fortunes would be made, and that our people from the Colonies would return to the mother country bringing their wealth with them and spreading prosperity around. Such a Colonial policy would then for the future have nothing but friends.

“M. Bonnal said that some measures of reform appeared absolutely necessary. He, for his part, would like to see the diplomatic and consular agents of the country pay more attention to French commercial interests instead of treating them with disdain, as at present. This closed the discussion.”

XI.—THE NEW LAW OF GUARANTEED NATIONAL BANKS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following is the text of the Law of Guaranteed National Banks established in the Argentine Republic, which was passed by the Argentine Congress on the 3rd of November last :—

“SECTION FIRST.—Art 1. Any company or association organised for the purpose of entering into banking operations, can, in any city of the Republic, or town of the national territory, open a bank for deposits and discounts with the privilege of issuing notes, guaranteed by national Government bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the present law.

“ Art 2. On the organisation of such a company or association and on the registration of contract or statutes in the office of the notary of the National Tribunal in the province, or national territory, in which it is proposed to open the bank, the legal representative of the company or association shall apply to the Finance Office, with a legalised copy of the contract or statutes, for authorisation to open a bank for deposits and discounts and with privilege of issuing notes.

“ Art. 3. Said contract or statutes must specify the amount of authorised capital; the capital respectively subscribed by the members of the company or association or the number of shares into which the capital may have been divided; the town, province, or national territory in which the bank is to be opened; the name of the company or association, and the period of duration, which must not be less than 10 years.

“ The contract or statutes must be sent into the Finance Office, for the purposes mentioned in Art. 2, with a sworn declaration of the amount of paid-up capital, and indicating the bank or banks in which same has been deposited; the name and residence of the chairman, manager, or administrator legally representing the company or association, the name and residence of the shareholders and the number of shares they respectively hold.

“ Art. 4. The petition or application shall be then sent to the Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection and to the solicitor of the Exchequer, and shall be finally submitted to the consideration of the Executive. If accepted, notice of acceptance shall be published for five days in a newspaper of the capital of the Republic, also in a newspaper of the province or national territory where it is proposed to open the bank.

“ Art. 5. The Executive shall not grant the authorisation referred to in Art. 4 if, on the presentation of the application, no proofs be brought forward of the existence of a paid-up capital to the minimum amount of 250,000 national dollars, or if the company or association should apply for a note issue exceeding 90

per cent. of the paid-up capital. The paid-up capital must be at least 30 per cent. of the total authorised capital.

“Art. 6. The Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection shall give the representative of the bank a certificate, containing the authorisation of the Executive, and shall proceed, on the previous receipt in gold of the amount of Government bonds purchased, and on the deposit of same in the National Bank in special account, to give said representative, notes of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 dollars to a sum equivalent to the amount represented by the purchased bonds at their par value.

“The bonds issued by the Government for the purposes of this law shall be internal and valued at 85 per cent. of their par value up to the 30th September 1888; they shall bear $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annual interest with a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. per annum by drawings and at par: and their service shall be covered half-yearly and in gold. The Government shall have the privilege of increasing the sinking fund. The amortization to begin on the occurrence of the cases mentioned in Articles 10 and 20.

“Art. 7. The bonds mentioned in Art. 6 shall be issued by the Board of Public Credit, on the written application of the Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection, which bureau on the receipt of the bonds shall deposit them in their safe in the name of the purchasing bank, as guarantee for the issue of the notes received.

“Art. 8. The Bureau of Inspection shall receive, on the application of the bank, in exchange of the bonds authorised by this law, any other national securities to an equivalent amount. In this case the Bureau of Inspection shall give said securities to the Board of Public Credit to be cancelled, and shall receive from them an equivalent amount of bonds to be deposited.

“Art. 9. The Bureau of Inspection shall receive from the Board of Public Credit the interest on the bonds, and shall hand the amount thus received to the legal representative of the bank or association that owns them.

“The Bureau of Inspection, in the possible case of a bank not applying for the interest on the bonds held, shall deposit the amount of interest in the National Bank.

“SECTION SECOND.—Art. 10. All banks carried on by virtue of this law can:—

“1st. Increase their issue with the consent of the Finance Office, provided the contract, statutes, or charter authorise them to do so, and after depositing in the Bureau of Inspection the requisite amount of Government bonds, issued in accordance with this law, or of those mentioned in Art. 8. The limitation, however, specified in Art. 45 must be observed by those banks already established, whose notes are inconvertible.

“2nd. Reduce their issue, by returning their notes to the Bureau of Inspection.

"In this case the Bureau of Inspection shall return to the legal representative of the bank a proportionate amount of bonds, and shall then proceed to cancel the notes, in accordance with the provision of Art. 29.

"Art. 11. Every bank, with guaranteed issue, must send in monthly and annual balance-sheets to the Bureau of Inspection, together with a detailed statement of its situation and operations.

"Art. 12. In the case of change of chairman, director, or manager, or in the event of modification of statutes or charter, notice must be sent within 10 days to the Bureau of Inspection.

"Art. 13. No bank can advance money on its own shares, nor purchase them, nor invest its capital in real estate, exception being made for that which is absolutely necessary, but such shares may be received as guarantee or payment of money already advanced.

"In this case, the guarantee must be liquidated within three years.

"Art. 14. No bank shall be allowed to circulate the notes received from the Bureau of Inspection without previously organising a reserve fund in gold, equivalent to 10 per cent. of the total sum represented by the notes, and every year, after deducting for bad or doubtful debts, 8 per cent. of the net profits must be put by to increase this reserve fund. The amount represented by this deduction of 8 per cent. must be changed to gold within the year during which the dividends are paid.

"This reserve may be employed and put in circulation by means of lawful and usual transactions, and in conformity with such regulations as may be decreed by the Executive.

"SECTION THIRD.—Art. 15. A special department, dependent on the Finance Office, shall be opened in the Office of Public Credit, shall be known as the Bureau of Inspection, and shall attend to everything connected with the guaranteed national banks.

"Art. 16. The Chairman of the Board of Public Credit shall be likewise that of the new bureau, which shall, moreover, include three inspecting auditors, one secretary, one clerk, and one porter whose monthly salaries shall be : Chairman 800 dollars, inspecting auditor 300 dollars, secretary 250 dollars, clerk 150 dollars, porter 50 dollars.

"Art. 17. The duties of the Bureau of Inspection shall be :—

"1st. To keep a register of the banks, companies, or associations organised in accordance with this law.

"2nd. To keep a register of the various issues of notes, detailing at the same time the amounts delivered, the date of delivery, the person to whom the notes were delivered, the series and numbers of the notes delivered, and the amount of worn-out notes renewed on the application of the banks.

"3rd. To keep a register of the various issues of Government bonds, authorised by this law, the series, numbers, and amount delivered to each bank.

"4th. To keep a detailed account of the amounts of interest accruing from the Government bonds, belonging to each bank and deposited in the National Bank, for the purposes of Articles 9 and 20.

"5th. To keep a detailed account of the amounts received for Government bonds in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 20.

"6th. To preserve in the archives the original documents referred to in Articles 2, 3, and 4.

"7th. To keep duplicates of the monthly and annual balance sheets sent in by the banks.

"8th. To send into the Finance Office, on the 1st April every year, a detailed report of the work accomplished, as well as of the state and operations of each bank.

"Art. 18. The Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection, or any inspector named by him, shall have the right to inspect, at any time, the cash, books, and operations of each bank.

"Art. 19. In the case of the declaration, by order of the corresponding national judge, of the bankruptcy or liquidation of a bank existing in accordance with the provisions of this law, or incorporated under this law, the Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection, or the inspector named by him, shall be a necessary party in all legal questions relative to the bank, and shall be the commissioner of bankruptcy, until the notes be withdrawn and paid, or the Exchequer be reimbursed those sums delivered in conformity with the following Articles.

"Art. 20. In the case mentioned in the preceding Article, the Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection shall suspend the payment of the interest accruing from the Government bonds deposited as guarantee by the bank, and shall proceed to sell the bonds on the Bolsa of the capital of the Republic on the date and for the amount fixed by him. The interests on the bonds deposited in the National Bank, in accordance with Art. 9, belonging to the bank in question, and the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, shall be applied to the withdrawal and redemption of the notes in circulation.

"Art. 21. The Bureau of Inspection shall fix a convenient date for the withdrawal and redemption of the notes, and notice to this effect shall be published.

"Art. 22. The Executive shall have the right to suspend the sale of the bonds, as mentioned in Art. 20, in the case of their market price being less than 85 per cent., and the Exchequer shall proceed to deliver to the Bureau of Inspection the amounts required for the withdrawal and redemption of the notes.

"Art. 23. In the case of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds not sufficing for the payment of the notes, the Exchequer shall hand over the balance in cash to the Bureau of Inspection.

"Art. 24. In the case mentioned in the preceding Article, the Exchequer shall be reimbursed by the proceeds of the realization of the other assets of the bank, and shall have the right of precedence, no matter what the nature of other debts contracted by the bank,

with the exception of judicial expenses and those for the preservation of the assets.

"Art. 25. The Government bonds returned to the bank to which they belong, in accordance with the 2nd clause of Art. 10, or those sold in conformity with Art. 20, shall be subject to the amortization mentioned in Art. 6, from the day on which they may be delivered or sold.

"SECTION FOURTH.—Art. 26. The Finance Office shall determine the form in which the notes are to be printed. These notes shall bear the arms of the Republic, the seal of the Bureau of Inspection, and the signatures of the Chairman of the Bureau and of the chairman or director of the bank or association to which the notes are to be delivered.

"Art. 27. The notes shall be issued by series, and each series shall form the authorised issue of a bank or association, which, on delivery, shall pay the cost of printing.

"Art. 28. The Bureau of Inspection shall renew worn-out notes, on the application of the bank to which they belong.

"Art. 29. The worn-out notes presented for renewal, and those redeemed in the cases mentioned in this law, shall be burned in the presence of the Chairman of the Bureau of Inspection, of the Treasurer of the Nation, and of the chief auditor named by the Finance Office. A document shall then be drawn up and signed by the witnesses detailing the series, date, class, numbers, and amount of the notes thus destroyed, and giving the name of the bank or association which issued them.

"Art. 30. All falsifiers or forgers of notes authorised by this law, or those who circulate false or forged notes, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Art. 10 of the law of 14th September 1863.

"Art. 31. All notes issued in accordance with the present law shall be legal tender throughout the Republic. Any obligation that must be satisfied in legal money can be cancelled with these notes, at their par value, which shall also be received in payment of provincial or national taxes.

"Art. 32. For the present, and until Congress grant further authorisation, the total emission accorded by this law shall not exceed 40 millions of dollars for the establishment of new banks.

"The Executive, on application of said banks, taking into consideration the population, wealth, and wants of the locality in which it is proposed to start the bank, shall distribute these 40 millions as follows :—

"1st. Fifteen millions for banks that may be established in San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Corrientes and Tucuman.

"2nd. Twenty-five millions for banks that may be established in the provinces not mentioned above and in national territories.

“SECTION FIFTH.—Art. 33. No bank can pledge its own notes to obtain money either as capital or to increase its capital, or to enter into any banking operation.

“Art. 34. Any director, or manager, or administrator, or employée of a bank who consents to carry out or does carry out any resolution contrary to the provisions of the present law or to such regulations as may be decreed by the Executive, or who sends in false reports or figures to the Bureau of Inspection, or who distorts the charter, or simulates any increase of capital or other operation, or who distributes false dividends, or who falsifies the books, balances, or documents of the bank, shall be liable to an imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 10 years, according to the gravity of his offence, without detriment to the privilege enjoyed by the Executive of annulling the authorisation mentioned in Art. 4, on the petition of the Bureau of Inspection and on the declaration by the competent national judge of any of the offences above mentioned.

“Art. 35. The banks established or incorporated under the present law shall enjoy no fiscal privilege for obligations posterior to its promulgation, nor can any privileges, unknown to common law, prevail against them.

“Provincial Governments shall in no way fetter the guaranteed national banks by imposing any tax on the shares, property, or operations of said banks.

“SECTION SIXTH.—Art. 36. Those banks which, on the date of promulgation of this law, have inconvertible notes in circulation, in virtue of the authorisation of the National Government, can be incorporated under the present law, with their present charter or contract, and shall be allowed seven years, from 1st January prox., to purchase the bonds referred to in Articles 6 and 7, at the rate of $44 \frac{2}{7}$ per cent. per annum, which term, however, may be anticipated by purchasing and depositing the bonds within a shorter period. In these cases the present issue shall be called in and replaced by new notes, in accordance with this law, to an amount equivalent to the total sum represented by the bonds purchased and deposited as guarantee, in conformity with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7.

“Art. 37. The banks alluded to in the preceding article, with the exception of the National Bank, can, if incorporated under this Act, and with the consent of the Finance Office, dispose of half their specie reserve, for the purpose of purchasing Government bonds.

“Art. 38. Those banks which are at present authorised by the National Government to circulate inconvertible notes, and which do not send in a written application to the Finance Office, before the first January prox., to be incorporated under the new Act, shall not be allowed to have notes of legal tender in circulation, and shall be compelled to call in their issue within 30 days from 9th January 1889, and if they should not do so in accordance with the provisions of the law, they shall pay a fine of 50,000

dollars, and be moreover liable to be sued by the Government Agent.

"Art. 39. In the case of any of the banks, which have inconvertible notes in circulation, with the exception of the National bank, applying to the Executive for the purposes mentioned in Art. 35 the Executive within two months, from 1st January prox., and if the guarantees offered be satisfactory, shall in anticipation of the deposit of the bonds, deliver to the applicants a sum in notes of the new issue, equivalent to the amount at par value of the bonds to be yet deposited, which notes shall be placed in circulation in room of the actual issue which shall be called in.

"In this case, the Board of Public Credit shall proceed to issue the bonds and deliver them to the Bureau of Inspection in order that they may be deposited in the name of the bank or banks with which the necessary arrangements mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been made.

"Art 40. The interest on the bonds above referred to shall not be paid until from the day on which the bank or banks shall have paid for the bonds purchased and deposited in their name. The total payment for these bonds must be made within the term fixed in Art. 36.

"Art. 41. During the first sessions of the next legislative period the Executive shall be obliged to give an account of the use made of the privilege conferred by Art. 32.

"Art 42. The State shall deposit as guarantee, and in the name of the National Bank, an amount, equivalent to the present issue, in bonds created by this law, the service of which bonds shall only be paid in the case mentioned in Art. 20. But the increase of issue corresponding to the new capital formed by law of June 16 of the current year and in accordance with Art. 15 of the law of November 5, 1872, shall be guaranteed by the bank by the purchase and deposit of bonds, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this law.

"Art. 43. On the application of the National Bank for the purpose mentioned in Art. 36, the Bureau of Inspection shall proceed to deliver to said bank an amount of notes, equal to the total sum represented by the bonds referred to in the preceding article, and the bank shall call in an equivalent amount of its present issue. The cost of the emission shall be paid by the bank, in accordance with Art. 27.

"Art. 44. The National Bank shall keep its specie-reserve fund as required by the laws in force.

"Art. 45. Those banks, which have inconvertible notes in circulation, in virtue of the authorisation of the National Government, shall not be allowed to increase their issue unless they have complied with the provisions of this law and be authorised by a special law.

"SECTION SEVENTH.—Art. 46. The proceeds of the sale of Government bonds created by this law, shall be deposited at interest in the National Bank for two years, from the 1st January

prox., and on the expiry of this term, shall be applied by the Executive to the redemption of bonds of foreign debt, the preference to be given to those bonds which may be the greatest burthen on the Treasury.

“Art. 47. Within 30 days from promulgation of this law, the Executive shall decree the necessary regulations of which an account must be annually given during the sessions of the legislature.

“Art. 48. All expenses involved in the carrying out of the law, shall be charged to same.

“Art. 49. Let the Executive be informed of the sanction of this law.”

XII.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1886-87, by J. Conway-Gordon, Director-General of Railways.* (C.—5122.) Price 2s. 9d.

This is the fifth annual report relating to the administration of the railways in India.

The net receipts for the year 1886 show an increase, as compared with those for 1885, of Rs. 63,14,996, and the per-centage on the capital expended on open lines, excluding, as has usually been done in these reports, the expenditure on steamboat services, suspense items, and other indirect charges, gives a return equivalent to 5.90 per cent. against 5.84 of the previous year.

This does not represent the financial gain to the State, but merely the net result of the working of *all* Indian railways—State, guaranteed, and assisted—based on statistical reports for the calendar year ending 31st December 1886.

There has been a general increase in the net receipts and percentage earned on most of the lines in India, but more especially on the Great Indian Peninsula and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. These lines contributed to the total increase given above to the extent of nearly 47 and 19 per cent. respectively. In the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway this satisfactory result is attributed to the improvement recorded under goods traffic, towards which the carriage of cotton, wheat, and railway materials mainly contributed.

On the other hand, there has been a decrease on the North-western Railway of 20 lakhs as compared with last year. This is due to a very large falling off in the wheat export trade, caused by the high prices and scarcity of food-grains in the Punjab, and to the increase of expenditure for renewal of permanent way and rolling stock and the restoration of flood damages.

The summary of merchandise carried shows that the total tonnage has increased by 941,856 tons, and that 31 out of the 47 items tabulated show increases.

A comparison of the earnings for the corresponding periods of 1885 and 1886 with the approximate returns for 1887 shows a slight decrease:—

| Receipts. | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| Rs. | | | |
| 1885 | - | 4,89,06,593 | 1st January to 4th April. |
| 1886 | - | 5,06,34,504 | „ 3rd „ |
| 1887 | - | 4,98,11,744 | „ 2nd „ |

A graphic diagram, showing the increases in the open mileage, gross receipts, gross expenses, and net receipts, from the commencement of Indian railway construction to the end of 1886, is published with the report.

2. *Sugar Trade. Return in continuation of certain of the Tables respecting the Production of and Trade in Sugar contained in Appendix to Parliamentary Paper No. 325 of Session 1884.* 312. Price 3d.

The return in question contains the figures for the past 15 years, which are brought down in each case to the end of 1886. It contains, amongst other information, a statement of the production of raw sugar (in tons) from 1872 to 1885, which is taken from a circular issued by Messrs. Rueb and Co. There are also statements of the imports of raw and refined sugar into the United Kingdom, distinguishing imports from beet-growing and cane-growing countries, as well as statements showing the imports and exports of sugar, raw and refined, into France and Holland, and the production and consumption of sugar in Germany; also the imports of sugar into the United States, Canada, and the Australian Colonies, and the exports thereof from Mauritius, the figures in each case being given for each year from 1872 to 1886 inclusive. Statements are also given showing the quantity of raw sugar exported from the principal British possessions, and also the exports of raw sugar from the British West Indies.

3. *Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1885 and 1886. (In continuation of C.—5071 of June 1887.) (C.—5239.)* Price 1s. 10d.

These papers, which are presented by command, contain the reports accompanying and summarising the annual Blue Books from the various Governors of British possessions (Crown Colonies). They relate to the trade and shipping, public works, revenue and expenditure, and resources generally of the Colonies.

With the exception of Lagos, which is for 1885 as well as 1886, all the reports relate to the year 1886. The following Colonies are referred to in the present issue:—Lagos (1885), Western Australia, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Montserrat, British Guiana, Straits Settlements, Malacca, Penang, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Labuan, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, Malta, Lagos (1886), Fiji; and there is also appended a report from the Governor-General of Canada on Canadian fruits, this latter being in answer to a circular despatch issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

4. *Tramways (Street and Road). Return of Street and Road Tramways authorised by Parliament, showing the amount of Capital authorised, paid up and expended, the length of Tramway authorised, and the length open for the public conveyance of passengers down to the 30th of June 1887; the gross receipts, working expenditure, and net receipts; the number of passengers conveyed, and the number of miles run by cars, during the year ended the 30th of June 1887; together with the number of horses, engines, and*

cars at that date. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 14, Session 2, 1886.) 215. Price 4½d.

This is the annual statement relating to the tramways of the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade. A summary statement is given showing the returns for the last seven years (ended the 30th of June), and distinguishing between England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. From this statement it appears that the total length of tramway lines open in the United Kingdom on the 30th of June last was 886 miles, of which 722 miles of line were in England and Wales. At the same date the total number of horses belonging to the companies was 25,501, the number of locomotive engines was 484, the number of cars, 3,494. The total number of passengers carried during the year ended 30th June 1886 was 416,518,423; the gross receipts were 2,802,324*l.*, the working expenses being 2,142,402*l.*; the net receipts were 659,922*l.*, and the total capital expended at that date was 13,123,723*l.*

5. Pauperism (England and Wales). Return A. Comparative Statement of Pauperism. October 1887. 77. (A. IX.) Price 2d.

This is the Monthly Statement for October 1887, issued by the Local Government Board in compliance with an order of the House of Commons. It shows that the number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, and vagrants) relieved in England and Wales on the last day in each week of the month of October was as follows:—First week, 704,110; second week, 703,043; third week, 707,427; fourth week, 711,613; fifth week, 715,696.

It is pointed out in the return that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in October 1887 was larger than it had been in the corresponding month in eleven out of the twelve preceding years, the year 1879 being the exception.

6. Pauperism (England and Wales). Return B. Paupers relieved on 1st July 1887. 77. (B. I.) Price 7d.

This periodical return, prepared by the Local Government Board, shows the state of pauperism in each of the 647 unions and parishes in England and Wales on the 1st July 1887, and contains also summary tables for a series of years.

The number of paupers relieved on the above date was 769,615, or 2·7 per cent. of the population of England and Wales.

In reference to a table of pauperism from 1858 to 1887, it is remarked that “the number of paupers relieved on the 1st July 1887 was smaller than on the same day in the preceding year, “and in twenty out of the twenty-eight years antecedent to that “year, namely, from 1858 to 1874, and from 1879 to 1881, the “smallest number of paupers relieved on the 1st July in any of “the years referred to was in 1876, when there were 62,240, or

“ 8.1 per cent., fewer paupers in receipt of relief than in 1887 ;
 “ the highest number so relieved was in 1863, when there were
 “ 230,359, or 29.9 per cent., more paupers than in 1887. Of
 “ late years the number of out-door paupers has formed a much
 “ smaller proportion of the total number relieved than formerly,
 “ but there was a greater number of paupers of this class on the
 “ 1st of July 1887 than on the same day in six of the eleven
 “ immediately preceding years. The number of insane paupers
 “ has increased year by year since 1858.”

7. *Local Taxation Returns (England), Part IV. Year 1885–86.*
 (271.) Price 8d.

This part of the local taxation returns for the financial year 1885–86 relates entirely to the metropolis, and contains abstracts of the accounts of the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the Corporation of London.

8. *Local Taxation Returns (England), Part V. Year 1885–86.*
 (273.) Price 7½d.

This part of the local taxation returns for the financial year 1885–86 contains abstracts of the accounts of Commissioners of Sewers; Drainage, Embankment, and Conservancy Boards; Salmon Fishery Conservancy Boards; Churchwardens (Church rate accounts); and harbour, pier, and dock authorities in England, as well as a summary of the School Board accounts.

9. *Local Taxation Returns (England), Part VI. Year 1885–86.*
 (277.) Price 10d.

This part of the local taxation returns for the financial year 1885–86 contains abstracts of the accounts of highway authorities in rural districts and of turnpike trustees.

The accounts of the commissioners of highways of the Isle of Wight and the county road boards in South Wales are included with the accounts of turnpike trustees, as these commissioners and boards collect tolls as well as levy rates.

10. *Local Taxation Returns (England). Year 1885–86. Part VII.* (287.) Price 1s.

The above is a summary of the sixteenth annual local taxation returns which have been published and issued under the directions of the Local Government Board. It relates to the accounts of the various local authorities of England and Wales during the financial year 1885–86, which, in the great majority of cases, ended on the 25th March 1886.

XIII.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 3rd December 1887 - | 67,404 4 | 122,985 0 | 9,273 3 |
| " 10th " " - | 66,838 0 | 120,061 6 | 8,016 4 |
| " 17th " " - | 69,644 7 | 105,107 7 | 7,876 4 |
| " 24th " " - | 60,411 7 | 92,638 2 | 9,843 7 |
| " 31st " " - | 41,580 4 | 66,997 7 | 6,223 1 |
| December 1887 - - - | 305,879 6 | 507,790 6 | 41,233 3 |
| Corresponding month in 1886 - | 234,835 4 | 492,680 2 | 46,182 2 |
| " 1885 - | 235,102 3 | 510,444 0 | 41,667 5 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 3rd December 1887 - | 31 3 | 29 3 | 16 1 |
| " 10th " " - | 31 2 | 29 0 | 15 11 |
| " 17th " " - | 31 2 | 29 1 | 16 2 |
| " 24th " " - | 30 10 | 28 11 | 15 10 |
| " 31st " " - | 30 9 | 29 3 | 16 1 |
| December 1887 - - - | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November 1887 - - - | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October " - - - | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September " - - - | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August " - - - | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July " - - - | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June " - - - | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May " - - - | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| April " - - - | 32 9 | 23 11 | 16 0 |
| March " - - - | 32 10 | 24 2 | 16 3 |
| February " - - - | 33 3 | 25 10 | 16 11 |
| January " - - - | 35 8 | 26 6 | 17 1 |
| December 1886 - - - | 33 2 | 26 9 | 16 9 |
| " 1885 - - - | 30 6 | 29 6 | 18 4 |
| " 1884 - - - | 31 1 | 31 1 | 19 4 |
| " 1883 - - - | 39 6 | 31 11 | 19 4 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—DECEMBER 1887.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 31st December 1887, and the Twelve Months ended 31st December 1887, compared with the corresponding Periods of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. | Total for corresponding Month, 1886. |
|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Month ended 31st December. | | | | | | |
| English - - - | 4,276 | 366 | 2,150 | 1,027 | 7,819 | 7,102 |
| Scotch - - - | 962 | 46 | 440 | 132 | 1,580 | 1,323 |
| Irish - - - | 784 | 54 | 319 | 48 | 1,205 | 1,473 |
| Total of British origin - | 6,022 | 466 | 2,909 | 1,207 | 10,604 | 9,903 |
| Foreigners - - - | 2,023 | 240 | 70 | 160 | 3,393 | 3,186 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 350 | 350 | 297 |
| Total - - - | 8,945 | 706 | 2,979 | 1,717 | 14,347 | 13,386 |
| Total for corresponding Month, 1886 - - - } | 7,719 | 471 | 3,796 | 1,400 | 13,386 | — |
| Twelve Months ended 31st December. | | | | | | |
| English - - - | 107,061 | 24,645 | 25,164 | 11,523 | 168,393 | 146,301 |
| Scotch - - - | 25,386 | 3,609 | 3,865 | 1,564 | 34,424 | 25,323 |
| Irish - - - | 69,156 | 3,799 | 5,261 | 763 | 78,979 | 61,276 |
| Total of British origin - | 201,603 | 32,053 | 34,290 | 13,850 | 281,796 | 232,900 |
| Foreigners - - - | 92,895 | 12,371 | 986 | 2,192 | 108,444 | 94,370 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | 2,383 | — | 6 | 4,073 | 6,462 | 3,531 |
| Total - - - | 296,881 | 44,424 | 35,282 | 20,115 | 396,702 | 330,801 |
| Total for corresponding Months, 1886 - - - } | 238,386 | 50,121 | 44,053 | 18,239 | 350,801 | — |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER of RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | December | | Twelve months ended December | |
|--|------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Total gazetted - - - | No. 406 | No. 387 | No. 4,838 | No. 4,859 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :— | | | | |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. - - | 29 | 16 | 342 | 331 |
| Grocers, &c. - - - | 32 | 32 | 337 | 365 |
| Farmers - - - | 27 | 38 | 295 | 332 |
| Builders - - - | 21 | 28 | 289 | 255 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers - | 13 | 10 | 152 | 187 |
| Bakers - - - | 13 | 4 | 128 | 104 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. - - - | 7 | 13 | 119 | 125 |
| Butchers - - - | 8 | 12 | 101 | 81 |
| Tailors, &c. - - - | 12 | 10 | 91 | 132 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silver-smiths, &c. - - | 4 | 7 | 90 | 69 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. - - | 2 | 4 | 87 | 100 |
| Agents, commission and general - - | 5 | 4 | 83 | 80 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers - - | 2 | 1 | 66 | 55 |
| Auctioneers - - - | 7 | 5 | 57 | 51 |
| Carpenters and joiners - - - | 7 | 7 | 54 | 70 |
| Cabinet-makers and upholsterers - - | 9 | 4 | 53 | 49 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants and dealers - - | 6 | — | 52 | 52 |
| Ironmongers - - - | 6 | 5 | 52 | 46 |
| Clerks, commercial and general - - | 4 | 5 | 44 | 55 |
| Provision merchants, &c. - - - | 6 | 2 | 44 | 44 |
| Tobacconists, &c. - - - | 6 | — | 42 | 23 |
| Merchants - - - | 5 | 2 | 41 | 33 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. - - - | 4 | 6 | 39 | 50 |
| General dealers - - - | — | 2 | 38 | 29 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. - - - | — | 5 | 37 | 51 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. - - - | 3 | 1 | 35 | 20 |
| Printers and publishers - - - | 4 | 4 | 34 | 33 |
| Solicitors - - - | 5 | 6 | 34 | 46 |
| Fishing net, smack owners, and masters - | 4 | 7 | 32 | 22 |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - | 2 | 1 | 31 | 24 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. - - - | 4 | 1 | 31 | 34 |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - - | 1 | 3 | 30 | 51 |
| Gardeners, florists, and nurserymen - | 1 | — | 30 | 16 |
| Millers - - - | 2 | — | 30 | 21 |
| Confectioners - - - | 3 | 4 | 30 | 38 |
| Furniture dealers and makers - - - | 4 | 1 | 30 | 30 |
| Saddlers and harness makers - - - | 1 | 1 | 29 | 29 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers - - - | 2 | 2 | 29 | 36 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. - - - | 3 | 3 | 25 | 36 |
| Blacksmiths - - - | — | — | 24 | 19 |
| Accountants - - - | — | 1 | 24 | 10 |
| Lodging-house keepers - - - | — | 4 | 23 | 20 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers - | 2 | 3 | 23 | 30 |

| | December | | Twelve months ended December | |
|--|----------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Wheelwrights - - - - | 5 | 1 | 23 | 15 |
| Timber merchants - - - | 3 | 4 | 22 | 29 |
| Stationers - - - - | — | 2 | 21 | 18 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers | 2 | 1 | 21 | 15 |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers - | 2 | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| Contractors - - - - | 3 | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - | 2 | 2 | 20 | 25 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c - - - | 1 | 1 | 19 | 29 |
| Iron foundries - - - - | 1 | 1 | 19 | 2 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants - | 2 | — | 19 | 19 |
| Hosiery, gloves, &c. - - - | 3 | 1 | 19 | 12 |
| Wine and spirit merchants, &c. - - - | 5 | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| Bookbinders and sellers - - - | 1 | 1 | 17 | 16 |
| Hatters - - - - | 1 | 1 | 17 | 21 |
| Cattle and pig dealers - - - | 2 | — | 17 | 13 |
| Fancy goods manufacturers and importers - | 2 | 3 | 17 | 21 |
| Hairdressers - - - - | 2 | — | 17 | 11 |
| Architects and surveyors - - - | 1 | 2 | 16 | 20 |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - - | 1 | 3 | 16 | 25 |
| Warehousemen - - - - | 1 | — | 16 | 13 |
| Oil merchants - - - - | 1 | — | 16 | 3 |
| Clerks in Holy Orders - - - | 2 | 5 | 16 | 20 |
| Brokers, ship and insurance - - - | — | 2 | 15 | 12 |
| Brewers - - - - | 3 | — | 15 | 13 |
| Officers in army - - - - | — | — | 14 | 15 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - | 1 | — | 14 | 21 |
| Brick and tile makers, &c. - - - | 1 | 2 | 14 | 14 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 31st December 1887, and during the Twelve Months of the year 1887, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1886.

| Animals. | December | | Twelve months ended December | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - - | 69,617 | 50,561 | 674,353 | 716,151 |
| Sheep - - - - | 24,267 | 19,977 | 549,458 | 735,044 |
| Swine - - - - | 74,707 | 54,053 | 488,854 | 418,193 |
| Goats - - - - | 8 | 16 | 5,979 | 6,332 |
| Horses - - - - | 1,449 | 892 | 27,737 | 28,882 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - - | 1 | 1 | 17 | 25 |
| Asses - - - - | 9 | 15 | 1,164 | 822 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS during the Month and Twelve Months ended December 31st, 1887, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1886.

| | December | | Twelve Months ended December | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 5,389 | 4,963 | 63,166 | 59,542 |
| Soles - - - - - | 6,248 | 7,825 | 85,316 | 97,477 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished - - - | 6,333 | 4,693 | 115,850 | 870,014 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 17,970 | 17,481 | 264,332 | 526,733 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | 17,110 | 15,066 |
| Cod - - - - - | 25,396 | 21,398 | 256,155 | 247,646 |
| Ling - - - - - | 5,080 | 4,246 | 75,015 | 57,698 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 136,142 | 108,381 | 1,545,604 | 1,211,825 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 1,597 | 7,439 | 290,630 | 264,946 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 153,367 | 90,797 | 1,605,140 | 1,955,674 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | 16,361 | 19,690 | 66,625 | 353,334 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 39,190 | 38,824 | 118,040 | 148,318 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 150,559 | 126,989 | 1,792,227 | 1,580,842 |
| Total - - - - - | 545,662 | 435,245 | 6,030,878 | 6,391,782 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 2,106 | 1,402 | 517,706 | 451,901 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 34,594 | 34,502 | 4,080,637 | 2,863,102 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 6,023,000 | 6,052,000 | 53,552,000 | 45,554,000 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | 21,467 | 15,006 | 342,332 | 285,839 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 18,284 | 20,127 | 184,662 | 182,079 |
| Soles - - - - - | 33,463 | 36,041 | 389,424 | 425,737 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished - - - | 19,031 | 15,410 | 368,674 | 369,089 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 70,778 | 71,578 | 942,760 | 976,905 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | 95,882 | 95,493 |
| Cod - - - - - | 18,933 | 21,481 | 172,952 | 192,505 |
| Ling - - - - - | 3,501 | 3,367 | 48,102 | 38,401 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 57,460 | 46,452 | 545,846 | 441,818 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 1,361 | 5,861 | 166,609 | 177,525 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 37,945 | 20,394 | 442,288 | 465,250 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | 6,436 | 2,640 | 21,379 | 42,487 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 3,756 | 5,135 | 12,698 | 15,850 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 123,548 | 114,493 | 1,332,486 | 1,238,870 |
| Total - - - - - | 323,718 | 300,401 | 3,781,002 | 3,683,104 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 103 | 66 | 23,656 | 19,007 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 580 | 388 | 49,863 | 39,359 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 25,028 | 21,216 | 163,255 | 135,042 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 4,764 | 3,738 | 86,669 | 72,481 |
| Total - - - - - | 30,475 | 25,408 | 323,443 | 265,889 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - | 354,193 | 325,809 | 4,104,445 | 3,948,993 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month and Twelve Months ended December 31st, 1887, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1886.

| | December | | Twelve Months ended December | |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 426 | 223 | 5,285 | 3,765 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 843 | 707 | 11,735 | 7,584 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 21,204 | 18,062 | 383,039 | 343,834 |
| Ling | 1,852 | 3,063 | 100,593 | 131,704 |
| Haddock | 90,820 | 63,263 | 751,471 | 670,972 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 2,697 | 2,893 |
| Herrings | 49,324 | 64,916 | 3,217,361 | 3,103,284 |
| Sprats | 2,733 | 12,366 | 98,260 | 21,988 |
| Sparling | 4 | — | 190 | 147 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 93 | — | 10,884 | 9,665 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 4,474 | 8,605 | 109,795 | 105,683 |
| Whiting | 8,143 | 5,408 | 78,719 | 75,020 |
| Halibut | 180 | 95 | 18,992 | 29,778 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 10,610 | 5,944 | 96,297 | 81,434 |
| Eel | 556 | 904 | 8,506 | 7,230 |
| Skate | 1,714 | 4,737 | 45,293 | 51,643 |
| All other, except shell fish | 13,351 | 7,899 | 104,412 | 71,822 |
| Total | 206,277 | 193,189 | 5,043,529 | 4,718,143 |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 41,500 | 69,070 | 655,600 | 577,470 |
| Crabs | 75,500 | 71,450 | 2,245,109 | 2,365,550 |
| Oysters | 17,000 | 43,900 | 213,200 | 295,700 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels | 25,765 | 17,334 | 276,086 | 257,622 |
| Clams | 2,081 | 4,506 | 17,476 | 12,236 |
| Other shell fish | 3,140 | 2,972 | 55,485 | 69,999 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 1,630 | 1,044 | 14,425 | 9,711 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 1,109 | 971 | 13,391 | 9,377 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 9,656 | 8,755 | 127,976 | 125,576 |
| Ling | 1,012 | 1,037 | 35,036 | 47,732 |
| Haddock | 42,732 | 34,840 | 334,033 | 326,883 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 1,631 | 1,888 |
| Herrings | 17,506 | 17,400 | 641,572 | 722,654 |
| Sprats | 204 | 2,454 | 5,571 | 3,710 |
| Sparling | 13 | — | 408 | 379 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 18 | — | 1,646 | 1,760 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 675 | 808 | 15,450 | 15,532 |
| Whiting | 3,142 | 2,154 | 26,733 | 28,952 |
| Halibut | 209 | 165 | 16,325 | 22,601 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 7,256 | 4,247 | 59,844 | 50,231 |
| Eel | 331 | 484 | 4,801 | 4,227 |
| Skate | 558 | 405 | 9,507 | 10,456 |
| All other, except shell fish | 2,673 | 2,227 | 22,045 | 21,663 |
| Total | 88,724 | 73,988 | 1,330,394 | 1,403,391 |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Lobsters | 1,659 | 2,824 | 25,857 | 30,513 |
| Crabs | 362 | 419 | 12,304 | 13,387 |
| Oysters | 95 | 482 | 970 | 1,296 |
| Mussels | 1,474 | 1,041 | 15,381 | 14,439 |
| Clams | 304 | 224 | 2,333 | 1,775 |
| Other shell fish | 465 | 459 | 9,724 | 11,458 |
| Total | 4,359 | 5,149 | 66,569 | 72,868 |
| Total value of fish landed | 93,083 | 79,137 | 1,396,963 | 1,476,259 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Month ended December 31st, 1887.

| | December. | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | North Coast. | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | — | 61 | 27 | 15 | 103 |
| Soles | — | 122 | 114 | 24 | 260 |
| Total prime fish | — | 183 | 141 | 39 | 363 |
| Cod | 137 | 2,032 | 889 | 1,137 | 4,195 |
| Ling | 23 | 303 | 248 | 453 | 1,027 |
| Haddock | 18 | 416 | 73 | 51 | 558 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 2,324 | 924 | 3,248 |
| Herrings | 21 | 7,413 | 738 | 1,773 | 9,945 |
| Sprats | — | — | 575 | — | 575 |
| Whiting | — | 421 | 108 | 843 | 1,372 |
| Hake | — | 511 | 4,146 | 25 | 4,682 |
| All other, except shell fish | 216 | 1,653 | 1,198 | 370 | 3,437 |
| Total | 415 | 12,932 | 10,440 | 5,615 | 29,402 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | — | 466 | — | 696 | 1,162 |
| Crabs | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oysters | — | 475 | 300 | — | 775 |
| Other shell fish | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | — | 306 | 143 | 1,631 | 2,080 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | — | 204 | 87 | 15 | 306 |
| Soles | — | 412 | 267 | 67 | 746 |
| Total prime fish | — | 616 | 354 | 82 | 1,052 |
| Cod | 74 | 1,619 | 505 | 434 | 2,632 |
| Ling | 13 | 136 | 82 | 180 | 411 |
| Haddock | 13 | 431 | 62 | 24 | 530 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 580 | 241 | 821 |
| Herrings | 5 | 2,096 | 170 | 719 | 2,990 |
| Sprats | — | — | 49 | — | 49 |
| Whiting | — | 259 | 41 | 302 | 602 |
| Hake | — | 234 | 1,050 | 14 | 1,298 |
| All other, except shell fish | 50 | 915 | 548 | 140 | 1,653 |
| Total | 155 | 6,306 | 3,441 | 2,136 | 12,038 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | | |
| Lobsters | — | 26 | — | 10 | 36 |
| Crabs | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oysters | — | 4 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Other shell fish | — | 60 | 15 | 171 | 246 |
| Total | — | 90 | 16 | 181 | 287 |
| Total value of fish landed | 155 | 6,396 | 3,457 | 2,317 | 12,325 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS, DECEMBER 1887.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month and Twelve Months ended 31st December 1887, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1886.

| | Month ended 31st December | | Twelve months ended 31st December | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 339,852 | 452,258 | 2,767,705 | 2,900,435 |
| Brazilian - - | 43,039 | 29,718 | 429,749 | 194,508 |
| East Indian - - | 16,423 | 10,686 | 667,327 | 528,529 |
| Egyptian - - | 49,243 | 50,312 | 271,240 | 254,390 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 5,509 | 6,158 | 45,576 | 66,339 |
| Total - - | 454,066 | 549,132 | 4,181,597 | 3,944,201 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 29,844 | 22,346 | 249,663 | 172,798 |
| Brazilian - - | 2,080 | 1,000 | 40,119 | 5,076 |
| East Indian - - | 18,333 | 23,063 | 369,691 | 249,604 |
| Egyptian - - | 995 | 598 | 13,328 | 9,074 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 1,303 | 1,435 | 19,138 | 12,054 |
| Total - - | 52,555 | 48,442 | 691,939 | 448,606 |
| FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 259,603 | 251,063 | 2,495,531 | 2,547,594 |
| Brazilian - - | 37,701 | 20,396 | 363,360 | 180,954 |
| East Indian - - | 14,166 | 11,516 | 193,508 | 167,151 |
| Egyptian - - | 31,930 | 31,674 | 236,667 | 243,184 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 8,764 | 8,366 | 105,719 | 88,550 |
| Total - - | 352,164 | 323,015 | 3,394,785 | 3,227,233 |
| FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 361 | 266 | 3,906 | 4,452 |
| Brazilian - - | — | — | — | 53 |
| East Indian - - | — | — | 144 | 103 |
| Egyptian - - | 65 | — | 438 | 497 |
| Miscellaneous - - | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total - - | 426 | 266 | 4,488 | 5,107 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note.—Rouble = 2*s.* 0*d.* ; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.* ; Milreis = 4*s.* 6*d.* ;
Lire = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.* ; Dollar = 4*s.* 2*d.* ; Piastre = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| | | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Russia in Europe - | Oct. - | Roubles 37,371,000 | 38,336,000 | 273,412,000 | 321,481,000 |
| France - | Nov. - | Frs. - 376,786,000 | 363,423,000 | 3,805,560,000 | 3,766,392,000 |
| Portugal - | Sept. - | Milreis - 3,236,000 | 3,229,000 | 28,084,000 | 28,217,000 |
| Italy - | Nov. - | Lire - 166,320,000 | 135,318,000 | 1,411,772,000 | 1,297,696,000 |
| United States - | Nov. - | Dollars - 59,928,000 | 54,091,000 | 656,709,000 | 607,151,000 |
| Egypt - | June - | Piastres - 60,235,000 | 55,709,000 | 402,089,000 | 383,877,000 |
| British India* | Oct. - | Rupees - 5,45,49,424 | 4,88,86,356 | 33,27,16,717 | 33,02,96,614 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Russia in Europe - | Oct. - | Roubles 72,641,000 | 53,299,000 | 457,007,000 | 356,655,000 |
| France - | Nov. - | Frs. - 302,253,000 | 328,002,000 | 2,980,096,000 | 2,934,002,000 |
| Portugal - | Sept. - | Milreis - 1,785,000 | 1,898,000 | 16,074,000 | 19,675,000 |
| Italy - | Nov. - | Lire - 92,805,000 | 87,801,000 | 953,360,000 | 922,495,000 |
| United States - | Nov. - | Dollars - 75,544,000 | 72,691,000 | 642,043,000 | 627,987,000 |
| Egypt - | June - | Piastres 45,845,000 | 29,946,000 | 481,177,000 | 470,471,000 |
| British India* | Oct. - | Rupees - 6,26,56,118 | 6,06,90,487 | 49,42,69,496 | 49,09,04,252 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | Seven Months ended 31st October | | Seven Months ended 31st October | |
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living - - - | 12,97,989 | 17,39,374 | 6,18,425 | 4,19,841 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink - | 3,80,98,750 | 3,58,03,127 | 13,80,21,881 | 15,17,55,186 |
| III.—Metals, and Manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) | 61,67,342 | 47,57,714 | 39,018 | 27,635 |
| B.—Metals - - - | 2,61,60,109 | 2,30,87,074 | 2,79,873 | 2,16,309 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 94,18,645 | 70,22,154 | 528 | 1,551 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) - | 1,20,02,614 | 70,16,740 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials - | 50,56,192 | 48,73,730 | 6,87,14,883 | 7,59,20,830 |
| V.—Oils - - - | 85,00,784 | 77,43,453 | 26,49,343 | 24,38,065 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles - - | 2,23,13,052 | 1,71,84,995 | 19,81,10,914 | 18,66,70,814 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 16,93,29,161 | 19,03,02,172 | 4,60,75,021 | 3,56,08,294 |
| B.—Apparel - - - | 66,99,467 | 62,11,011 | 4,66,011 | 4,08,953 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured - - | 2,76,42,612 | 2,45,55,061 | 1,96,60,887 | 1,92,34,192 |
| TOTAL - - | 33,27,16,717 | 33,02,96,614 | 47,46,36,784 | 47,27,01,718 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

NEW SERIES.

REPORTS of the Annual Series, 1887, have been issued from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, &c.

| No. | — | Price. | No. | — | Price. | No. | — | Price. |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----|-------------------|--------|-----|------------------|--------|
| 71 | Rome - - - | 1d. | 131 | Gothenburg - - | 2d. | 190 | Tientsin - - - | 1d. |
| 72 | Vienna - - - | 1d. | 132 | Kiungchow - - - | 1d. | 191 | Hankow - - - | 1d. |
| 73 | St. Petersburg - | 2d. | 133 | Amoy - - - | 1d. | 192 | Erzeroum - - - | 1d. |
| 74 | Ichang - - - | 1d. | 134 | Genoa - - - | 1d. | 193 | Syra - - - | 1d. |
| 75 | Salonica - - - | 1d. | 135 | Trebizond - - - | 1d. | 194 | Athens - - - | 3d. |
| 76 | Brussels - - - | 2d. | 136 | Savannah - - - | 1d. | 195 | Vienna - - - | 2d. |
| 77 | Alexandria - - - | 1d. | 137 | Wilmington - - | 2d. | 196 | Alexandria - - | 1d. |
| 78 | Patras - - - | 1d. | 138 | Bolivar - - - | 3d. | 197 | Constantinople - | 1d. |
| 79 | Maranham - - - | 1d. | 139 | Wenchow - - - | 1d. | 198 | Hakodate - - - | 1d. |
| 80 | Taganrog - - - | 2d. | 140 | Chicago - - - | 2d. | 199 | Shanghai - - - | 2d. |
| 81 | Jeddah - - - | 1d. | 141 | Fiume - - - | 1d. | 200 | Tokyo - - - | 2d. |
| 82 | Suakin - - - | 1d. | 142 | Port Said - - - | 1d. | 201 | Tamatave - - - | 1d. |
| 83 | Colonla - - - | 1d. | 143 | Java - - - | 1d. | 202 | Mexico - - - | 1d. |
| 84 | Suez - - - | 1d. | 144 | Puerto Cabello - | 1d. | 203 | Chefoo - - - | 1d. |
| 85 | Paris - - - | 1d. | 145 | Coquimbo - - - | 1d. | 204 | Nagasaki - - - | 5d. |
| 86 | Brest - - - | 1d. | 146 | Vera Cruz - - - | 2d. | 205 | Cuba - - - | 1d. |
| 87 | Puerto Plata - - | 1d. | 147 | Bengazi - - - | 1d. | 206 | Tunis - - - | 1d. |
| 88 | Charleston - - - | 1d. | 148 | Canary Islands - | 1d. | 207 | Réunion - - - | 1d. |
| 89 | Tripoli - - - | 1d. | 149 | Rome - - - | 1d. | 208 | Hyogo - - - | 2d. |
| 90 | Suigon - - - | 1d. | 150 | Madeira - - - | 1d. | 209 | Taugier - - - | 1d. |
| 91 | Cherbourg - - - | 1d. | 151 | Tahiti - - - | 1d. | 210 | Antwerp - - - | 1d. |
| 92 | New Orleans - - | 2d. | 152 | Corunna - - - | 1d. | 211 | Stettin - - - | 1d. |
| 93 | Galtz - - - | 1d. | 153 | Vienna - - - | 1d. | 212 | Erzeroum - - - | 1d. |
| 94 | Baltimore - - - | 1d. | 154 | Cagliari - - - | 1d. | 213 | Rotterdam - - - | 1d. |
| 95 | Tokio - - - | 4d. | 155 | St. Petersburg - | 2d. | 214 | Nantes - - - | 2d. |
| 96 | Havre - - - | 3d. | 156 | Taiwan - - - | 1d. | 215 | Newport News - | 1d. |
| 97 | Barcelona - - - | 3d. | 157 | Foochow - - - | 1d. | 216 | Brazil - - - | 1d. |
| 98 | Volo - - - | 1d. | 158 | Torga - - - | 1d. | 217 | Rio de Janeiro - | 1d. |
| 99 | Damascus - - - | 1d. | 159 | Wuhu - - - | 1d. | 218 | Corea - - - | 1d. |
| 100 | Paris - - - | 1d. | 160 | Lisbon - - - | 1d. | 219 | Kanagawa - - - | 1d. |
| 101 | Bordeaux - - - | 2d. | 161 | Ning-po - - - | 1d. | 220 | Wurtemberg - - | 1d. |
| 102 | Serajevo - - - | 1d. | 162 | Cadiz - - - | 2d. | 221 | Tahiti - - - | 1d. |
| 103 | Manila - - - | 1d. | 163 | Bilbao - - - | 1d. | 222 | Bangkok - - - | 1d. |
| 104 | Galveston - - - | 1d. | 164 | Jaffa - - - | 1d. | 223 | St. Petersburg - | 2d. |
| 105 | Aleppo - - - | 1d. | 165 | Vau - - - | 1d. | 224 | Canton - - - | 1d. |
| 106 | Rio de Janeiro - | 1d. | 166 | Bushire - - - | 1d. | 225 | Erzeroum - - - | 1d. |
| 107 | Truxillo - - - | 1d. | 167 | Riga - - - | 1d. | 226 | Rio de Janeiro - | 1d. |
| 108 | St. Petersburg - | 3d. | 168 | Santos - - - | 1d. | 227 | Valparaiso - - - | 1d. |
| 109 | Leghorn - - - | 1d. | 169 | Charleston - - - | 1d. | 228 | St. Thomas - - - | 1d. |
| 110 | Boston - - - | 1d. | 170 | Newchwang - - - | 1d. | 229 | Stockholm - - - | 1d. |
| 111 | Buenos Ayres - - | 3d. | 171 | Amsterdam - - - | 1d. | 230 | Nyassa - - - | 1d. |
| 112 | Kew Kiang - - - | 1d. | 172 | Ajaccio - - - | 1d. | 231 | Buenos Ayres - - | 1d. |
| 114 | Beyrout - - - | 1d. | 173 | Chinkiang - - - | 2d. | 232 | The Hague - - - | 1d. |
| 115 | Odessa - - - | 5d. | 174 | Naples - - - | 3d. | 233 | Trieste - - - | 1d. |
| 116 | Carthage - - - | 1d. | 175 | Smyrna - - - | 1d. | 234 | Vienna - - - | 1d. |
| 117 | Santa Domingo - | 1d. | 176 | Belgrade - - - | 1d. | 235 | Washington - - - | 3d. |
| 118 | Mollendo - - - | 1d. | 177 | Philadelphia - - | 2d. | 236 | Odessa - - - | 1d. |
| 119 | Guayaquil - - - | 1d. | 178 | Stockholm - - - | 2d. | 237 | Sofia - - - | 1d. |
| 120 | Valparaiso - - - | 1d. | 179 | Pernambuco - - - | 1d. | 238 | Porto Rico - - - | 1d. |
| 121 | San José - - - | 1d. | 180 | Frankfort-on-Main | 1d. | 239 | Palermo - - - | 2d. |
| 122 | Pakhoi - - - | 1d. | 181 | Mogador - - - | 2d. | 240 | Lisbon - - - | 2d. |
| 123 | Hioho - - - | 1d. | 182 | New York - - - | 2d. | 241 | Tabreez - - - | 1d. |
| 124 | Tamsui - - - | 1d. | 183 | Swatow - - - | 1d. | 242 | Tunis - - - | 1d. |
| 125 | Malaga - - - | 1d. | 184 | Berlin - - - | 1d. | 243 | The Hague - - - | 1d. |
| 126 | Marseilles - - - | 1d. | 185 | Philippopolis - - | 1d. | 244 | Fiume - - - | 1d. |
| 127 | Boulogne - - - | 2d. | 186 | San Francisco - - | 6d. | 245 | Venice - - - | 1d. |
| 128 | Warsaw - - - | 1d. | 187 | Lisbon - - - | 1d. | 246 | Paris - - - | 2d. |
| 129 | Monte Video - - | 1d. | 188 | Lisbon - - - | 2d. | 247 | Ancona - - - | 1d. |
| 130 | Christiania - - - | 4d. | 189 | Nice - - - | 2d. | | | |

The following REPORTS from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad on subjects of general and commercial interest have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

| No. | | Price. |
|-----|---|--------|
| 25. | <i>Tunis</i> .—Report on the advantages which would accrue from direct steam communication with Tunis - - - | 1d. |
| 26. | <i>Turkey</i> .—Report on the Uscup Vranja section of the Balkan Railways - - | 4d. |
| 27. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report from Florence on the exhibition of means of combating various vine diseases - - - | 1d. |

| No. | | Price. |
|-----|---|---------|
| 28. | <i>Turkey</i> .—Report from Jeddah on the mother-of-pearl fisheries - - | 1d. |
| 29. | <i>Portugal</i> .—Report on the Portuguese revenue and expenditure and Custom House Returns - - | 1d. |
| 30. | <i>Morocco</i> .—Report on the textile fabrics of the Consular District of Tangier - - | 1d. |
| 31. | <i>Japan</i> .—Report on the import of flannel into Japan - - | 1d. |
| 32. | <i>Netherlands</i> .—Report on the cultivation of sugar in Java - - | 1d. |
| 33. | <i>Portugal</i> .—Report on the Portuguese Custom House Returns down to the month of October 1886 - - | 1d. |
| 34. | <i>Chili</i> .—Report on the means of developing British trade in Chili - - | 1d. |
| 35. | <i>Tunis</i> .—Report of a consular tour in Tunis - - | 1d. |
| 36. | <i>Turkey</i> .—Report on the native cotton manufactories of the district of Erzeroum - - | 1d. |
| 37. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on the development of the industries and manufactures of European Russia - - | 1d. |
| 38. | <i>China</i> .—Report on the manufacture of native cloth in the Consular District of Pakhoi - - | 1d. |
| 39. | <i>Netherlands</i> .—Report on the cultivation of cinchona in Java - - | 1d. |
| 40. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on the recent currency discussions in Germany - - | 3d. |
| 41. | <i>Austria-Hungary</i> .—Report on the History of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company - - | 1d. |
| 42. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report on the system and working of Co-operative People's Banks in Italy - - | 3d. |
| 43. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on National and People's Banks in the United States of America - - | 1d. |
| 44. | <i>Italy</i> .—Further notes on the industries of the district of Biella, province of Novara - - | 2d. |
| 45. | <i>Brazil</i> .—Report on the general state of the provinces of Rio de Janeiro - - | 1d. |
| 46. | <i>Japan</i> .—Report on the Ashiwo copper mines - - | 4d. |
| 47. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report on the yield of cocoons in Italy in 1886 - - | 1d. |
| 48. | <i>Spain</i> .—Report on the native manufactures of the Philippine Islands - - | 1d. |
| 49. | <i>Japan</i> .—Reports on the native cotton manufactures of Japan - - | 2d. |
| 50. | <i>Japan</i> .—Report on various Japanese native manufactures - - | 1d. |
| 51. | <i>Mexico</i> .—Report on the condition of agricultural labourers in the State of Vera Cruz - - | 1d. |
| 52. | <i>Haiti</i> .—Report on the trade and finances of the Republic of Haiti - - | 1d. |
| 53. | <i>Portugal</i> .—Report on the Portuguese Mining Laws in South Africa - - | 1d. |
| 54. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report on the First National Congress of Italian Savings Banks held at Florence in November 1886 - - | 1d. |
| 55. | <i>Russia</i> .—Notes on a visit to the city of Kharkoff - - | 1d. |
| 56. | <i>Japan</i> .—Report on the Japanese Regulations controlling the establishment of Exchanges - - | 1d. |
| 57. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report on the Milan Millers' and Bakers' International Exhibition, 1887 - - | 1d. |
| 58. | <i>Brazil</i> .—Report on the province of Minas Geraes - - | 2d. |
| 59. | <i>Spain</i> .—Report on the mining industry of the district of Santiago de Cuba - - | 1d. |
| 60. | <i>Chili</i> .—Report on native manufactures in Chili - - | 1d. |
| 61. | <i>Chili</i> .—Further report on the condition of British trade in Chili - - | 5s. 8d. |
| 62. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on Pauperism, Benevolent Institutions, and Industrial Establishments - - | 1d. |
| 63. | <i>Tunis</i> .—Reports on the Forests of Tunis - - | 4d. |
| 64. | <i>Mexico</i> .—Report on the cotton factories at Vera Cruz - - | 1d. |
| 65. | <i>Mexico</i> .—Report on the commerce of Vera Cruz and the future of that Port - - | 1d. |
| 66. | <i>Mexico</i> .—Report on the mines and minerals of the State of Vera Cruz - - | 1d. |
| 67. | <i>Sweden</i> .—Further report on the Luleå Ofoten Railway - - | 1d. |
| 68. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on Russian fiscal policy - - | 1d. |
| 69. | <i>Spain</i> .—Report from Cadiz on the vintage in Andalusia - - | 1d. |
| 70. | <i>Austria-Hungary</i> .—Report on Austrian Liquor Legislation - - | 1d. |
| 71. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on the commercial importance of the Transcaspiian Railway - - | 4d. |
| 72. | <i>France</i> .—Report on the frauds in the brandy trade - - | 1d. |
| 73. | <i>Switzerland</i> .—Report on the Swiss Forest Laws - - | 1d. |
| 74. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on the Working Men's Colony at Dornahof - - | 1d. |
| 75. | <i>Norway</i> .—Report on Bricklaying in frosty weather - - | 1d. |
| 76. | <i>Belgium</i> .—Report on the Commercial Institute of Antwerp - - | 1d. |

THE
Board of Trade Journal

OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES

AND
MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

February 1888.

[No. 19.]

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

STATE OF THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

The following memorandum has been prepared for the *Journal* by the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade:—

The month of January is as a rule the period of the year when the demand for labour reaches its lowest point. It is the middle of the winter season when days are so short and weather so unsettled that all outdoor trades are somewhat languid, and even indoor work is kept within the narrowest possible limits. In view of the hopes recently entertained of a revival of trade, endeavours have been made to obtain returns as to the number of unemployed from as many trade societies as possible. Forms of inquiry were sent out to 130 unions, but not more than 30 have sent replies.

This is due to the fact that a large number of societies do not pay out of work benefit, and are therefore not able to give the number of their members who are out of work. Others who do pay this benefit make no monthly returns to their head offices, and therefore no information is there available.

Some of the organisations which have reported, however, are the most important in the country, and represent about two-thirds of the members of all such associations.

These returns are made confidentially to the Labour Correspondent, and detailed figures as to each society cannot be published, but there is no objection to a general statement of results.

The 30 societies reporting show a total membership of 200,773, of whom 13,754 were out of work, a proportion of 6·8 per cent. This is a very slight decrease on the per-centage of last month.

Due doubtless to seasonal causes, there is a considerable increase in the number of unemployed members of the building trades, but in most of the other large industries business is improving, the engineering and shipbuilding trades are showing decided signs of continued improvement. Pattern-makers have been in special demand, which is a healthy sign, as activity in this branch must necessarily precede briskness in iron-founding, engineering, and boiler-making branches. In one society of this trade the proportion of unemployed has gone down during the month from 3·3 to 1·9. In the shipbuilding trade there has been so great a demand for steel plates that makers have been unable to supply it, and builders have had to fall back on iron. The general summary of the 30 societies shows that in 19 cases trade is improving, two very good, five dull, and four irregular.

NORTH SEA FISHERIES.

A Royal Commission of Inquiry has recently been appointed in Belgium. As will be seen from the following translation of the decree by which it is constituted, this Commission is a large and influential one.

Léopold II., King of the Belgians.

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING.

On the proposal of Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of Our Minister for Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,

We have decreed and do decree :

Art. 1. A Commission is constituted to inquire into the state of the national fisheries in the North Sea.

Art. 2. Are appointed members of such Commission :—

Count Thierry de Limburg-Stirum, Senator ;

Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, Member of the Chamber of Representatives ;

Mons. de Hemptinne, Member of the Chamber of Representatives ;

Chevalier Ferdinand de Stuers, Member of the Chamber of Representatives ;

Mons. Begerem, Member of the Chamber of Representatives ;

Chevalier Ruzette, Governor of the Province of West Flanders ;

Mons. Van Berchem, Judge of the Court of Cassation ;

Mons. Van Maldeghem, Judge of the Court of Cassation ;

Mons. E. Janssens, Burgomaster of the town of Ostend ;

Mons. Léopold Orban, Director-General of Political Affairs at the Foreign Office ;

Mons. Tircher, Director-General of the Superintendence of Legislation and Pardons at the Department of Justice ;

Mons. Michel, Inspector-General of Marine ;

Mons. Moulin, first Inspector-General of Registry and Domains in the Department of Finance ;

Mons. Dufour, Director, Superior Chief of the State Packet Service;

Naval Lieutenant Ecrevisse;

Mons. Wauters, Commissaire Maritime at Ostend;

Mons. van Imschoot, Vice-President of the Ostend Commercial, Maritime, Industrial, and Agricultural Association;

Mons. de Naeyer, manufacturer at Willebroeck;

Mons. Hamman, boat owner at Ostend;

Mons. J. Vandierendonek, master of an Ostend fishing boat.

Art. 3. The position of president will be filled by Chevalier Ruzette, and that of secretary by Mons. Wauters.

Art. 4. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Our Minister for Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Laeken, 17th January 1888.

LÉOPOLD.

By the King:

PRINCE DE CHIMAY,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM, Minister for Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

It is understood that a prominent place, amongst the matters which are to occupy the attention of the Commission, will be given to the questions of the relations of British and Belgian fishermen, and the operation of the North Sea Fisheries Convention.

The appointment of a Consul-General for Belgium in the United Kingdom, to reside at Ramsgate, has recently been announced.

THE MARKING OF SWISS WATCH-CASES INTENDED FOR EXPORTATION TO ENGLAND.

With reference to the notification on page 4 of the last number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 4th January last, has been received from Mr. C. Conway Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, transmitting copies of a further instruction issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Commerce and Agriculture to the chiefs of assay offices in Switzerland, as to the marking of gold and silver watch-cases intended for exportation to England. According to this instruction the following steps have to be taken:—

1. *Indication of Standard.*—The standards will be indicated conformably to the models given below, namely:—

For gold:

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-------|----------|------|-------|
| 18 C | or | 0,755 | or again | 18 C | 0,755 |
|------|----|-------|----------|------|-------|

For silver:

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|--------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| 0,935 | or | STERLING SILVER 0,935 | or again | 0,935 | STERLING SILVER |
|-------|----|--------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|

2. *Marking*.—For gold, two impressions of the “grande Helvetia” and one impression of the “petite Helvetia;” for silver, two impressions of the “grand ours” (large bear) and one impression of the “petit ours” (small bear), is the nature of the marking as shown in the Appendix hereto.

The respective marks will be made so as to form a triangle, at the apex of which is placed the small mark, the two large marks being placed at the angles of the base as shown in the Appendix; the marks will have between them a distance of three millimetres.

It is optional to present for marking the rings with or without the cases; but the marking of the rings being obligatory for that description of cases, those of which the rings are not marked will constitute an infringement.

The two impressions made in the rings must be on each side of the manufacturer's mark.

II.—QUARANTINE NOTICES.

DENMARK.

A despatch, dated 10th January, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that a decree of the 4th January abolishes quarantine against arrivals from Malta, but subjects them to sanitary inspection.

TURKEY.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 1st February, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—“Five days' quarantine of observation imposed on departures from Italy from Bari to Ancona, inclusively, on and after 26th January.”

CYPRUS.

A despatch, dated 2nd January, from the Governor of Cyprus, states that the measures hitherto in force against arrivals from Sicily and Malta have been revoked, and a medical visit substituted.

A despatch, dated 14th January, from the Governor of Cyprus, states that the quarantine hitherto in force against vessels coming from Sardinia has been revoked, and a medical inspection substituted.

MALTA.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 14th January, from the Governor of Malta:—“Quarantine against Sardinia raised.”

APPENDIX

MARKS FOR GOLD-CASES.

18C



0,755



18C

0,755

MARKS FOR SILVER-CASES.

0,935



STERLING SILVER
0,935



0,935

STERLING SILVER

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Post to Constantinople and Smyrna (viâ France).

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight can now be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to the British post offices at Constantinople and Smyrna, *viâ* France.

The following are among the special regulations and conditions to be observed :—

Rates of Postage.—For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 2s. 4d.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight, 2s. 11d.

N.B.—Although the route *viâ* France is more direct, parcels for Constantinople and Smyrna will still be sent by steamer from Liverpool if prepaid at the following rates:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs., 1s. 6d.; exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs., 2s. 6d.; exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs., 3s. 6d.

In other respects the regulations for the transmission of parcels to Constantinople and Smyrna *viâ* Liverpool will apply to the transmission of parcels to those places *viâ* France.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Mauritius, and Australia, by French Packets.

Information has been received that the French packets for China and Australia now leave Marseilles in the afternoon instead of the morning of their respective days of sailing.

In order to take advantage of this later departure, supplementary mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and China were to be despatched from London, *viâ* Marseilles, on alternate Saturday mornings, commencing on the 28th January last, in addition to the regular mails leaving on the previous evenings.

In like manner, the mails for Mauritius, and any correspondence for Australia specially superscribed for conveyance by French packet, were to be despatched from London every fourth Tuesday morning, commencing on the 7th of February, instead of every fourth Monday evening as hitherto.

Extension of Limits of Size and Weight of Patterns or Samples addressed to Japan.

Under an agreement between the British and Japanese post offices, it has been arranged to increase the limits of size and weight allowed for packets of trade patterns or samples addressed to Japan up to the limits which have been adopted for patterns addressed to the Argentine Republic, France, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Luxemburg, Switzerland (*viâ* France), and the United States of America.

Henceforth, therefore, the maximum weight of each packet is raised from 8 ounces to 12 ounces, and the maximum dimensions from 8 inches to 12 inches in length, 4 inches to 8 inches in width, 2 inches to 4 inches in depth.

In all other respects the conditions regulating the transmission of trade patterns or samples to Japan through the post remain unaltered.

Mails for the Australian Colonies and New Zealand up to the end of June 1888.

Mails will be despatched from London to Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland,* South Australia, and Tasmania, *viâ* Brindisi (or Naples), on the evening of every Friday, no special address being required; and *viâ* San Francisco on the evenings of the following Wednesdays:—February 22, March 21, April 18, May 16, and June 13, to be specially addressed “*viâ* San Francisco.”

Mails will be despatched from London to New Zealand, *viâ* San Francisco, on the evenings of the following Wednesdays:—February 22, March 21, April 18, May 16, and June 13, not requiring a special address; *viâ* Plymouth on the evenings of the following Fridays:—February 10, March 9, April 6, May 4, and June 1, not requiring a special address; and *viâ* Brindisi (or Naples) every Friday,† having to be specially superscribed “*viâ* Italy.”

Mails, not requiring a special address, will also be despatched from London, *viâ* Brindisi or Naples, on the evening of every Friday.

Parcel Post to Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores (viâ France).

Parcels not exceeding 6½ lbs. in weight were, on and from the 1st February last, to be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores, *viâ* France.

Parcel Post to Bulgaria and Servia.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight were, on and from the 1st February last, to be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Bulgaria and Servia.

Parcel Post to Costa Rica.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight were, on and from the 1st February last, to be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Costa Rica.

* On the 17th February, 16th March, 13th April, 11th May, and 8th June, correspondence for Queensland can be sent either by the direct route of Torres Straits or by way of Melbourne. If meant to go *viâ* Melbourne on those days, letters, &c. must be specially so addressed.

IV.—TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

Increase of Import Duty on Mineral Burning Oils.

In a despatch, dated the 13th January last, Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, states that the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of the same date notified that an excise duty having been imposed on mineral burning oils, the Customs duty on those oils has been raised from 70 copecks to one rouble gold per poud, that is, from 6s. 10d. to 9s. 9d. per cwt. The duty on machine oils is unchanged.

Customs Classification of Dentifrices, Pomades, &c.

Note.—Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois. Gold rouble = 3s. 2d.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 10th January last, the following preparations, which were formerly included in the list of medicines, are now classified under the head of cosmetics, and pay under Article 225 of the Russian Customs Tariff at the rate of, from 11 roubles to 33 roubles per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Aachener-Seife, Dethan elixir dentifrice (*au sel de Berthollet*), Evans dentifrice elixir, Pinaud dentifrice elixir, Fashionable dentifrice paste, Indische Haartinctur von Keyl, melanogene, vegetable nigratine, Dr. Nordt's pomade, Dethan dentifrice powder (*au sel de Berthollet*), Dr. John Evans' dentifrice powder, Scheiller's Mündwasser, Zahnelixir von Cramer, Zahnpulver aus Salicylsäure von Paulike, and Lasson's hair elixir.

Proposed Modification of the Import Duty on Cotton Yarn.

The following is extracted from the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 23rd January (4th February) last :—

"The *Novoe Vremya* announces, under the heading of very important news for the Russian commercial world, that the rumour to the effect that the Minister of Finance would appoint a special commission charged with the examination of a proposal to abolish or reduce provisionally the import duties on foreign cotton yarn, is perfectly well-founded. The Moscow Council of Manufacturers has been requested to nominate three delegate experts, and it has appointed MM. Yakountchikow, Krestovnikow, and Schoriguine, who are about to visit St. Petersburg in order to take part in the proceedings of the new commission. Manufacturers of printed cotton goods intend to present to the Ministry a petition asking for the importation free of duty of foreign bleached cottons."

SWEDEN.

Continuance of Customs Tariff.

Mr. E. Corbett, Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, in a despatch, dated the 31st December last, states that, by a decree of the King that day, the tariff of the 22nd October 1886, with the alteration as regards duty on Indian corn and cheese—notified on p. 122 of the August (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*—was to continue in force from and after the 1st of January 1888.

Section 7 of the notice annexed to the tariff is, however, to be altered to the following effect, namely:—

“With regard to the entry, clearance, and registration of imported and exported goods, and the examination treatment at the Custom House, and delivery of such goods, as also for the prevention of the importation of articles on which a counterfeit trade-mark, or name of firm, or place of manufacture or origin, &c. may be attached, the prescriptions that are or will be enacted in special statutes shall be observed.”

FRANCE.

Importation of Pigs from Denmark.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* of the 19th January last, states that, by a decree of the 14th January the importation into, and the transit through France, of live pigs and fresh pork from Denmark is prohibited.

Prohibition of Importation of certain Articles from Malta.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 12th January last, states that, by a decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 31st December last, the importation into France of livestock, as well as fresh meat and raw hides, coming from the island of Malta, is prohibited until further notice.

FRANCE AND ROUMANIA.

French Goods Imported into Roumania.

According to the *Journal Officiel* of the 13th January last, the provisional commercial arrangement between France and Roumania, in virtue of which French goods are admitted to the benefits of the Roumanian Conventional Tariff, is extended to the 1st July 1888.

FRANCE—GABOON AND CONGO.

Establishment of an Export Duty.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 12th January last, contains a notification to the effect that, by a decree of the 22nd October last, articles exported from the territories of Gaboon and French Congo are now liable to an export duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

FRANCE.—GUADELOUPE.

Suppression of Certain Navigation Dues.

A despatch, dated the 15th January last, has been received from Lord Lytton, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing copy of a decree of the French Government sanctioning the suppression from the 1st January last of the following dues on shipping in the ports of Guadeloupe:—Permits, passport, and sanitary dues.

SWITZERLAND.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220 · 4 lbs. avoirdupois ; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff have been given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of December last:—

“Metallic cement and metallic water.”—Category 9a. Duty, 7 francs per quintal.

Phenole is excluded from Category 16. (*See* Categories 17–18.)

The following are classified similarly to carbolic acid in Categories 17 and 18:—Phenic acid, phenole, phenic alcohol, creosote of coal tar, acidum carbolicum, acidum phenicum. Duties, from 1 franc to 2 francs per quintal.

Oil reservoirs for lamps, of common glass, neither coloured nor polished, but simply with bottom lightly polished.—Category 46. Duty, 8 francs per quintal.

Oil reservoirs, for lamps, and lamp globes, of alabaster glass, painted or gilt.—Category 411. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

ITALY.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Italian Customs Tariff have, according to the Italian *Bollettino di Legislazione e Statistica Doganale e Commerciale*, been recently given by the Italian Customs authorities:—

Mixture of acetic acid and sulphuric acid, artificially coloured, will pay a duty of 10 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

Elixir La Roche.—Elixir of quinine prepared with wine. Duty, 120 lire per 100 kilos.

Varnish composed of oxide of iron, spirits, an essential oil, and resin. Duty, 30 lire per 100 kilos.

Black to be used as a substitute for lamp-black. Duty, 5 lire per 100 kilos.

Strips of coloured tissue having the woof of cotton and the warp of hemp (hemp predominating). Duty, 130 lire per 100 kilos.

Petticoats of felt having for ornament a strip of dyed cotton tissue with woollen embroidery. Duty, 200 lire per 100 kilos. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed.

Trade catalogues, if in foreign languages, are admitted duty free, if in Italian they will pay the duty on the paper of which composed.

Rams' skins without the hair. Duty, 20 lire per 100 kilos.

Accessories for petroleum lamp suspenders made of cast-iron, varnished. Duties, from 7 to 18 lire per 100 kilos.

Joints or hinges made of cast-iron. *See above duty.*

Emulsors for milk. Duty, 10 lire per 100 kilos.

Valves and joints of bronze for petroleum pumps. Duty, 10 lire per 100 kilos.

Arenaria, earth which contains, in small quantities, oxide of iron hydrate, but is of no other use than to be melted. Duty free.

Wedge-shaped bricks. Duty, free.

Residue of the distillation of fluid or half-fluid resin. Duty, 50 cs. per 100 kilos.

Porcelain plates with initials in black. Duty, 40 lire per 100 kilos.

Wine bottles of the ordinary shape made of green glass. Duty, 5 frs. per 100 kilos.

Fruits or seeds of the *Berthollitia excelsa*. Duty, free.

Unrefined paraffin. Duty, 8 lire per 100 kilos.

Ashes containing phosphate of lime, intended as manure. Duty, free.

Handles for furniture, &c. Duty, 100 lire per 100 kilos.

Boxes of wood or of cardboard covered with tissue, and single brass fittings, not ornamented. Duty, 100 lire per 100 kilos.

Chandeliers without chains, &c. Duty, 200 lire per 100 kilos.

New Customs Tariff. (See also p. 139.)

A communication has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that, on the 30th December last, three Royal decrees approved the prolongation up to the 1st March next of the three existing commercial treaties between Italy and France and Switzerland and Spain, so that up to the 1st of March next Great Britain will enjoy the conventional duties assured to the above three countries. On the other hand, such of the new duties of the General Italian Customs Tariff as are not bound by the above treaties nor by the new treaty with Austria, have been applied to all imports into Italy since the 1st January.

As, however, in some cases confusion will arise owing, for instance, to cotton tissues remaining under conventional treatment whilst cotton yarn and warps were subjected to the General Tariff duties, it has been decided by Royal decree for such time as tissues of cotton, pig iron, and steel shall benefit by existing conventional treatment, to apply to yarns and warps of cotton, and to scrap, pig iron, and steel, the treatment established by the Tariff Law consolidated by decree of 9th August 1883, instead of the rates established in Articles Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 200 of the New General Customs Tariff of the 14th July 1887.

A recent circular, referring to the above subject, states that in all cases where the duties in the General Tariff may be lower than those of the conventional tariff for the same articles, the lower duties will be levied.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Commercial Treaty.

A despatch, dated the 12th December last, has been received from Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, stating that a new treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and Austria-Hungary was signed at Rome on the 7th December.

PORTUGAL.

Import Duties on Cotton Tissues

With reference to the notification on pp. 254-63 of the September (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, respecting the new Customs duties levied in Portugal, the following statement, which has been prepared by Sir George Bonham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, shows the duties on certain cotton yarns and tissues under the new

tariff of the 22nd September 1887, compared with those levied under the tariff of the 16th December 1882 :—

| No. in New Tariff. | Corresponding No. in Old Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Total Rates of Duty per Kilog. | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | New Tariff. | Old Tariff. |
| | | Cotton : | Reis. | Reis. |
| 57 | 47 | Yarn, grey - - - - | 150 | 154 |
| 57 | 47 | Do., dyed red - - - - | 150 | 144 |
| 57 | 47 | Do., more than one colour - - - - | 150 | 144 |
| 58 | 47 | Do., bleached - - - - | 235 | 225 |
| 59 | 47 | Do., dyed any colour except red - - - - | 270 | 252 |
| 67 | 48 | Twilled cotton for printing with merely the finish necessary for printing and dyeing - - - - | 220 | 321 |
| 68 | 193 | Cotton canvas for sails - - - - | 70 | 93 |
| 70 | 48 | Grey stouts and grey cotton for printing - - - - | 160 | 153 |
| 71 | 48 | White shirtings and white cotton for printing - - - - | 185 | 185 |
| 72 | 48 | Twilled sateen and fancy goods, white or grey - - - - | 330 | 321 |
| 73 | 48 | Printed or dyed cottons of all kinds, except handkerchiefs and shawls - - - - | 535 | 529 |
| 74 | 48 | Cords and velveteens - - - - | 280 | 289 |
| 76 | 48 | Printed handkerchiefs and shawls - - - - | 649 | 640 |

SPAIN.—PHILIPPINES.

Abolition of Export Duty on Sugar, Molasses, and Rum.

Mr. A. Gollan, Her Majesty's Consul at Manila (Philippine Islands), writing on the 16th December last, states that by a Royal Order of the 17th October last, published in the *Manila Gazette* of the 16th December, the suppression of export duty on sugar, molasses, and rum, authorised by the decree of 26th July last, as regards the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, has been extended to the exportation of similar articles from the Philippine Archipelago.

ROUMANIA.

** Free Admission of Tools used in Viticulture.*

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 1st January last, states that, according to a decision of the Roumanian Minister of Finance, tools used in viticulture may henceforth be imported into Roumania without payment of Customs duty. This favour must be solicited by the interested parties 10 to 15 days before the importation of the articles in question, by giving notice of the nature of the latter and also the port of entry.

UNITED STATES.

Regulations Governing the Treatment of Dutiable Articles received in the Mails from Foreign Countries.

The following is a copy of a circular recently issued by the Post Office Department of the United States, relative to the treatment of dutiable articles received in the mails from foreign countries:—

“When letters, sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and the postmaster of the exchange office at which they are received has reason to believe they contain articles liable to Customs duties, he shall immediately notify the Customs officer of the district in which his office is located, or the Customs officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of examining the mails arriving from foreign countries, of the receipt of such letters or packages, and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of his office, the postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the addressee or addressees thereof that such letter or package has been received, and is believed to contain articles liable to Customs duties, and that he or they must appear at the post office at a time in said notice to be designated, not exceeding 20 days from the date of said notice, and receive and open said letter or package in the presence of an officer of the Customs.

“Letters and sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, which are supposed to contain articles liable to Customs duties, and which are addressed to persons residing outside of the delivery of the United States exchange office where they were first received from abroad, shall be forwarded, without longer detention than 24 hours, to their respective destinations, marked “supposed liable to Customs duties,” and upon their receipt at the offices of destination the postmasters thereof shall notify the nearest Customs officer and the parties addressed, in the manner and to the same effect as herein-before provided in the case of similar letters or packages addressed for delivery at the United States exchange office where they were first received.

“Provided, however, that nothing herein-above contained shall authorise or allow Customs officers to seize or take possession of any letter or sealed package while the same is in the custody of a postmaster, nor until after its delivery to the addressee; and provided further, that no letter or sealed package shall be detained at the office of delivery a longer period than may be necessary for the appearance of a Customs officer and the addressee, in pursuance of the notices herein-before provided to be given.

“Unsealed packages received in the mails from foreign countries which are found, on examination by Customs officers, to contain articles liable to Customs duties, shall be delivered by the postmaster at the exchange office of receipt to the proper officer of

the Customs for the collection of the duties chargeable thereon, with notice of such delivery to the person addressed. But books received from countries or colonies of the Universal Postal Union, all unsealed packages of merchandise received in mails from Mexico, and all packages received by 'Parcel Post' from any foreign country, which are found to be dutiable shall, when addressed to post offices other than the exchange office of receipt, be promptly transmitted by mail to the addressees charged with the amounts of Customs duties levied thereon, respectively, which amounts postmasters at the offices of destination will collect of the addressees on their delivery, and remit by first mail thereafter, under registration, to the Collector of the Customs of the district in which the exchange post office of receipt is situated. In case of the refusal or neglect of addressees of such dutiable books, or packages of merchandise from Mexico, to apply for them at the post office of destination within a period of thirty days from the date of their receipt at said office, and pay the Customs duties and any postage charges levied thereon, the postmaster of said office will specially return the same to the Collector of the Customs of the afore-mentioned district; but in the case of packages received by 'Parcel Post' from foreign countries, which appear to be undeliverable, postmasters at post offices of destination shall, at the expiration of thirty days from date of their receipt, report to the 'Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post Office Department,' that said packages are undeliverable, giving the reason therefor, and stating the names and addresses of both senders and addressees of the packages, dates and places of mailing, dates of receipt, and what the packages are said to contain, and will hold the packages subject to the further orders of the Department. Postmasters are instructed to collect the Customs duties on such books and packages forwarded to their offices for delivery to addressees, and promptly remit the sum so collected by them to Collectors of the Customs in registered letters, using penalty envelopes, and omitting the registration fee as for all other official matter under section 622, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1887; but the postal revenues are not in any manner to be credited or charged with such duties.

"Unsealed packages" of samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, in excess of eight ounces in weight, forwarded to the United States in the mails from Canada, contrary to the provisions of the postal arrangement between the two countries, which are declared by Customs officers to be dutiable, shall be immediately returned from the United States exchange offices of receipt to the Canadian exchange offices from which they were dispatched.

"Postmasters are expected to extend to Customs officers, specially designated for that duty by the Secretary of the Treasury, such facilities as may be necessary to enable them to examine mail matter arriving in the mails from foreign countries, in order to protect the Customs revenue."

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs Law of the United States, were given by the United States Government during the months of December and January last :—

Yellow prussiate of soda, which bears a strong resemblance to yellow prussiate of potash, which is specially provided for in section 67, is, by virtue of section 2499 of the Revised Statutes and the decision of the court in the case of Biddle against Hartranft, held to be dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per pound, under the provision for “yellow prussiate of potash.”

Two-ply ingrain carpets are held to be dutiable at the rate of 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the special provision therefor in section 375, whether imported in the form of squares or otherwise.

Garden-shears are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 197, for “cutlery.”

Articles made entirely of agate, such as knife-handles, paperweights, dishes, &c., which are fully completed and ready for use, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, such articles being unenumerated manufactures.

A commodity styled “Bonjean’s Ergotin,” which is not a proprietary article nor the result of any secret art or process, nor recommended for any disease of the human or animal body, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 93, for “medicinal preparations” not containing alcohol.

With reference to the notification on page 23 of the January number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, it is held that where paintings are entitled to free entry for temporary exhibition purposes, or as special importations for the use of religious and other societies under the existing statutes, the frames thereof, if they are the usual and ordinary frames necessary for the exhibition or preservation of the paintings, may also be admitted to free entry.

Articles manufactured in the United States of foreign materials, and which are exported with the intention of being returned to the United States, are not entitled to drawback under the existing statutes.

A fruit called “Spanish limes,” but which does not belong to the *citrus* species, cannot be classified under the provision in section 299 for “limes,” but is exempt from duty under the provision in the free list, No. 704, for “fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for.”

So-called “distilled verdigris,” which, upon investigation, is found to consist of an article known as an acetate of copper,

is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 92, for "all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known."

It is held that completed and separate cotton damask table-covers or table-cloths are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule I. (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for," and that the further provision in said schedule (T. I., 325) for "cotton damask" applies only to such fabrics when imported *in the piece*.

Articles manufactured of amber, of various shapes, partially perforated, the perforation fitted with a metal screw for use in affixing the article to ladies' combs as ornaments, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as unenumerated manufactured articles, under section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, the metal portion being considered too insignificant to control their classification.

A substance styled by the importers "black salts," which, upon investigation was found to be not the black salts specified in the free list (T. I., 605), viz., "aniline salts or black salts," but a species of crude potash, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 63) for "potash, crude."

It is held that articles such as blow-pipes, forceps, &c., when specially imported in good faith for the use of an institution established for scientific or educational purposes, are entitled to free entry under the provision in the free list (T. I., 759) for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations," specially imported for such institution.

Cotton handkerchiefs imported in separate pieces, but not hemmed, do not come within the provision in Schedule I. (T. I., 325) for "handkerchiefs hemmed," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the further provision in said schedule (T. I., 324) for "all manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for."

Applications to withdraw crude opium upon which duty had been paid from bonded warehouse and reduce it to powder and return it to warehouse, for the purpose of being finally withdrawn for exportation with benefit of drawback, cannot be allowed under existing law.

Certain ornamental hair-pins set with garnets, the garnets constituting the principal feature and value thereof, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 459) for "jewellery of all kinds."

A substance claimed by the importer to be iron ore, but which upon investigation was found to be unfit for use for smelting purposes, and to be commercially known as paint, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 87) for "colours and paints, whether dry or mixed."

Iron and steel axles imported in a partially manufactured condition and finished in the United States by being turned in a lathe would be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid upon the articles in an unfinished condition, less 10 per cent., when exported separately as axles; but the privilege of drawback would not be allowed on such articles when exported with wheels made of domestic material and attached thereto. In the latter case the exported trucks would not be "articles wholly manufactured of materials imported" within the contemplation of the law.

Certain emery rollers, which upon investigation are found to be manufactured in part of emery only, cannot be classified under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 426) for "emery, manufactured," but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as manufactured articles not otherwise provided for, under the provisions of section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883.

The Treasury Department's instructions of November 1, 1887 (Synopsis 8513), under which imported oil of peppermint was allowed to be repacked in bond for exportation, are withdrawn, and such privilege will not be permitted in future.

Old silver-ware, consisting of forks, spoons, ladles, and cups, which were imported for the purpose of being broken up and remanufactured, may, upon the request of the applicant, be so broken up in the presence of a Customs officer while the same is in the custody of the Government, and upon being broken up and rendered unfit for use may be admitted to free entry as bullion.

Prismatic compasses, composed of glass and metal, are not "philosophical apparatus and instruments" within the meaning of T. I., 475, but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* (inasmuch as they are not specially provided for), under the provision in Schedule C. (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares composed wholly or in part of metal."

Horses imported into the United States for the purpose of being trained cannot be exempted from duty, either upon the importer giving bond for their exportation or otherwise.

An epidemic having occurred among hogs in portions of Denmark and Sweden, the landing of any hog products from those countries is prohibited until further orders.

Cashmere and other dress goods, composed wholly of wool with the exception of a small per-centage of cotton—say, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—which are commercially known as all-wool fabrics, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule K. (T. I., 365), which imposes that rate of duty on fabrics of this character when composed wholly of wool, or where cotton or other material is introduced for the purpose of changing their classification.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Customs Law for 1888.

The following changes have been effected in the Customs Law of the Argentine Republic, as published at pp. 201-4 of the March (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*. These changes will remain in force during the year 1888:—

A duty of 60 per cent.—Cigars of all kind and snuff.

A duty of 30 per cent.—Provisions in general, with the exception of rice, farina, and table salt.

A duty of 5 per cent.—Worked gold or silver, common salt.

Specific duties as follows:—

| | \$ | Cs. |
|---|----|-----|
| Sugar, raw - - - - - per kilog. | 0 | 07 |
| „ refined - - - - - „ | 0 | 09 |
| Common wine, in casks - - - - - per litre | 0 | 08 |
| Fine wine, in casks - - - - - „ | 0 | 25 |
| Wine in bottles (of all kinds not exceeding one litre capacity) - - - - - each | 0 | 25 |
| Brandy, gin, anis, kirsch, absinthe, and other similar liquors in casks, not exceeding 25 degrees proof - - - per litre | 0 | 20 |
| Aguardiente in bottle not exceeding 25 degrees - - - „ | 0 | 20 |
| Liqueurs, sweet or bitter, in bottle, not exceeding 25 degrees proof - - - „ | 0 | 25 |
| (Those of higher alcoholic strength will pay pro. portionately.) | | |
| Brown paper and packing paper - - - - - per kilog. | 0 | 10 |

Free of duty:—

Works of art, originals of sculpture or painting, books in general, ploughs, dynamite, specifics for curing sheep, heath and chestnut soil, staves, coverings and materials for covering preserved meat imported under certain regulations of the Executive Power, machinery for meat-preserving by freezing or other modern system, and all other articles exempted by special national laws or contracts.

As previously notified on p. 26 of the January (1888) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, all export duties are abolished.

Article 7 of the Customs Law now reads as follows:—A leakage and ullage of five per cent. is allowed in wines, oils, spirits, and liqueurs, in casks from ports north of the Equator, and two per cent. from ports on this side. An allowance of two per cent. for breakage on similar liquids in bottle is granted. The tares, leakage, and breakage of other articles to be fixed on tariff of values.

Articles 8 and 10 in the old law dealing with the payment of export duties are abolished.

Articles 9 and 10 read:—The removal by land of goods which have not paid Customs duties is prohibited with certain exceptions.

Article 11 is to the following effect:—The present law shall be in force during the year 1888, but the exemption from export dues referred to in Article 3 shall take effect from the promulgation of this law (17th November last).

PERU.

Excise Duties upon Alcohols, Brandies, Rums, Wines, Liqueurs, and Beers.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 22nd January, the Peruvian Congress passed, in its sitting of the 10th October last, a law levying an excise duty upon alcohols, brandies, rums, wines, liqueurs, and beers imported into Peru from abroad or produced in that country by native manufacturers. The following is a translation of the law in question:—

Art. 1.—Brandy, 20 degrees or less in strength, will pay 2 centavos per litre. Rum, from 21 to 30 degrees in strength, 5 centavos per litre. Alcohol, 30 degrees or more in strength, 10 centavos per litre. Rum, coloured, 1 centavo per litre. Absinthe, aniseed, cognac, kirsch, rum, whisky, and other alcoholic beverages, 4 centavos per litre. Champagne and other sparkling wines, with the exception of Asti wine, 10 centavos per litre.

Red and white Burgundy, Cyprus Sherry, Madeira, Port, Frontignan, Pajarete, Malaga, Málvoisie, Muscatel, Marsala, Pedro, Ximenes, Peralta, and other superior wines, including Asti, Barsac, and Rhenish wines, 6 centavos per litre. Bordeaux, Carlon, Catalan, Priorato, St. Vincent, and similar wines, 4 centavos per litre. Other wines, 1 centavo per litre. Beer, other than Peruvian, 2 centavos per litre. Peruvian beer, 1 centavo per litre.

Art. 2.—The duty imposed by municipalities, or which they will be able to impose in virtue of this law, cannot in any case exceed the rate fixed in the preceding article. Brandy, 20 degrees or less in strength, which may be subjected to a duty of 30 centavos per decalitre, is excepted from this regulation.

CANADA.

Import Duty on certain Agricultural Implements.

The following decision of the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 17th December last, respecting the Customs duty to be paid on the importation of certain agricultural implements, was published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 24th December last:—

“The proper duty payable on plough plates, mould boards, and land sides cut to shape, but not moulded, punched, polished, or otherwise manufactured, and when so cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, and being of greater value than 4 cents per pound, shall be levied and collected under Item No. 57 of the Schedule of Customs Duties Act, 50 & 51 Victoria, chapter 39, at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, and in all other cases not answering above description in full, plough plates, mould boards, and land sides shall be rated for duty as parts of ploughs under Item No. 146 of said last mentioned Act,* and in accordance with section 61, sub-section 2, of ‘The Customs Act.’

“This order to take effect on and from the date hereof, and to remain in force until the end of the next succeeding session of the Parliament of Canada, unless sooner repealed.”

Classification of Plant used in the Concentration of Sulphuric Acid.

The following is a copy of an order of the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 17th December last, respecting the classification of plant made of platinum, and used in the concentration of sulphuric acid, which was published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 24th December.

“On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of sub-section (l.) of section 245 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled ‘An Act respecting the Customs.’

“His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid, be placed on the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of duty.”

Drawback on Exported Spirit distilled from Imported Corn.

The following is a copy of an order of the Governor-General of Canada, dated the 17th December last, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 24th December, respecting the drawback on distilled spirits exported, in the manufacture of which foreign duty-paid corn has been used:—

“On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of sub-section (m.) of section 245 of the Customs Act, and section 153 of the Inland Revenue Act, his Excellency the Governor-General, by and with the advice and consent of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that subject to the following regulations and restrictions there may be paid to the Canadian manufacturer of distilled spirits exported, in the manu-

* *i.e.*, at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

facture of which foreign duty-paid corn has been used, a drawback of two-thirds of the duty paid upon each bushel of foreign corn so used in the spirits exported, and that proof satisfactory to the Minister of Customs shall be submitted by the claimant that the corn claimed upon was foreign corn, and such proof may be in the form of a certificate from an inspector or a collector of Inland Revenue, to the effect that the records of such department show that in the manufacture of each package of spirits claimed upon (and specially designated in such certificate) there was used a stated quantity of foreign corn.

"The Minister of Customs shall also be satisfied from evidence presented that duty was paid at certain times and places on the corn claimed to have been used as aforesaid.

"There shall further be supplied by the claimant proof that the various packages of spirits claimed upon were duly exported from the Dominion, such proof to consist of the bill of lading for the spirits, and a form of Customs outward entry, bearing upon its face a certificate of a Canadian Customs officer that the spirits therein mentioned were despatched in a designated railway car or vessel, from a given Canadian port on a given day, for a stated destination in a foreign country; and the claimant shall be required to supply a certificate from a proper officer of foreign Customs that the spirits described in such outward entry at Canadian Customs were, in each case, duly landed in such foreign country."

MEXICO.

Changes in Customs Tariff.

A report, dated the 10th January last, has been received from Mr. Lionel Carden, Her Majesty's Consul at Mexico, transmitting a copy and translation of a decree published in the Mexican *Official Journal* containing certain additions to and modifications of the Mexican Customs Tariff of 1887. The following is a copy of the translation in question:—

Article 1. The following articles are added to Section I. of the dispositions for the application of the Customs Tariff.

Section I.—Goods free of Duty.—Empty iron barrels and pipes. Bank notes or Mexican paper-money. Tinned iron tubing. Copy books (samples) for primary instruction. Posts, cross-bars, clamp-nails, and insulators for telegraphs and telephones, the destinations of which shall be proved by the interested parties at the Custom houses.

Article 2. The following clauses are added to Section II. of the dispositions for the application of the same tariff.

XXV. White handkerchiefs of cotton or linen texture, which have, in only one of their corners, a small embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, or silk will be considered as not embroidered.

XXVI. Handkerchiefs of plain cotton or linen texture, which have a border of some texture which is not embroidered nor open-worked, will be considered as of plain texture.

Article 3. Category 23 of the said tariff is modified in the following manner :—

23. Cotton thread of all classes and colours on spools, up to 275 metres, per each 100 spools one dollar. Cotton thread of all classes and colours on spools, including the cotton thread known as crotchet, from 276 to 458 metres, per each 100 spools two dollars. Cotton thread in balls, skeins, and glacé for rebozos, per kilogramme, legal weight, 1.20 dollar.

Article 4. This law will begin to come into force from the 1st of March 1888.

Mr. Carden, writing on the alteration in the various rates of duty levied under the Mexican Customs Tariff, says :—

“By far the most important of the modifications is the alteration in the rates on cotton thread, which, by the successive changes in the manner of estimating the duties, had come to be very oppressive. To give an idea of the extent of the reduction of the duties by this alteration, I may mention that a thousand dozen reels of white cotton thread assorted for this market would weigh (including light spools and wrappers) about $175\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes, and would therefore pay under the existing tariff 216.60 dollars. Under the new arrangement the same number of spools will pay 120 dollars.”

INDIA.

Increase in Import Duty on Salt.

A communication, dated the 23rd January last, has been received from the India Office to the effect that, by a notification issued on 19th January, the duty on salt imported into India was raised, in Burma from three annas to one rupee, and in all other parts from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8 per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

CYPRUS.

Phylloxera Regulations.

The following is a copy of an order of the Governor of Cyprus, dated the 6th December last, respecting the means to be taken for preventing the introduction of the phylloxera into that colony :—

“From and after the date hereof and until further orders, the importation into Cyprus from the places or countries mentioned in the schedule hereto is prohibited, of all trees, plants, or cuttings of every description whatsoever, of all flowers, cut or in pots, of

all fruits and fresh vegetables, and, in general, of all horticultural and market-garden produce, unless the same be preserved and hermetically sealed in jars or tins, as also of all hay, grass, or straw which is compressed or otherwise.

“Provided always, that hay, grass, or straw may be imported into Cyprus from Syria subject to the provisions of the order of his Excellency the High Commissioner in Council, No. 107 of the 20th day of July 1887.”

SCHEDULE.

France.
Italy.
Spain.
Portugal.
Austria.
Greece.

Russia.
Roumania.
Turkey in Europe.
Asia Minor.
Syria.

V.—CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF SWITZERLAND

The following is a statement of the changes effected in the General Customs Tariff of Switzerland by the law of the 17th December last. In all cases where Conventional rates of duty are stated these are still in force as regards imports from the United Kingdom.

NOTE.—*Quintal* = 220·4 *lbs. avoirdupois*. *Franc* = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.*

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | I.—WASTE MATERIAL AND MANURES. | | |
| 2 | Stable manure; compost; chalk-lime; residue of animal black (dried waste of sugar refineries); ashes (of bone, coal, peat, wood, even lye washed); loam; sweepings, &c.; rags and other waste materials intended for the manufacture of manure - - | Free. | Free. |
| 3 | Guano; phosphorites, phosphates; bone powder, &c.: Not chemically prepared; as well as ammoniacal salts (crude), sulphate of ammonia, chloride of potassium, potash manure; sulphuric acid once used - | Free. | Free. |
| 4 | Chemically prepared; as well as artificial manures - - - | Quintal 0·20 | See General Tariff. |
| | II.—CHEMICALS. | | |
| | <i>a. Apothecaries' and Druggists' Articles.</i> | | |
| 11 | Pharmaceutical preparations, such as powders, pastilles, salves, ointments, tinctures, essential oils and essences; in wholesale packages, that is to say, susceptible of division for retail sale; surgeons' bandages - - - | „ 40·00 | See General Tariff. |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | II.—CHEMICALS— <i>cont.</i> | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | <i>b. Chemicals for industrial use.</i> | | |
| 16 | Alum; white arsenic; sulphate of barytes; animal black; chloride of barium; chloride of calcium, crude; chloride of lime; chloride of magnesium; chloride of manganese; chrome-alum; iron-mordant; litharge; pyrolignite of lime; phenate of lime, crude; chlorhydrate of lime; extract of chestnut, liquid; sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts); liquid arseniate of soda; bicarbonate of soda; sulphate of soda (Glanber's salts); hyposulphite, sulphite, and bisulphite of soda; muriatic soda; flour of sulphur; sulphuret of iron; sulphuret of sodium; sulphuric acid; soda; acetate and sulphate of alumina; sulphate (vitriol) of iron, copper, and zinc; soluble glass - - - | Quintal 0·30 | See General Tariff. |
| 17 | Caustic potash, caustic soda; starch, raw and roasted, dextrine; aniline; aniline compositions for manufacture of paints; anthracine; arsenious acid; benzoic acid; benzine; oil of bitter almonds, artificial; sugar of lead; nitrate of lead; bioxide of lead; borax; phenic acid, crude; cashew; chloride of aluminium; chloride of zinc; gallic acid; tannic acid; glycerine; verdigris; pyroligneous acid; acetic acid, crude, with an empyreumatical odour; wood spirit, raw; yellow prussiate of potash; chlorate of potash; red chromate of potash; hypermanganate of potash; bisulphate of lime; chestnut extract, solid; oxalic acid; naphthaline; salts of soda, not otherwise mentioned; oleic acid; paraffin; potash; salicylic acid, crude; chloride of ammonia; spirits of ammonia; saltpetre, refined; nitric acid; oxalate of potassium; sulphuric ether; sulphide of arsenic; stearine; aluminous cake; aluminate of soda; oil of Turkey red; zinc powder; salts of tin - - - | ,, 1·00 | * |

* Under the Conventional Tariff starch and nitric acid pay a duty of 60 centimes per quintal, all other articles in the category pay under the General Tariff.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | II.--CHEMICALS— <i>cont.</i> | | |
| | <i>b. Colours.</i> | | |
| | Ceruse and oxide of zinc: | | |
| 35 | Not ground - - - | Quintal 3·00 | 3·00 |
| 35a | Ground - - - | " 5·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 36 | Chrome, yellow and green; mountain blue; Prussian blue; smalt; ultra- marine - - - | " 7·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 39 | Varnish and lac of all kinds, with the exception of oil varnishes - | " 25·00 | 7·00 |
| 39a | Oil varnish - - - | " 10·00 | 7·00 |
| | IV.—WOOD. | | |
| | Common timber for building and carriage making: | | |
| 53 | Rough or squared with the axe; osiers, raw, not barked; stave- wood, unworked; hoop wood; vine poles - - - | " 0·20 | See General Tariff. |
| | Sawn in lengths or split (wood sawn, shingles): | | |
| 54 | Of oak - - - | " 0·40 | See General Tariff. |
| 54a | Other - - - | " 1·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 55 | Dovetailed - - - | " 1·50 | See General Tariff. |
| 55a | Osier, barked - - - | " 2·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Cork: | | |
| 60 | Manufactured, soles, stoppers, &c. | " 15·00 | 5·00 |
| 61 | Common material for packing (ceases, packing casks, &c.), for dry articles - - - | " 1·50 | See General Tariff. |
| 62 | Rough-hewn, planed, not fitted; wood prepared for matches; flooring boards or parts, not fitted - | " 4·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Wooden wares: | | |
| 63 | Finished, rough, of common wood; turners', carpenters', and wheelwrights' wares, rough, neither painted nor veneered, without iron-work; pieces or squares for flooring, fitted - - - | " 8·00 | 4·00 |
| | Carpenters' work, furniture, and parts of furniture: | | |
| 65 | Of common wood, painted, var- nished, veneered; mouldings, varnished - - - | " 20·00 | 16·00 |
| 66 | Do., polished, carved, uphol- stered, &c., frames plastered or varnished - - - | " 35·00 | 16·00 |
| 70 | Basket wares of twigs, neither barked nor split; brush brooms - | " 4·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 71 | Basket wares, common, of twigs, barked and split, of rushes or wood strips; coarse sieves - - | " 12·00 | See General Tariff. |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | IV.—WOOD— <i>cont.</i> | | |
| 72 | Baskets and sieve-work, fine : Varnished, dyed, polished, &c., not combined with other ma- terials, except wood - - - | Quintal 40·00 | 16·00 |
| | Do., combined with materials other than textiles - - - | " 60·00 | 16·00 |
| | Do., upholstered - - - | " 100·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 73 | Brush wares, common, combined with wood or iron, neither var- nished nor polished - - - | " 25·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. | | |
| 75(2) | Chicory roots, fresh - - - | " 0·30 | Free. |
| | VI.—LEATHER. | | |
| | Manufactures of leather of every kind, except shoes : | | |
| 83 | Finished ; travelling necessities (trunks, travelling bags, &c.) made wholly or in part of tex- tile materials (waxed cloth, sail-cloth, &c.) - - - | " 70·00 | 30·00 |
| 84 | Prepared parts - - - | " 35·00 | 30·00 |
| | Shoes : | | |
| | Of leather of every kind : | | |
| 85 | Common - - - | " 50·00 | 30·00 |
| 86 | Fine - - - | " 100·00 | 30·00 |
| | Of cloth, with soles of leather : | | |
| 87 | Of half silk, silk, or velvet - | " 150·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 88 | Of other stuffs - - - | " 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 89 | Prepared parts of every kind - | " 40·00 | 30·00 |
| 90 | Gloves, of leather - - - | " 200·00 | 30·00 |
| | VII.—LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC ARTICLES. | | |
| 92 | Prints, engravings, lithographs, photographs, upon paper ; pic- tures and drawings, unframed ; music ; plates, engraved, on copper, steel, or wood ; lithographic stones with drawings, engravings, or manuscript, for printing on paper | " 5·00 | 1·00 |
| | IX.—METALS. | | |
| | Iron, wrought, sheet drawn : | | |
| 122 | Rails for railways, weighing less than 15 kilos. per linear metre ; special irons having a maxi- mum transverse section of less than 6 centimetres ; circular iron, less than 7½ centimetres thick ; iron for wire not in- cluded in Category 123 ; square and plate iron, less than 36 centimetres in trans- verse section - - - | " 1·70 | See General Tariff. |

132 CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF SWITZERLAND.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | IX.—METALS— <i>cont.</i> | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | Articles of wrought iron, malleable cast iron, and steel : | | |
| 130 | Common, unprepared, turned, filed, finished, tarred, even combined with wood - - - | Quintal 7·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 130(2) | Polished, enamelled - - - | „ 15·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Copper : | | |
| 138 | Articles of copper or brass ; articles composed of copper or brass wire, rivets, vices, &c. ; wire covered with caout- chouc, metallic thread, or other substances - - | „ 15·00 | * |
| | <i>g. Precious Metals.</i> | | |
| 156 | Articles of gold and silver ; jewel- lery, real or imitation - - - | „ 300·00 | 30·00 |
| | X.—MINERALS. | | |
| 160 | Rough stones ; building stone, seabbed, or rough hewn ; paving stone and materials ; gravel ; sand, loose ; plaster and lime, crude, not calcined ; potter's clay ; fire-clay ; kaolin and other mineral and earthy materials unprepared, not otherwise mentioned, even if calcined, washed, or ground - | Free. | See General Tariff. |
| 161 | Slates - - - | Quintal 0·50 | 0·10 |
| | Lime, plaster, and cement : | | |
| 167 | White lime and plaster, calcined, or ground - - - | „ 0·20 | See General Tariff. |
| 168 | Hydraulic lime - - - | „ 0·40 | See General Tariff. |
| 169 | Roman cement - - - | „ 0·40 | See General Tariff. |
| 170 | Portland, scoriæ and pouzzolane cements - - - | „ 0·80 | See General Tariff. |
| 180 | Sculptors' and masons' works in marble and other fancy stones ; statues in the rough of similar stones - - - | „ 5·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 184 | Asphalt and bitumens of every kind ; oil of coal tar, not purified (not transparent) - - - | „ 0·30 | See General Tariff. |
| 185 | Asphalt roofing and pipes ; bitumi- nous composition for tiles - - | „ 1·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | XI.—ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION (INCLUDING BEVERAGES AND TOBACCOS). | | |
| 187 | Lard - - - | „ 3·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 188 | Butter, fresh, melted, salt - - | „ 8·00 | See General Tariff. |

* Under the Conventional Tariff articles of copper or brass wire will pay a duty of 7 francs per quintal. All other articles in this Category will pay the general rates.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | XI.—ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION (INCLUDING BEVERAGES AND TOBACCOS)— <i>cont.</i> | | |
| 191 | Eggs - - - | Quintal 2·00 | 0·50 |
| 198 | Butchers' meat, fresh - - - | " 4·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 200 | Poultry, live - - - | " 6·00 | 4·00 |
| 201 | Poultry, dead; game - - - | " 12·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 201a | Pork-butchers' meat - - - | " 20·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 204 | Grapes, fresh - - - | " 4·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| | Southern fruit: | | |
| 208 | Raisins (eating) - - - | " 12·00 | 3·00 |
| 208a | Currants - - - | " 25·00 | 3·00 |
| 209 | Other descriptions - - - | " 15·00 | 3·00 |
| | Cereals, maize, rice, and pulse: | | |
| 216 | Pearled, ground, crushed groats, semolina; flour of cereals, maize, rice, or pulse - - - | " 2·50 | * |
| 216(2) | Wheatmeal - - - | " 1·25 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 218 | Cakes; biscuits and fancy pastry without sugar - - - | " 15·00 | † |
| 220 | Honey - - - | " 15·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 223 | Substitutes for coffee of every kind, in a dry state - - - | " 8·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 224 | Chicory roots, dried; figs, roasted, if used as a substitute for coffee - | " 1·00 | ‡ |
| | Tobacco: | | |
| 239 | Manufactured, for smoking; snuff and chewing - - - | " 75·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 240 | Cigars and cigarettes - - - | " 150·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 247 | Beer and malt extract, in casks - | " 5·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 251 | Grapes, fresh, intended for pressing | " 4·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 252 | Wine in casks - - - | " 6·00 | 3·50 |
| 256 | Liqueurs, vermouth, in casks, bottles, or jars - - - | " 30·00 | 16·00 |
| | XIII.—PAPER. | | |
| 266 | Fibre for paper-making - - - | " 1·50 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 268 | Grey packing-paper and yellow paper of straw paste, with wrinkled surface on both sides - - - | " 5·00 | 3·00 |
| 269 | Paper, for printing and writing, sized or not; drawing paper; letter and silk paper, of one colour - - - | " 10·00 | 7·00 |
| | Packing paper, not included in Category 268; glass, sand, and emery paper - - - | " 10·00 | 3·00 (Glass, sand, and emery paper pay general rates.) |

* Under the Conventional Tariff pearled rice will pay a duty of 1 franc per quintal. All other articles in this Category will pay the general rate.

† Under the Conventional Tariff cakes will pay a duty of 5 francs 50 cents per quintal. All other articles in this Category will pay the general rates.

‡ Under the Conventional Tariff figs roasted will pay a duty of 60 cents per quintal. All other articles in this Category will pay the general rates.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | XIII.—PAPER— <i>cont.</i> | | |
| 271 | Tickets, forms, wrappers, &c., placards, prospectuses, &c.; railway tickets, printed - - - | Quintal 30·00 | * |
| 271(2) | Paper collars, cuffs, &c. - - - | „ 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 276 | Playing cards - - - | „ 120·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | XIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS. | | |
| | (Note.—Mixed yarns, tissues, ribbons, haberdashery and hosiery, are dutiable as articles wholly of the component material which is liable to the highest duty.) | | |
| | <i>a. Cotton.</i> | | |
| | Yarns: | | |
| 281 | Dyed, single or double - - - | „ 11·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 282 | Upon bobbins, in clews or small skeins (for retail sale) as well as yarns in hanks, dyed, twisted, with three ends or more - - - | „ 35·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Tissues, plain, twilled: | | |
| 286 | Bleached, dyed, printed - - - | „ 35·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 287 | Velveted, quilted, figured, dimity, damask, <i>brillautés</i> , tulle, figured - - - | „ 50·00 | 16·00† |
| 288 | Blankets, without needlework or trimming, unbleached - - - | „ 12·00 | 4·00 |
| 288a | Do., bleached, of dyed yarn, dyed, printed - - - | „ 40·00 | 4·00 |
| 289 | Blankets with needlework or trimming - - - | „ 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 289a | Felt tissues, not finished, for paper-making - - - | „ 40·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 290 | Ribbons and haberdashery - - - | „ 50·00 | 16·00 |
| 291 | Hosiery - - - | „ 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 292 | Embroidery and lace - - - | „ 100·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | <i>b. Linen, Hemp, Jute, &c.</i> | | |
| | Tissues, plain, twilled, figured: | | |
| 301 | Unbleached or half-bleached, having from 14 to 22 threads in a square of 5 millimetres - - - | „ 30·00 | 16·00 |
| 301(2) | Unbleached or half-bleached, having more than 22 threads per square of 5 millimetres, and all bleached, dyed, or printed tissues, except tulle - - - | „ 56·00 | 16·00 |
| | (Warp and woof both included.) | | |
| 302 | Tulle, plain or figured, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed - - - | „ 60·00 | 30·00 |

* Tickets, forms, &c. lithographed will pay a duty of 16 francs per quintal under the Conventional Tariff.

† With the exception of velveted tissues and figured tulle, which pay the general rates.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | XIV. TEXTILE FABRICS-- <i>cont.</i> | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | <i>b. Linen, Hemp, Jute, &c.--cont.</i> | | |
| 303 | Ribbons and haberdashery - - - | Quintal 40·00 | 16·00 |
| 304 | Hosiery - - - - - | " 60·00 | 16·00 |
| 305 | Embroidery and lace - - - - | " 100·00 | 30·00 |
| 306 | Cords, ropes, string and band, un- bleached, not twisted - - - | " 12·00 | * |
| 307 | Other cord-makers' wares, such as string and band twisted, bleached, dyed; thread - - - - - | " 24·00 | 16·00 |
| 309 | Sacks and hose - - - - - | " 20·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 310 | Mats and carpets, of jute, Manila hemp, coco, and similar vegetable fibres, coarse - - - - - | " 10·00 | † |
| 310a | Do., dyed, printed, &c. - - - - | " 15·00 | † |
| 311 | Oil cloth, common, and oiled linen for packing - - - - - | " 8·00 | ‡ |
| | (Note to Categories 311 and 312.) —Tissues impregnated with wax, oil, caoutchouc, or other similar substances having more than 13 threads per square of 5 millimetres will be included in No. 311; those having more than 13 threads, in No. 312. | | |
| | <i>c. Silk.</i> | | |
| 322 { | Embroidery - - - - - | " 100·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Lace - - - - - | " 100·00 | 30·00 |
| | <i>d. Wool.</i> | | |
| 324 | Raw, washed, waste, flock, shoddy - | " 0·30 | See General Tariff. |
| 325 | Scoured, dyed, combed - - - - | " 0·60 | See General Tariff. |
| 328 | Yarn, dyed - - - - - | " 14·00 | 9·00 |
| 332 | Tissues, bleached, dyed, printed - | " 70·00 | 25·00 |
| 334 | Blankets of all kinds, without needle- work - - - - - | " 30·00 | 16·00 |
| 335 | Do., with needlework - - - - - | " 60·00 | 30·00 |
| 336 | Ribbons - - - - - | " 100·00 | 30·00 |
| 337 | Haberdashery - - - - - | " 100·00 | 25·00 |
| 338 | Hosiery - - - - - | " 80·00 | 25·00 |
| 339 | Embroidery and lace - - - - - | " 100·00 | 30·00 |
| 340 | Shawls and scarfs - - - - - | " 90·00 | 30·00 |
| 341 | Carpets, common, without fringe or needlework - - - - - | " 25·00 | 12·00 |
| 342 | Do., other - - - - - | " 60·00 | 30·00 |
| 343 | Shoes, of list - - - - - | " 20·00 | 16·00 |
| 344 | Felt, in the piece - - - - - | " 25·00 | 16·00 |
| 345 | Manufactures of felt, without needle- work, common - - - - - | " 30·00 | 7·00 |

* Under the Conventional Tariff, cords and ropes pay a duty of 3 francs per quintal. String, &c. pays general rates.

† Under Conventional Tariff, jute carpets pay a duty of 7 francs per quintal. Other articles in this Category pay the general rates.

‡ Under Conventional Tariff, common oilcloth pays a duty of 3 francs per quintal. Oiled linen pays the general rates.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | XIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS— <i>cont.</i> | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | <i>d. Wool.</i> | | |
| 346 | Manufactures of felt, dyed, printed - | Quintal 50·00 | 16·00 |
| 347 | Do., as hats, not trimmed - - | „ 100·00 | 30·00 |
| 347a | Tissues of felt, common, for paper- making - - - - - | „ 70·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | <i>e. Caoutchouc and Gutta-percha.</i> | | |
| 350 | Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, ap- plied to tissues and other materials; shoes without needlework, and other manufactures not distin- guished of caoutchouc or gutta- percha - - - - - | „ 50·00 | 16·00 |
| 351 | Elastic tissues of every kind, of caoutchouc, mixed with cotton, wool, silk, &c. - - - - - | „ 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | <i>f. Straw, Rushes, &c.</i> | | |
| 355 | Very common manufactures, such as mats, matting, envelopes for bottles, &c., made of the materials mentioned in Categories 353 and 354 - - - - - | „ 6·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 355a | Common manufactures of the materials mentioned in Categories 353 and 354, such as shoes and soles for shoes, chair bottoms, baskets, &c. - - - - - | „ 15·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 357 | Fine manufactures: hats not trimmed, made of the materials mentioned in Categories 353 and 354, as well as all manufactures of these materials combined with hair, yarns, tissues, if not included in Category 361 - - - - - | „ 70·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | <i>g. Ready-made Clothing and Millinery.</i> | | |
| 358 | Clothing, under-clothing, and other articles ready-made, with needle- work, of cotton, linen, or caout- chouc - - - - - | „ 70·00 | * |
| 359 | Do., of wool or half-wool - - - | „ 120·00 | 40·00 |
| 360 | Do., of silk or half-silk, including all articles, ready made and trimmed with fur, furs finished or cut out, bands of fur for trimming, &c. - | „ 200·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 361 | Millinery, women's hats of every kind, trimmed, artificial flowers, fancy feathers - - - - - | „ 200·00 | 30·00 |
| 362 | Men's hats of every kind, trimmed - | „ 150·00 | See General Tariff. |

* Under the Conventional Tariff clothing of caoutchouc will pay a duty of 30 francs per quintal. Other articles in this Category will pay general rate.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | XIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS— <i>cont.</i> | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| | <i>g. Ready-made Clothing and Millinery—cont.</i> | | |
| 363 | Beds (mattresses, pillows) filled, trimmed - - - | Quintal 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | Umbrellas and parasols : | | |
| 364 | Of cotton - - - | " 30·00 | 16·00 |
| 365 | Of wool or linen - - - | " 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 366 | Of silk - - - | " 80·00 | 30·00 |
| 369 | Awnings for carriages, finished - | " 20·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | XV.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS. | | |
| | <i>a. Animals.</i> | | |
| 373 | Oxen and bulls with second teeth - | Each 25·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 373(2) | Heifers, calves - - - | " 20·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 374 | Young cattle without second teeth - | " 5·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 375 | Calves less than six weeks old and weighing less than 60 kilos. - | " 3·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 376 | Pigs weighing 25 kilos. or more - | " 8·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 377 | Pigs weighing less than 25 kilos. - | " 3·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | <i>b. Animal Products.</i> | | |
| 382a | Hides and skins sewn together, but not fitted, such as bags or sacks, for lining mantles, &c. - - | Quintal 30·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 387 | Animal hair - - - | " 50·00 | See General Tariff. |
| 387a | Wig-makers' wares and manufac- tures of animal hair - - | " 100·00 | See General Tariff. |
| | XVI.—EARTHENWARE. | | |
| | Common earthenware : | | |
| 403 | Bricks, pipes, plates, flags, not otherwise mentioned - - | " 0·30 | 0·10 |
| 404 | Fireproof bricks, tiles, flag stones of common grey - - | " 0·50 | See General Tariff. |
| 405 | Tiles, bricks : smoked, slated, varnished; balusters and archi- tectural ornaments not other- wise mentioned - - | " 2·00 | 2·00 |
| 406 | Pipes, plates, squares : oiled, varnished or grey, not included in Nos. 403-5; not painted, without stamped designs, not polished, plain, or simply channeled, without raised orna- ments; gas brackets - - | " 2·50 | From 0·10 to 2 frs. |
| 407 | Common earthenware: with grey or red fracture, glazed or not; common grey pottery; cruci- bles; earthen pipes - - | " 3·50 | 2·00 |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | New Rates of Duty. (General Tariff.) | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. | Fr. Ct. | Fr. Ct. |
| 410 | Hardware, fine, of agate, alabaster, rock crystal, amber, ivory, jet, meerschäum, mother-of-pearl, tor- toise-shell, and similar articles not otherwise mentioned - - - | Quintal 150·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| | Do., for inerustation - - - | „ 150·00 | 30·00 |
| | Do., of ivory - - - | „ 150·00 | 16·00 |
| 411 | Hardware, common, and mercery of every kind not otherwise men- tioned - - - | „ 50·00 | 16·00 |
| 411a | Lamps, finished, mounted wholly or in part - - - | „ 30·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |
| 413 | Sealing and bottling wax, tar for bottles - - - | „ 20·00 | <i>See General Tariff.</i> |

VI.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF ITALY. (*See also* p. 115.)

The following is a statement showing the rates of import duty hitherto levied in Italy upon yarns and tissues, the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, under the old Customs Tariffs, as compared with the rates now levied under the new Italian General Tariff which came into operation on the 1st January last. Under a commercial treaty with Austria, which was concluded on the 7th December last, certain reductions have been effected in the duties on various articles imported into Italy. These reductions, which have in each case been notified in the following statement, will apply to British goods, under the most favoured nation clause.

Note.—A copy of the Italian Provisional Customs Tariff, which will remain in force up to the 1st March 1888, has been received and may be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.

YARNS AND THREAD:—COTTON.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. |
| Cotton: | | | | | |
| In bales or in mass - | Free | Free | - | Free. | Free |
| Wadding - - - | 100 kilogs. 6'00 | See General Tariff | - | 100 kilogs. - | 6'00 |
| Single, unbleached: - | | | - | | |
| Of not more than 10,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 18'00 | " | - | " - | 18'00 |
| From 10,000 to 20,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 22'00 | " | - | " - | 24'00 |
| From 20,000 to 30,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 26'00 | " | - | " - | 30'00 |
| From 30,000 to 40,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 32'00 | " | - | " - | 36'00 |
| From 40,000 to 50,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 39'00 | " | - | " - | 45'00 |
| From 50,000 to 60,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 48'00 | " | - | " - | 52'00 |
| Of more than 60,000 metres per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. | " 60'00 | " | - | " - | 60'00 |
| Single, bleached - - | 20 per cent. additional to the duty on single unbleached. | " | - | 20 per cent. additional to the duty on single unbleached.* | |
| „ dyed - - - | 25 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. | " | - | 25 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. | |
| Twisted, unbleached, bleached, or dyed. | As the single yarns, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, of which composed, with 30 per cent. additional. | " | - | As the single yarns, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, of which composed, with 17 lire per 100 kilogs. additional.† | |

* Threads slightly tinted are to be considered as bleached.

† The classification of twisted threads is determined by multiplying the length by the number of threads twisted.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Warped yarns - - | Live As the yarn of which composed, with 15 per cent. additional. | Live See General Tariff | - - - | Live As the yarn of which composed, with 15 per cent. additional. |
| | | | Sewing thread wound on reels, in balls, and the like, prepared for retail sale. | 100 kilogs. - 110'00 |
| | | | Vicuna yarns - | As cotton yarns, with 10 lire per 100 kilogs. additional. |
| | | | Cords (<i>Cordami</i>) - | As the yarn of which composed. |
| | | | Nets - | 10 per cent. additional to the duty on the yarn of which composed. |

YARNS AND THREAD:—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| Hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibres (excluding cotton), raw and combed. | Free | Free | - - - | Free. |
| Ropes and string (<i>cordicelle e spago</i>), whether tarred or not: | | | | |
| (a.) Above 2 millimetres in thickness. | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 11'50 |
| (b.) Of 2 millimetres in thickness or less. | " 3'00 | " 3'00 | - - - | " - 25'00 |
| Nets - - - | " 4'00 | " 4'00 | - - - | As the yarn of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional. |
| Yarns of flax or hemp, single, unbleached: | | | | |
| (a.) Up to 6,000 metres per kilog. | " 11'50 | " 11'50 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 11'50 |
| (b.) Above 6,000 to 15,000 metres per kilog. | " 11'50 | " 11'50 | - - - | " - 19'00 |
| (c.) Above 15,000 metres per kilog. | " 11'50 | " 11'50 | - - - | " - 28'00 |
| Yarns of jute, single, unbleached. | " 10'00 | See General Tariff | - - - | " - 10'00 |
| Yarns of flax, hemp, or jute, single: | | | | |
| (a.) Bleached or washed in lye. | " 11'50 | " | - - - | 25 per cent. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| (b.) Dyed - - | " 17'10 | 100 kilogs. 17'10 | - - - | 25 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire | |
| Yarns of flax, hemp, or jute, twisted: | | | | | |
| Unbleached - - | 100 kilogs. 23'10 | 100 kilogs. 23'10 | - - - | 17 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on single. | |
| Bleached or washed in lye. | " 23'10 | " 23'10 | - - - | Do. | |
| Dyed - - - | " 34'65 | " 34'65 | - - - | Do. | |
| | | | Sewing thread of flax and of hemp, wound on reels, in balls, and the like, prepared for retail sale, including also shoemakers' twine. | 100 kilogs. - 110'00 | |

YARNS AND THREAD:--SILK.

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Pure silk, single reeled, twisted or thrown, undyed. | Free | Free | - - - | Free. |
| Pure silk, dyed - - | Kilog. 1'00 | Free | - - - | Kilog. - 0'50 |
| Waste silk, combed - | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 10'00 |
| " spun - | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | " - 50'00 |
| Sewing thread of silk or silk waste wound on reels, in balls, and the like, prepared for retail sale. | Kilog. 3'00 | Free | - - - | Kilog. - 2'50 |

YARNS AND THREAD:--WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|---------------------|
| Wool: | | | | |
| Natural and washed | Free | Free | - - - | Free. |
| Shoddy - - - | " | " | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 10'00 |
| Dyed - - - | " | " | - - - | " - 10'00 |
| Carded, plain - | " | " | - - - | " - 10'00 |
| Combed " - - | " | " | - - - | " - 15'00 |
| Carded, dyed - | " | " | - - - | " - 20'00 |
| Combed " - - | " | " | - - - | " - 25'00 |
| Shoddy " - - | " | " | - - - | " - 20'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Yarns : | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Carded : | | | | |
| Single : | | | | |
| (a.) Unbleached : | | | | |
| (1.) Up to 10,000 metres per kilog. | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 45'00 |
| (2.) Above 10,000 metres per kilog. | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | " - 55'00 |
| (b.) Bleached - - | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | 20 per cent. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| (c.) Dyed - - | " 75'00 | " 75'00 | - - - | 25 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| Twisted - - - | As the yarn of which composed, with 30 per cent. additional. | As the yarn of which composed, with 20 per cent. additional. | - - - | 17 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on single. |
| Combed (worsted) : | | | | |
| Single : | | | | |
| (a.) Unbleached : | | | | |
| (1.) Up to 50,000 metres per kilog. | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 60'00 |
| (2.) Above 50,000 metres per kilog. | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | " - 75'00 |
| (b.) Bleached - - | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | 20 per cent. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| (c.) Dyed - - | " 75'00 | " 75'00 | - - - | 25 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| Twisted - - - | As the yarn of which composed, with 30 per cent. additional. | As the yarn of which composed, with 20 per cent. additional. | - - - | 17 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on single. |

WOVEN MANUFACTURES :—COTTON.

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Unbleached : | | | | |
| Weighing 13 kilog. and upwards per 100 sq. metres, and having in warp and woof in the square of 5 millimetres : | | | | |
| 27 elementary threads or less. | 100 kilogs. 57'00 | 100 kilogs. 57'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 62'00 |
| More than 27 threads. | " 64'00 | " 64'00 | - - - | " - 74'00 |
| Weighing from 7 to 13 kilogs. per 100 sq. metres, and having in warp and woof in the square of 5 millimetres : | | | | |
| 27 elementary threads or less. | " 66'00 | " 66'00 | - - - | " - 84'00 |
| More than 27 threads. | " 75'00 | " 75'00 | - - - | " - 100'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Unbleached— <i>cont.</i> Weighing less than 7 kilogs. per 100 sq. metres, and having in warp and wool in the square of 5 millimetres: | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| 27 elementary threads or less. | 100 kilogs. 80'00 | 100 kilogs. 80'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 110'00 |
| More than 27 threads. | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | - - - | " - 130'00 |
| Bleached - - | 20 per cent. addi- tional to the duty on un- bleached. | 20 per cent. addi- tional to the duty on un- bleached. | - - - | 20 per cent. addi- tional to the duty on unbleached.* |
| Dyed or woven in colours. | 35 lire per 100 kilogs. addi- tional to the duty on un- bleached. | 35 lire per 100 kilogs. addi- tional to the duty on un- bleached. | - - - | 35 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached. |
| Printed - - - | 70 lire per 100 kilogs. addi- tional to the duty on bleached. | 70 lire per 100 kilogs. addi- tional to the duty on bleached. | - - - | 80 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on bleached.† |
| | | | Figured and da- masked.‡ | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on tissues not figured. |
| | | | Brocaded - - | 40 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| Embroidered in chain- stitch. | 100 kilogs. 300'00 | See General Tariff | - - - | 200 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| Embroidered in lock- stitch. | " 400'00 | " | - - - | 300 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| Tulle: | | | | |
| Unbleached - - | " 250'00 | " | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 400'00 |
| Bleached or dyed - | " 300'00 | " | - - - | " - 450'00 |
| Gauze and muslin: | | | Gauze and mus- lin: | |
| Unbleached - - | " 250'00 | " | - - - | " - 200'00 |
| Bleached - - | " 300'00 | " | - - - | " - 240'00 |
| Dyed - - - | " 300'00 | " | - - - | " - 235'00 |
| | | | Printed - - | " - 320'00 |
| | | | Figured - - | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to those not figured. |
| | | | Brocaded - - | 40 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |

* Unbleached tissues mixed with bleached tissues are considered as bleached.

† Under the Austro-Italian treaty, cotton tissues printed will pay the duty on bleached tissues plus 75 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

‡ Embossed tissues (*impressi a secco*) are considered as figured.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Embroidered in chain stitch. | 100 kilogs. 500 ⁰⁰ Lire | See General Tariff | - - - | 200 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| Embroidered in lock stitch. | " 500 ⁰⁰ | " | - - - | 300 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| Oiled tissues, oil cloth, &c.: | | | Oiled tissues, oil cloth, &c.: | |
| Floor cloth, tarred tissues. | " 25 ⁰⁰ | 100 kilogs. 25 ⁰⁰ | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 30 ⁰⁰ |
| Oil cloth - - | " 50 ⁰⁰ | " 50 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 60 ⁰⁰ |
| | | | Emery cloth - | Half the duty on the tissue without emery. |
| Buttons - - - | " 100 ⁰⁰ | " 100 ⁰⁰ | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 150 ⁰⁰ |
| Hosiery (and knitted goods): | | | | |
| (a.) Plain - - | " 100 ⁰⁰ | " 100 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 150 ⁰⁰ |
| (b.) Shaped (<i>fog-giate</i>). | " 100 ⁰⁰ | " 100 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 225 ⁰⁰ |
| Braids - - - | " 100 ⁰⁰ | " 100 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 150 ⁰⁰ |
| Galloons, tapes, and ribbons. | " 90 ⁰⁰ | " 90 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 120 ⁰⁰ |
| Lace - - - | " 300 ⁰⁰ | See General Tariff | - - - | " - 700 ⁰⁰ |
| Cotton velvets: | | | | |
| (a.) Common (velveteens) and plushes: | | | | |
| Unbleached - | " 120 ⁰⁰ | 100 kilogs. 120 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 120 ⁰⁰ |
| Bleached - | " 140 ⁰⁰ | " 140 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 140 ⁰⁰ |
| Dyed - - - | " 155 ⁰⁰ | " 155 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 165 ⁰⁰ |
| | | | Printed - | " - 220 ⁰⁰ |
| (b.) Fine (velvets): | | | | |
| Unbleached - | " 120 ⁰⁰ | " 120 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 140 ⁰⁰ |
| Bleached - | " 140 ⁰⁰ | " 140 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 170 ⁰⁰ |
| Dyed - - - | " 155 ⁰⁰ | " 155 ⁰⁰ | - - - | " - 200 ⁰⁰ |
| | | | Printed - | " - 250 ⁰⁰ |
| | | | Mixed tissues: | |
| | | | With less than 12 per cent. of silk. | According to the quality of the tissue, with 40 lire per 100 kilogs. additional. |
| | | | With less than 50 per cent. of wool. | According to the quality of the tissue, with 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional. |
| | | | With metallic threads: | |
| | | | (a.) Of gold or silver, or gilt or silvered. | 5 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue. |
| | | | (b.) Of common metal. | 2 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue. |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Ready made articles: Sacks, bed and table linen, towels, and the like. | As in Conventional. | As the material of which chiefly composed, with 10 per cent. additional. | - - - | According to the quality of the tissue, with 10 per cent. additional.* |
| | | | Collars, cuffs, and men's shirts. | Twice the duty on their respective tissues. |
| | | | Other† - - - | The duty on their respective tissues, with 50 per cent. additional.‡ |

* Under the Austro-Italian treaty curtains taped are included in the category of ready made articles such as sacks, bed and table linen, &c., and therefore pay according to the quality of the tissue, with 10 per cent. additional.

† *Note to New General Tariff.*—When the made up articles cannot be classed on the basis of weight to superficies and of the threads contained in a square of 5 millimetres, they are subject to the highest duty of the class to which they belong.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian tariff the additional duty will be 40 instead of 50 per cent.

In the case of mixed tissues, the duty on the tissue which predominates in weight or, when the weight of both tissues is equal, the duty of the most highly taxed material is payable.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES :—LINEN, HEMPEN, AND JUTE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|---|--|
| Tissues of jute: | | | Tissues of jute: | | |
| Unbleached, plain - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | See General Tariff | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 20'00 | |
| All other - - - | Pay duty as tissues of linen and hemp according to quality. | " | Velvet - - - | " - 150'00 | |
| | | | All other - - - | Pay duty as tissues of linen and hemp according to quality. | |
| Tissues of linen and hemp: | | | Tissues of linen and hemp: | | |
| (a.) Not having more than 5 threads in the warp in the square of 5 millimetres: | | | (a.) Unbleached, plain, having a square of 5 millimetres per side counting in both warp and weft: | | |
| Unbleached or bleached, other than packing-cloth. | 100 kilogs. 23'10 | 100 kilogs. 23'10 | 10 threads or less. | 100 kilogs. - 25'00 | |
| Packing - cloth, girths, and hose. | " 12'00 | " 12'00 | Above 10 to 26 threads. | " - 75'00 | |
| Dyed, or made of dyed threads. | " 38'00 | " 38'00 | Above 26 to 40 threads. | " - 96'00 | |
| | | | Above 40 threads. | " - 122'00 | |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Tissues of linen and hemp— <i>cont.</i> (b.) Having more than 5 threads in the warp in the square of 5 millimetres: | | | | |
| Unbleached, bleached, or mixed with bleached. | 100 kilogs. 57'75 | 100 kilogs. 57'75 | (b.) Unbleached, figured, and damasked. | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached, plain. |
| | | | (c.) Bleached or washed in lye, plain. | 30 per cent. additional to the duty on unbleached, plain. |
| | | | (d.) Do. figured and damasked. | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on bleached, plain. |
| | | | (e.) Coloured or dyed, plain. | 35 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on unbleached, plain. |
| Dyed, or made with dyed threads. | " 99'00 | " 99'00 | (f.) Do. do. figured and damasked. | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on coloured or dyed, plain. |
| Printed - - | " 115'00 | " 115'00 | (g.) Printed, plain. | 80 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on bleached, plain. |
| | | | (h.) Do. figured and damasked. | 20 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on printed, plain. |
| Embroidered - - | " 300'00 | " 250'00 | (i.) Embroidered: With chain stitch. | 200 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| | | | With lock stitch. | 300 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Floor cloths, tarpaulins, &c.: | | | | |
| (a.) Tarred, oiled, &c. | " 25'00 | " 20'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. 30'60 |
| (b.) Waxed (floor cloths). | " 50'00 | " 40'00 | - - - | " - 60'00 |
| | | | Emery cloths - | Half the duty on the tissue without emery. |
| Braids - - - | " 110'00 | " 110'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 130'60 |
| Hosiery and knitted goods: | | | | |
| (a.) Plain - - | " 110'00 | " 110'00 | - " - | " - 130'00 |
| (b.) Shaped (<i>foggiate</i>) | " 110'00 | " 110'00 | - - - | " - 195'00 |
| Buttons of flax and hemp. | " 130'00 | " 100'00 | - - - | " - 130'00 |
| Galloons and tapes of flax and hemp. | " 130'00 | " 100'00 | - - - | " - 130'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| Lace and tulle - - | Kilog. | Lire 30'00 | Kilog. | Lire 30'00 | - - - Kilog. | Lire 7'00 | |
| | | | | | Tissues of flax, hemp, and jute mixed with me- tallic threads : | | |
| | | | | | (a.) Of gold, or silver, or gilt, or silvered. | 5 lire per kilog. ad- ditional to the duty on the material of which composed. | |
| | | | | | (b.) Of common metal. | 2 lire per kilog. ad- ditional to the duty on the material of which composed. | |
| | | | | | Ready made arti- cles : | | |
| | | | | | (a.) Sacks, bed and table linen, towels, and the like. | As the material of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional.* | |
| Ready made articles - | As in Conven- tional. | As the material of which com- posed, with 10 per cent. addi- tional. | | | (b.) Collars, cuffs, and men's shirts. | Twice the duty on the material of which composed. | |
| | | | | | (c.) All other - | As the material of which composed, with 50 per cent. additional.† | |

* Under the Austro-Italian treaty "curtains taped" are included in the category of ready made articles, such as sacks, bed and table linen, &c., and therefore pay according to the material of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional.

† Under the Austro-Italian treaty the additional duty will be 40 instead of 50 per cent.

In the case of mixed tissues the duty on the tissue which predominates in weight, or, when the weight of both tissues is equal, the duty on the most highly taxed material is payable.

WOVEN MANUFACTURES :—SILK.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|--------|------|---|---|---------------|
| Velvets and plushes of silk, and of floss silk : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | Kilog. | 8'00 | Kilog. | 6'50 | - | - | Kilog. - 9'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 8'00 | " | 6'50 | - | - | " - 12'00 |
| Tissues of silk, and floss silk : | | | | | | | |
| (a.) Black : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " | 5'00 | " | 4'00 | - | - | " - 7'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 5'00 | " | 4'00 | - | - | " - 10'00 |
| (b.) Coloured : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " | 6'00 | " | 4'75 | - | - | " - 8'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 6'00 | " | 4'75 | - | - | " - 11'00 |
| (c.) Net tissues (<i>tes- suti graticolati</i>) : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " | 6'00 | " | 4'75 | - | - | " - 10'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 6'00 | " | 4'75 | - | - | " - 13'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|---|---------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| | | Lire | Lire | | | Lire | |
| Velvets, mixed : Containing not less than 12 per cent. nor above 50 per cent. silk, or floss silk : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | Kilog. | 3'00 | Kilog. | 2'50 | - | Kilog. | 7'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'50 | - | " | 10'00 |
| Silk tissues, mixed : Containing not less than 12 per cent. nor above 50 per cent. silk, or floss silk : | | | | | | | |
| (a.) Black : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'50 | - | " | 4'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'50 | - | " | 7'00 |
| (b.) Coloured : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'50 | - | " | 5'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'50 | - | " | 8'00 |
| Embroidered tissues of silk : | | | | | | | |
| Embroidered in chain stitch. | As in Conventional. | | As other tissues of silk accord- ing to kind. | - | - | 2 lire per kilog. addi- tional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. | |
| Embroidered in lock stitch. | Do. - - | | Do. - - | - | - | 3 lire per kilog. addi- tional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. | |
| Common tissues of waste and refuse silk, plain or mixed with other materials : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | Kilog. | 2'00 | Kilog. | 2'00 | - | (a.) Plain - | Kilog. - 2'50 |
| Figured - - - | " | 2'00 | " | 2'00 | - | (b.) Figured - | " - 4'50 |
| Silks, ribbons, and galloons. | As in Conventional. | | As tissues of silk | - | - | 3 lire per kilog. addi- tional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. | |
| Hosiery (and knitted goods) : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | Do. - - | | Do. - - | - | - | As the tissue of which composed. | |
| Shaped (<i>foggiale</i>) | Do. - - | | Do. - - | - | - | 50 per cent. additional to the duty on hosiery, plain. | |
| Braids - - - | Do. - - | | Do. - - | - | - | Pay duty as ribbons. | |
| Lace and tulle : | | | | | | | |
| Plain - - - | Kilog. | 12'00 | Kilog. | 8'00 | - | - | Kilog. - 15'00 |
| Figured - - - | " | 18'00 | " | 12'00 | - | - | " - 18'00 |
| | | | | | | Trimmed with beads over more than one-third of the superfi- cies. | " - '00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---|-------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| | | Lire | | Lire | | | Lire |
| Tissues with metallic threads: | | | | | | | |
| (a.) Of fine gold and silver. | Kilog. | 15'00 | Kilog. | 10'00 | - | - | 5 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| (b.) Of common metal. | " | 15'00 | " | 10'00 | - | - | 2 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Buttons: | | | | | | | |
| Covered with silk or floss silk. | " | 4'00 | " | 4'00 | - | - | Kilog. - 5'00 |
| Do., mixed with other materials. | " | 2'00 | " | 2'00 | - | - | " - *5'00 |
| Ready-made articles | As in Conventional. | | As the tissue, of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional. | | - | - | As the tissue of which composed, with 50 per cent. additional. |

* *Note to the New General Tariff.*—Buttons are considered to be of silk if their upper surface is covered with silk or floss silk, nor is any exception made if the cotton, wool, or other material is visible at the back,

WOVEN MANUFACTURES :---WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| Tissues of wool: | | | Tissues of wool: | |
| Of carded wool - | 100 kilogs. 165'00 | 100 kilogs. 140'00 | (a.) Of carded wool: | |
| | | | Weighing 300 grammes or less per square metre. | 100 kilogs. - 200'00 |
| | | | Weighing above 300 up to 500 grammes. | " - 175'00 |
| | | | Weighing above 500 grammes. | " - 150'00 |
| Of carded wool with warp composed entirely of cotton. | " 110'00 | " 93'50 | | |
| Of combed wool - | " 200'00 | " 170'00 | (b.) Of combed wool:† | |
| | | | Weighing 200 grammes or less per square metre. | " - 250'00 |
| | | | Weighing above 200 up to 500 grammes. | " - 220'00 |
| | | | Weighing above 500 grammes. | " - 190'00 |

† *Note.*—To be treated as worsted :—All such tissues as contain even a non-predominating portion of that material, and those which contain silk in a less quantity than 12 per cent.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Tissnes of wool— <i>cont.</i> Of combed wool with warp composed en- tirely of cotton. | 100 kilogs. 155*00 | 100 kilogs. 130*00 | - - - | - |
| | | | Printed | 50 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Brocaded - - | As the tissne of which composed. | As the tissne of which composed. | - - - | 40 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Embroidered in chain stitch. | 100 kilogs. 400*00 | 100 kilogs. 400*00 | - - - | 200 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Embroidered in lock stitch. | „ 400*00 | „ 400*00 | - - - | 300 lire per 100 kilogs. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Felts: Tared and pre- pared for soles. | „ 7*00 | „ 7*00 | Felts of the thickness of above 3 milli- metres. | 100 kilogs. - 20*00 |
| For hats - - | „ 18*00 | „ 18*00 | Felts of less than 3 milli- metres in thickness. | As tissnes of carded wool. |
| Tissues of hair: Sieve cloth - - | „ 30*00 | „ 30*00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. 30*00 |
| All other - - | „ 165*00 | „ 165*00 | - - - | „ 165*00 |
| Hosiery (and knitted goods): Plain - - | „ 200*00 | „ 200*00 | - - - | „ 220*00 |
| Shaped (<i>foggiate</i>) | „ 200*00 | „ 200*00 | - - - | „ 330*00 |
| Braids - - - | „ 200*00 | „ 200*00 | - - - | „ 220*00 |
| Galloons and ribbons (<i>nastri</i>). | „ 220*00 | „ 220*00 | - - - | „ 240*00 |
| Buttons - - - | „ 220*00 | „ 220*00 | - - - | „ 240*00 |
| Lace and tulle - - | „ 300*00 | „ 300*00 | - - - | „ 700*00 |
| Carpets and blankets of waste wool, cloth list, or cuttings and selvage of cloth. | „ 60*00 | „ 60*00 | Blankets, rugs, &c., of ox, goat, or sheep's hair, un- died, with warp of flax or of cotton. | „ 60*00 |
| | | | Blankets, &c., of wool, or of wool waste. | According to the quality of the tissue. |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Carpets and blankets of pure wool. | Lire 100 kilogs. 110*00 | Lire 100 kilogs. 110*00 | Carpets or rugs of wool, or of wool waste, including those in which other textiles, with the exception of silk, predominate in weight.* | 100 kilogs. Lire 110*00 |
| | | | Tissues with metallic threads: (a.) Of gold and silver. | 5 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| | | | (b.) Of common metal. | 2 lire per kilog. additional to the duty on the tissue of which composed. |
| Ready-made articles | As the tissue of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional. | As the tissue of which composed, with 10 per cent. additional. | - | At the tissue of which composed, with 50 per cent. additional.† |

* *Note to the New General Tariff.*—Rugs or blankets not separated from one another and in the piece are always considered as such if they have coloured lines, or other counter-marks indicating the head of each rug, or the point at which they are to be divided.

† Under the Austro-Italian treaty the duty on ready-made articles of wool for men and children, and ladies' cloaks, will be according to the tissue of which composed, with an addition of 40 instead of 50 per cent.

In the case of mixed tissues the duty on the tissue which predominates in weight, or when the weight of both tissues is equal, the duty on the most highly taxed material is payable.

VII.—TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. |
| Animals living—oxen and bulls - | No. | 188 | 737 | £ 3,142 | £ 11,819 |
| Chemical products, unenumerated | Value | — | — | 6,584 | 6,755 |
| Copper, ore and regulus - | Tons | 3,341 | 7,454 | 53,270 | 192,679 |
| „ unwrought and part wrought - | „ | — | — | — | — |
| Cork, unmanufactured - | „ | 19 | 8 | 383 | 249 |
| „ manufactured - | Lbs. | 48,300 | 55,542 | 3,464 | 3,947 |
| Eggs - | Gt. Hds. | 2,506 | 18 | 963 | 6 |
| Fish - | Cwts. | 1,389 | 142 | 3,394 | 359 |
| Fruit, almonds - | „ | 4,562 | 2,427 | 17,557 | 9,167 |
| „ figs - | „ | 203 | 402 | 335 | 508 |
| „ nuts, used as fruit - | Value | — | — | 21,485 | 25,737 |
| „ oranges and lemons - | Bushs. | 611,690 | 912,011 | 198,028 | 275,401 |
| „ raisins - | Cwts. | 29,995 | 44,549 | 51,093 | 70,239 |
| „ raw, unenumerated - | Bushs. | 5,233 | 52,299 | 1,883 | 23,988 |
| Iron ore - | Tons | 191,171 | 218,256 | 123,114 | 141,577 |
| Lead, ore - | „ | — | 118 | — | 957 |
| „ pig and sheet - | „ | 8,211 | 6,311 | 105,603 | 88,068 |
| Manganese ore - | „ | — | 1,630 | — | 1,549 |
| Oil, olive - | Tuns | 77 | 3 | 2,789 | 119 |
| Onions, raw - | Bushs. | 35,795 | 114,773 | 9,481 | 26,748 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper - | Tons | 46,671 | 60,969 | 90,037 | 118,877 |
| Quicksilver - | Lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| Rags, esparto - | Tons | 4,721 | 5,924 | 24,870 | 35,713 |
| Silver ore - | Value | — | — | 35,902 | 14,110 |
| Wine - | Galls. | 388,213 | 397,427 | 93,816 | 81,991 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - | Lbs. | 94,416 | 4,505 | 3,063 | 95 |
| Zinc ore - | Tons | — | — | — | — |
| All other articles - | Value | — | — | 16,927 | 29,783 |
| Total Value, December - | | — | — | 867,483 | 1,160,441 |

In the month of January 1888 the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Spain amounted to 993,680*l.*, as compared with 818,935*l.* in the corresponding month of 1887.

2.—EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|--|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. |
| Alkali - - - - - | Cwts. | 24,643 | 23,498 | £ 9,456 | £ 7,389 |
| Apparel and haberdashery - - | Value | — | — | 992 | 648 |
| Arms, ammunition, and military stores - - - - - | " | — | — | 570 | 2,446 |
| Bags and sacks, empty - - - | Dozens | 1,735 | 7,441 | 517 | 923 |
| Caoutchouc, manufactures of - | Value | — | — | 2,057 | 1,640 |
| Carriages, railway, of all sorts, and parts thereof - - - - | " | — | — | 478 | 2,249 |
| Cement - - - - - | Tons | 250 | 285 | 475 | 484 |
| Chemical products and preparations (including dye stuffs) - | Value | — | — | 2,058 | 3,735 |
| Clay, and manufactures of - - | " | — | — | 832 | 947 |
| Coals, cinders, and fuel - - - | Tons | 111,589 | 112,086 | 53,832 | 52,316 |
| Coal, products of, &c., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum - - - - - | Value | — | — | 1,735 | 293 |
| Cotton yarn - - - - - | Lbs. | 37,000 | 13,200 | 2,365 | 814 |
| Cottons, entered by the yard - | Yards | 303,600 | 515,400 | 5,348 | 4,010 |
| " " at value - - - - - | Value | — | — | 13,707 | 12,107 |
| Fish of all sorts - - - - - | " | — | — | 945 | 1,465 |
| Glass manufactures - - - - - | " | — | — | 532 | 1,195 |
| Grease, tallow, and animal fat - | Cwts. | 1,043 | 1,790 | 919 | 1,546 |
| Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated - - - - - | Value | — | — | 6,414 | 8,251 |
| Implements and tools - - - - | " | — | — | 2,963 | 2,106 |
| Jute yarn - - - - - | Lbs. | 621,200 | 348,600 | 7,341 | 3,888 |
| Linen yarn - - - - - | " | 443,600 | 349,800 | 21,240 | 14,058 |
| Linens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 158,300 | 76,400 | 5,800 | 3,360 |
| " " at value - - - - - | Value | — | — | 3,072 | 2,293 |
| Machinery, steam engines - - - | " | — | — | 2,832 | 9,470 |
| " " all other sorts - - - - | " | — | — | 21,864 | 16,225 |
| Manure - - - - - | " | — | — | 1,325 | 3,390 |
| Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought - - - - - | Tons | 5,883 | 5,584 | 38,991 | 37,674 |
| " brass, manufactures of - - | Cwts. | 483 | 188 | 1,544 | 690 |
| " copper, wrought and unwrought - - - - - | " | 666 | 40 | 1,655 | 167 |
| " tin, unwrought - - - - - | " | 359 | 155 | 1,891 | 1,244 |
| Oil, seed - - - - - | Tons | 42 | 28 | 851 | 579 |
| " other sorts - - - - - | Value | — | — | 622 | 483 |
| Oil and floor cloth - - - - - | Sq. yds. | 44,000 | 27,300 | 1,263 | 1,163 |
| Painters' colours and materials - | Value | — | — | 3,066 | 2,449 |
| Paper of all sorts - - - - - | Cwts. | 1,114 | 594 | 2,331 | 1,134 |
| Provisions (including meat) - | Value | — | — | 4,908 | 3,972 |
| Silk manufactures - - - - - | " | — | — | 2,646 | 1,517 |
| Soap - - - - - | Cwts. | 251 | 196 | 221 | 180 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus - | Value | — | — | 95 | 376 |
| Wood, hewn and sawn, and manufactures of - - - - - | " | — | — | 201 | 1,421 |
| Wool, foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom - - - - - | Lbs. | 10,400 | 1,700 | 943 | 195 |
| " flocks and rag wool - - - | " | 4,800 | — | 154 | — |
| Woollens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 97,000 | 89,800 | 4,227 | 4,915 |
| " " at value - - - - - | Value | — | — | 363 | 315 |
| All other articles - - - - - | " | — | — | 17,597 | 16,771 |
| Total Value, December - - - | - - | — | — | 253,238 | 232,493 |

In the month of January 1888 the value of the exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom to Spain amounted to 280,237*l.*, as compared with 235,826*l.* in the corresponding month of 1887.

3.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. | Dec. 1886. | Dec. 1887. |
| Bacon and hams | - | - | Cwts. | 3,443 | 2,248 | £ 6,331 | £ 5,256 |
| Cheese | - | - | " | 216 | 265 | 625 | 761 |
| Cocoa | - | - | Lbs. | 7,032 | 19,292 | 247 | 563 |
| Coffee | - | - | Cwts. | 9 | 25 | 45 | 127 |
| Corn, wheat | - | - | " | 18,901 | 9,600 | 7,627 | 3,700 |
| " beans | - | - | " | 54 | 107 | 19 | 44 |
| " maize or Indian corn | - | - | " | — | — | — | — |
| Cotton, raw | - | - | " | 4,601 | 4,221 | 11,731 | 9,809 |
| Dye stuffs, indigo | - | - | " | 204 | 67 | 6,149 | 1,586 |
| Fish, cured or salted | - | - | " | 478 | 112 | 446 | 224 |
| Guano | - | - | Tons | — | — | — | — |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed | - | - | Cwts. | 834 | 20 | 1,003 | 40 |
| Hides, raw | - | - | " | 169 | 181 | 643 | 676 |
| Jute | - | - | Tons | 251 | 303 | 3,293 | 3,969 |
| Lard | - | - | Cwts. | 432 | 363 | 751 | 638 |
| Metal, tin in blocks, &c. | - | - | " | 99 | — | 503 | — |
| Nitre cubic | - | - | " | 4,532 | 2,468 | 1,999 | 1,117 |
| Oil, cocoanut | - | - | " | — | 92 | — | 116 |
| " palm | - | - | " | 417 | 376 | 387 | 368 |
| Rice | - | - | " | 330 | 250 | 151 | 112 |
| Seeds, flax or linseed | - | - | Qrs. | — | — | — | — |
| Silk, raw | - | - | Lbs. | 1,293 | 725 | 522 | 445 |
| Spices, cinnamon | - | - | " | 43,459 | 47,832 | 2,028 | 2,339 |
| " pepper | - | - | " | 57,654 | 44,180 | 1,859 | 1,572 |
| " unenumerated | - | - | " | 39,809 | 22,200 | 1,091 | 635 |
| Tallow and stearine | - | - | Cwts. | 63 | 200 | 67 | 160 |
| Tea | - | - | Lbs. | 6,114 | 13,668 | 472 | 653 |
| Wine | - | - | Galls. | 2,545 | 587 | 814 | 234 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' | - | - | Lbs. | — | 11,200 | — | 830 |
| All other articles | - | - | Value | — | — | 10,217 | 7,816 |
| Total Value, December - | | | | — | — | 59,020 | 43,790 |

In the month of January 1888 the value of the exports of Foreign and Colonial produce from the United Kingdom to Spain amounted to 33,544*l.*, as compared with 34,821*l.* in the corresponding month of 1887.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the TRADE between SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM during each month from February 1887 to January 1888, compared with each of the twelve months from February 1886 to January 1887.

| Months. | Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain. | | Exports of Produce and Manufacture of United Kingdom to Spain. | | Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce to Spain. | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|----------|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. |
| February | £ 940,906 | £ 890,692 | £ 244,033 | £ 297,122 | £ 53,034 | £ 37,317 |
| March | 845,407 | 906,072 | 266,698 | 327,115 | 67,413 | 74,493 |
| April | 781,457 | 799,058 | 273,145 | 246,597 | 96,222 | 108,699 |
| May | 759,616 | 780,764 | 222,129 | 265,780 | 55,343 | 78,922 |
| June | 699,338 | 718,561 | 262,576 | 302,019 | 86,462 | 69,344 |
| July | 495,364 | 681,501 | 231,722 | 264,524 | 51,785 | 50,077 |
| August | 548,550 | 660,821 | 233,447 | 313,297 | 44,103 | 43,623 |
| September | 719,560 | 710,363 | 328,466 | 304,001 | 32,441 | 49,469 |
| October | 940,778 | 1,134,399 | 301,133 | 262,089 | 59,353 | 57,810 |
| November | 834,052 | 918,304 | 212,815 | 272,223 | 51,638 | 66,955 |
| December | 867,183 | 1,160,441 | 233,238 | 232,493 | 59,020 | 43,790 |
| January | 818,933 | 993,680 | 235,826 | 280,237 | 34,821 | 33,544 |

VIII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

SWEDISH MEASURES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. E. Corbett, Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, in a despatch dated the 17th January last, respecting the measures adopted by the Swedish Government for promoting the export trade of Sweden, says:—

“In their last session the Swedish Riksdag placed at the disposal of the Government a sum of 20,000 kröner to be employed in promoting the export to foreign countries of industrial products of Sweden.

“The Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Agricultural Academy charged by the Government to make proposals as to the disposal of the sum, decided, on the 13th instant (January) to recommend that 5,000 kröner should be devoted to the establishment of an agency in Germany charged to promote the sale of Swedish fish, and, if possible, other industrial productions, and that 15,000 kröner should be employed in despatching a travelling agent to India, China, and Australia charged to promote the sale of Swedish goods.

“The Board recommends also that this agent should be instructed to visit the Exhibition at Melbourne.”

ENGLISH AND GERMAN TRADE WITH CHILI.

A report, dated the 10th December last, has been received from Mr. W. H. Newman, Her Majesty's Consul at Valparaiso, enclosing the following extract from a letter received by him from a merchant who has been for many years a resident of Valparaiso, on the subject of the English and German trade with Chili:—

“There are curious anomalies in business here, as I doubt not there are in other parts of the world. For example, German houses import English goods very largely, from Manchester and Bradford especially. We import from England principally, but also largely from Germany, France, United States, Calcutta, Rangoon, and, once in a while, from Java. One of the most important, if not *the* most important, of German imports is refined sugar, and yet I do not think I am wrong in saying that considerably over half of that import is made by English houses here. Another thing is, that the mere fact of an article being shipped from Hamburg is no proof of its German origin, although statistics go on the basis that port of shipment is port of origin. German

native cargo is very light, as, for example, sugar in barrels, matches, beer, false jewellery, cotton trouserings, &c. Consequently, vessels loading on the berth have to look for dead weight to enable them to carry the light stuff, consequently the freight on such goods as Portland cement, rice in sacks, hydraulic-pressed bales of sacks, &c. is so cheap that cement is often shipped from London, *vid* Hamburg, and bales of bags in a similar way from Dundee.

"There are some things in which the Germans have a natural superiority over us. One example is low class earthenware. I believe our makers cannot produce so cheap, but the quality is very bad. But the dealers here say, with a great deal of reason, while acknowledging that English stuff is better, that cheap earthenware suits, because utensils among people like the Chilians are not taken care of; and if a person drops a good English basin, it breaks just as well as a bad German one, and the latter is cheaper to replace. The German goods are largely imitations, some of them of the most unblushing kind. The French have suffered more than the English from this branch of their efforts. But there are also well-made cotton trouserings, which are really good and creditable productions, shawls which are tasteful, but very flimsy; wool for ladies' work, in pound packets, which have gradually got to weigh about 10 ozs.; beer, &c."

BILL FOR REGULATING ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a report, dated the 19th January last, gives the following details of a Bill for regulating emigration from Italy:—

"The Bill just distributed for regulating emigration from Italy comprises 10 articles.

"The first five articles lay down the rules for the establishment and control of emigration agencies.

"To act as an emigration agent a license is necessary, renewable from year to year.

"The license will only be granted to Italian subjects, and will require a money deposit of from 40*l.* sterling to 120*l.* sterling, to be held for purposes of compensation to emigrants for losses suffered by them through fault of the agent.

"A special commission will adjudicate on the claims of emigrants for compensation.

"The agents are forbidden generally either themselves or their subordinates to travel about the country for the purpose of enrolling emigrants.

"The Government is authorised to grant permission to enrol emigrants, indicating the province, the numbers to be enrolled, and the country of destination.

"Agents are forbidden to ask or to receive compensation money beyond the reimbursement of sums advanced.

"Articles 6 to 8 determine the various forms of fraud practised by agents, and provide punishments (imprisonment 1 to 10 months and fines from 20*l.* to 200*l.* sterling).

"Ecclesiastics, mayors, clerks, and parish schoolmasters, are absolutely forbidden to take action inciting to emigration under penalty of a fine not exceeding 40*l.* sterling.

"Article 9 provides that the diffusion of false information inciting to emigration shall be considered as a fraud.

"Article 10 provides for execution of the law by special Government regulations."

Mr. Kennedy, commenting on the above, says:—

"The aim of the Bill is to protect emigrants against deception of all kinds, but owing to its stringent provisions it would seem to aim at placing restrictions on emigration.

"It is well known that Italian emigrants, especially to the Brazils and to South America, have complained bitterly of the deceptions practised on them by emigration agents, and on the other hand the Government have been dismayed by the increasing numbers of emigrants, over 100,000 having, it is said, left Italy within the past six months.

"It is probable that the penal clauses of the above Bill will be modified by Parliament."

ITALY AND THE ANTI-PHYLLOXERA CONVENTION OF 1881.

A despatch, dated the 14th January last, has been received from Mr. C. Conway Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, announcing that the kingdom of Italy, which has hitherto held aloof from the Anti-Phylloxera Convention of the 3rd of November 1881, officially declared its adhesion thereto on the 5th January.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.

With reference to the forthcoming International Exhibition of Science and Industry to be held at Brussels from May to October of the present year, notifications as to which appeared on pp. 341-2 of the April (1887) number and p. 522 of the November (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, Lord Vivian, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, in a despatch dated the 7th January last, states that Mr. Lee Bapty has been appointed by the Executive Committee to be Commissary-General for the British Empire.

THE TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TUNIS IN 1887.

A despatch, dated the 29th January last, has been received from Lord Lytton, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a memorandum by Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial

Attaché, on the trade between France and Tunis in 1887. Mr. Crowe in his memorandum says:—

“Comparing these returns with those of 1886, it is found that the imports of Tunisian produce into France, exclusive of specie, have increased from 4,636,016 francs (185,540*l.*) in 1886 to 5,440,039 francs (217,600*l.*) in 1887, whilst the exports from France into Tunis, exclusive of specie, have fallen from 17,102,182 francs (684,084*l.*) in 1886 to 14,092,234 francs (563,688*l.*) in 1887.

“The staple products of Tunis imported into France are sponges, wool, olive oil, olive graves, and dried vegetables. There is a great falling off in wool and oil and graves, an increase in sponges. The decrease in French exports to Tunis chiefly affects wines, of which the decrease is 10,000 hectolitres, tools, and metal goods, which fell from 1½ million to 1 million kilos., woollens, reduced from 87,000 to 44,000 kilos., spirits, beer, timber, soap, &c., &c.

“It is curious to observe the movement of bullion from Tunis to France: 4,500,000 francs in 1886, and 5,500,000 francs in 1887.”

NEW EXCISE AND OPIUM TRADE LAWS IN PERU.

Sir C. Mansfield, Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, writing under date of the 29th November last, states that two measures of interest were passed during the extraordinary session of the Peruvian Congress which was closed on the 15th November, namely, a new excise law, by which the excise becomes a Government instead of a municipal tax, and a bill constituting the opium trade as a Government monopoly.

SERVO-BULGARIAN RAILWAY CONVENTION.

A despatch, dated the 22nd December last, has been received from Mr. G. H. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, enclosing copy of a convention governing the working, &c. of the railways on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier which was concluded between Servia and Bulgaria on the 14th September last.

IMPORT TRADE OF TAHITI FOR 1886.

The following statistics of the import trade of Tahiti for the year 1886 are taken from a report by Captain C. A. P. Talbot, Her Majesty's Consul for the Society Islands, dated the 11th November last:—

“The total value of all articles imported into Tahiti in 1886 is given at 123,827*l.* This total is made up as follows:—United States, 73,822*l.*; France and Colonies, 19,361*l.*; England and Colonies, 12,131*l.*; other countries, 18,513*l.*”

PRESENT POSITION OF THE NICARAGUAN SHIP CANAL SCHEME.

With reference to the notification that appeared on pp. 283-5 of the September (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a report, dated the 31st October last, has been received from Mr. M. Vaughan, Her Majesty's Consul at Granada, Nicaragua, in which he says:—

“The contract signed last April by the Nicaraguan Government and Mr. A. G. Menocal, the representative of the Nicaraguan Canal Association in New York, differs from the many similar ones that have been previously signed from time to time with the same gentleman and other parties, in exacting a guarantee of 100,000 dollars, American gold, to be deposited in the hands of the Nicaraguan Government within 60 days of the ratification of the contract, and to be forfeited in case work is not begun within a stipulated time. The money has been duly paid, and Mr. Menocal is expected to arrive in this country in December, with a party of engineers, to make the final location of the route, immediately after which serious work is to be begun. His advertisement asking for 90 labourers to be ready for him on the 1st December has lately appeared in the *Official Gazette*.

“I may add that nobody here, so far as I can learn, has any faith whatever in the scheme, and that private reports from New York are circulated to the effect that there is no probability of any serious work really being done.”

STATE OF TRADE IN WURTEMBERG DURING 1887.

In a despatch, dated the 26th January last, Sir H. Barron, Her Majesty's Minister at Stuttgart, reporting on the state of trade in Wurtemberg in 1887, says:—

“Fair activity has prevailed in most branches of industry especially in those of building, engineering, brewing, weaving, coachmaking, and piano manufacturing. On the other hand, the staple industry of Stuttgart, the publishing trade, together with the kindred trades of printing, bookbinding, engraving, and lithography have been somewhat depressed. The retail shoe-making trade is also specially depressed, owing to the increasing competition of factories in this branch.

“Woollen hosiery is made and exported on a constantly increasing scale. This is owing in a great measure to the European popularity acquired by the ‘Woll-régime,’ or system of exclusively woollen clothing.

“Business on the whole is more active than profitable, owing to extreme competition and shrinkage of prices.

“As an evidence of the encouragement accorded by the State to industry, I may mention that the Wurtemberg Parliament has

voted 111,750*l.* for a new building to accommodate the Museum of National Industry.

“Prizes are now offered for competition among German architects for the best design. These designs are to provide every accommodation suggested by experience, including yards for exhibitions. The new building is expected to surpass all such hitherto existing.”

NEW ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

With reference to the notification on p. 3 of the last number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 31st January last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in which he says:—

“I am informed that the Minister of Public Works has undertaken to formulate proposals for the future construction of railways in Italy.

“The proposals will embrace three systems for the construction of railways:—

“1. Construction by the State, at an expense of 18,960,000*l.* sterling, spread over four years, of lines already commenced and of other lines which could not conveniently be conceded to private enterprise.

“2. Concession of construction and working of a certain group of railways to be conceded to the Southern Railway Company, which should construct and work the above railway group at yearly payments at the rate of 822*l.* per kilometre, to be paid from the date of the completion of the works up to the year 1996.

“3. Concessions of construction to the best bidder of the lines Rome-Naples, Eboli-Reggio, and Messina-Cerda.

“The competition to be publicly announced, and to be subjected to suitable guarantees. The works finished to be annually verified. Interest to be paid on the sums expended. Reimbursement to be effected under the condition established by the law of 1887, namely, by repayment of capital expended through annuities within a term of not less than 30 years.

“The above scheme, which will have to be approved by Parliament, has been framed with the object of promoting railway construction without imposing immediate heavy expense on the Government.”

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

DECLARED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table has been compiled from information obligingly furnished to the Board of Trade by Mr. T. M. Waller, the United States Consul-General in this country :—

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL VALUE of the DECLARED EXPORTS to the UNITED STATES from each of the UNITED STATES CONSULAR DISTRICTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, during each of the Years ended 30th September 1885, 1886, and 1887.

| Consular Districts. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| London - - - - | 7,755,739 | 10,756,859 | 11,645,872 |
| Liverpool - - - - | 5,557,814 | 6,986,029 | 6,833,556 |
| Bradford - - - - | 2,409,581 | 3,816,651 | 3,448,922 |
| Manchester - - - - | 2,204,802 | 2,350,329 | 2,246,189 |
| Belfast - - - - | 1,625,312 | 1,749,201 | 1,831,100 |
| Glasgow - - - - | 1,101,108 | 1,364,470 | 1,638,267 |
| Dundee - - - - | 1,319,895 | 1,428,869 | 1,504,208 |
| Nottingham - - - - | 1,101,786 | 1,194,032 | 1,221,262 |
| Leeds - - - - | 809,176 | 1,079,064 | 1,219,656 |
| Sheffield - - - - | 455,572 | 530,436 | 858,446 |
| Cardiff - - - - | 788,667 | 495,529 | 783,008 |
| Birmingham - - - - | 599,039 | 670,600 | 723,041 |
| Newcastle - - - - | 372,127 | 404,353 | 719,061 |
| Tunstall - - - - | 585,389 | 653,337 | 717,746 |
| Dunfermline - - - - | 333,075 | 345,645 | 373,123 |
| Dublin - - - - | 162,871 | 215,084 | 235,545 |
| Leith - - - - | 186,647 | 175,825 | 167,740 |
| Bristol - - - - | 115,538 | 125,988 | 111,100 |
| Hull - - - - | 90,252 | 51,889 | 58,682 |
| Cork - - - - | 13,594 | 53,507 | 29,041 |
| Plymouth - - - - | 18,902 | 20,389 | 27,736 |
| Falmouth - - - - | 20,553 | 12,300 | 9,605 |
| Southampton - - - - | 1,245 | 1,341 | 1,536 |
| Total - - - - | 27,648,664 | 34,481,727 | 36,404,442 |

IMPORTATION OF GERMAN SPIRIT INTO SPAIN.

The following is a translation of a recent report by M. le Baron de Collongue, French Consul at Malaga, on the importation of German spirit into Spain :—

“According to the most recent official statistics which have been published, the importation of foreign spirit into Spain in the

year 1885 reached 19,360,000 gallons, received from the following countries :—

| | Gallons. | Per-centage. |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Germany - - - - - | 16,789,000 | 87·00 |
| Austria - - - - - | 713,000 | 3·70 |
| Belgium - - - - - | 713,000 | 3·70 |
| France - - - - - | 516,000 | 2·60 |
| Holland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom - - | 522,000 | 2·70 |
| Russia - - - - - | 9,000 | 0·04 |

“ With regard to the importation from Germany, it should not, however, be forgotten that a certain quantity consisted no doubt of Russian and Swedish alcohol of inferior quality, which the merchants of Hamburg are in the habit of introducing into Spain under German trade mark.

“ It does not appear that the quantity contributed by each of the countries from which spirits were imported into Spain varied much in the succeeding year, 1886, but the same cannot be said for the year 1887, so far as the port of Malaga is concerned, for at that place at least the Swedish produce has successfully competed with the German, insomuch that during the first half of the year 1887, out of a total of 276,000 gallons of alcohol imported from the northern countries of Europe into Malaga, only 124,000 gallons came from Germany, whilst from Sweden no less than 152,000 gallons were imported. It should also be remarked that during the first half of the year 1886 the total importation was 385,000 gallons, which came wholly and exclusively from Germany. It follows, therefore, that whilst the total importation of the first six months of the year 1887 declined 131,000 gallons, the importations from Germany during that period fell off 261,000 gallons.

“ The reason given for this sudden demand for the Swedish alcohol is stated to be the superior manner in which it is refined, and also its slightly lower price as compared with the German article.

It should further be remarked that, according to certain statistics relating to the importation of alcohol into Spain which have recently been published, it would appear that the following was imported :—

“ From 1st January to 31st May (5 months)—

| | Gallons. |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1886 - - - - - | 10,904,000 |
| 1887 - - - - - | 7,934,000 |
| Diminution in 1887 - | <u>2,970,000</u> |

“At the same time the total export of Spanish wines during the same period was :—

“From 1st January to 31st May (5 months)—

| | | | | Gallons. |
|------|---|---|---|----------|
| 1886 | - | - | - | 696,000 |
| 1887 | - | - | - | 752,000 |

Increase in 1887 - 56,000

“Hence the export of wine having increased whilst the import of alcohol, on the other hand, fell off considerably, it would appear, in the first place, that the Spanish wine industry is not so entirely dependent upon their alcohol as the spirit manufacturers of the North would have us suppose; secondly, that the wine industry has not suffered that discredit which it was contended by some the use of the above-mentioned spirits would cast upon it. Such deductions cannot, however, be drawn without certain exceptions; and even if they could, it would remain for those who used them to prove that they were applicable to all the wines of the Peninsula generally, and more particularly to those of Malaga, which are essentially wines of luxury, and are much used medicinally. Those opposed to the use of amylic alcohol do not hesitate to answer in the negative, and in support of their contention they refer to the recent export of wine from Malaga, which has been as follows :—

| | | | | Gallons. |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1885 | - | - | - | 2,066,000 |
| 1886 | - | - | - | 1,936,000 |
| 1887 (first 6 months) | - | - | - | 295,000 |

“It has been stated by some that the exports in 1886 amounted to only 6,017,000 litres (1,324,000 gallons), but, be that as it may, the above figures show a diminution of 38 per cent. in less than three years.

“Whatever may be thought of these statistics, which are to be used with caution, like all statistics which originate in Malaga, the fact remains that we are inundated here with German, Swedish, and Russian industrial spirit—it little matters which; that at this moment fresh importations are taking place, and that, with the exception of four or five, all our wine merchants are making and will continue to make use of the spirit in question.”

THE SWEDISH GENERAL EXPORT UNION.

With reference to the Swedish General Export Union, the formation of which was notified on p. 230 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for March last, the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 12th January last says :—

“It appears, from information recently received through the French Minister at Stockholm, that this Union has, since the

date of its inauguration, sent abroad, principally to Australia and America, agents provided with patterns. These agents represent the collective interests of the Union, and they are instructed to work for the common benefit of Swedish native industries."

EXPORT OF CEREALS FROM RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 5th (17th) January last, gives the following statistics of the export of cereals through the principal Custom houses of Russia from the 1st January to the 27th December 1887 and 1886. The *chetvert* may be taken as equivalent to 5.77 Imp. bushels.

Reval (1887), 1,798,119 chts. and (1886), 650,362 chts.; Riga, 2,701,870 and 1,048,038 chts., respectively; Libau, 3,763,491 and 2,405,957 chts.; Wierzbolovo, 148,717 and 102,057 chts.; Graïevo, 1,340,159 and 577,882 chts.; Mlava, 832,856 and 468,637 chts.; Sosnovitsa, 387,232 and 351,322 chts.; Alexandrovsk, 305,731 and 255,717 chts.; Radziwilow, 208,232 and 269,972 chts.; Wolotchisk, 228,331 and 140,468 chts.; Odessa, 9,715,145 and 6,505,175 chts.; Sévastopol, 1,563,214 and 1,158,377 chts.; Nicolaiew, 3,162,019 and 1,435,002 chts.; Rostow, 3,285,074 and 1,909,160 chts.; Poti, 555,481 and *nil*; Batoum, 2,068,971 and *nil*; Baku, 8,886 and *nil*.

PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR IN SICILY.

The French *Bulletin du Ministère des Travaux Publics* for November last, says that the total quantity of sulphur contained in the Sicilian mines before workings were commenced is estimated at 65,000,000 tons. The quantity produced from 1831 to 1885 is stated to be 8,353,091 tons, and previous to this period about two millions, making a total of 10,353,091. When it is considered that to obtain this quantity about 15 million tons were turned over (as generally a third is lost in the treatment), it results that the quantity still available is at least 50 million tons, and supposing that the average production for the future should be maintained at about the same proportion as in past years, the Sicilian mines may continue to be worked for another century.

CULTIVATION OF RAMIE IN FRANCE.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 22nd January last, states that the Commission appointed by the French Minister of Agriculture to inquire into the cultivation and employment of ramie has reported that the best way in which to procure the

necessary quantity of this useful fibre will be to cultivate the plant close to Paris, and it has recommended the Government to utilise for this purpose the estates at Gennevilliers, the fertility of which is a guarantee of the success of such an experiment.

COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The French Consul at Manila writes to the French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, for the 29th December last, that the condition of the market in the Philippine Islands is beginning to show some slight improvement. The "monetary law" lately passed in Madrid has contributed to this result in putting a stop to the unlimited exportation of old silver piastres from Manila. It would, however, according to the Consul, be rash to suppose that the commercial crisis is at an end, or that the state of trade had yet improved on that in 1885. There has been a disastrous succession of cyclones and inundations, which have caused terrible havoc in the large plantations. The water has stood so long and so deep in the region through which the Manila-Dagupan railway passes, that it is feared that the course of this line will have to be completely modified.

INDIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

From a statement embodying the reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI. of 1882, which has recently been issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce of the Government of India, it appears that there were at the close of 1885-86 in the different provinces 806 joint stock companies, possessing a total capital, nominal and actual, of 2,854 and 2,100 lakhs; 45 of these increased their capital by 28 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, nominal and actual; and 64 with a paid-up capital, so far as reported, of nearly 9 lakhs, ceased to work. There were registered during the year 158 companies, with a nominal capital of 193 lakhs. The paid-up capital of several of these companies has not been reported, the necessary documents not having been received within the period to which the report relates. The net result at the close of 1886-87 was a total of 886 companies, possessing a nominal capital aggregating 2,913 lakhs, and an actual capital, so far as reported, amounting to 2,138 lakhs.

Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid-up capital, at the close of 1886-87, of 968, 872, and 144 lakhs respectively, so far as ascertained, making a sum of about 1,984 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India, or about $92\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

As regards the aggregate capital, the largest part—911 lakhs paid-up—is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or

pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency shows the largest contribution (619 lakhs) under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton; Bengal following (196 lakhs), chiefly with jute.

Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 362 lakhs of paid-up capital, of which 343 lakhs are placed against Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Banking or loan companies rank third with 324 lakhs paid up. Bengal heads the list here (174 lakhs), the Madras Presidency coming next (77 lakhs).

Trading companies rank fourth, with a paid-up capital of 316 lakhs. Bombay heads the list here (147 lakhs), Bengal coming next (141 lakhs).

Mining and quarrying engaged 98 lakhs paid up. Here Bengal heads the list (78 lakhs), the Madras Presidency being next (10 lakhs).

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making, 21 lakhs paid up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 12 lakhs paid up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The increase of paid-up capital during the year 1886-87 was only $37\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, being at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., almost exactly the same rate as in 1885-86, which was very much smaller than in previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the seven years ended 1886-87 has been a little under $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The report concludes by expressing a fear that companies limited by guarantee have been defectively reported. The figures, so far as they go, however, show that there were 334 such companies at the close of 1885-86, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly of the nature of associations for mutual assistance of a comparatively small character. One hundred and seventy-eight of these companies ceased to work in 1886-87, and their number was added to by 43 new companies, making a net result of 198 companies at the close of the year.

HORSE BREEDING IN TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* for the 20th January last, on the subject of horse-breeding in Turkey, says:—

“A large number of horses of various breeds have lately been sent to the province of Broussa, in order to establish a stud there. This step has been taken in consequence of the deterioration in the breed and diminution of the production of horses in Turkey, which oblige the Government to go abroad for the cavalry and artillery remount, at an annual cost of 150,000 liras. In addition to the establishment at Broussa, it has been decided to form, in the spring, two large studs in the province of Syria, and to encourage private enterprise for breeding horses for Turkey. Studs will also be established in other provinces of the Empire.”

THE PHYLLOXERA.

A communication, dated the 25th January last, has been received from the Colonial Office, forwarding copy of a translation made under the direction of the Government of Cyprus of a pamphlet by Professor Jemina, Secretary to the Turin Phylloxera Council, on the phylloxera. The following information on the subject is extracted from the pamphlet in question :—

“The phylloxera, or vine louse, is a small insect similar to the grubs which live on the tender buds of the rose, the peach, &c. ; and, like them, nourishes itself by means of a sucker, which it attaches to the vegetable tissue, and thus absorbs the nourishing juice of the plant.

“It was introduced into Europe from North America, where it lives upon the vines of that country, which, owing to the structure of their roots, offer a greater or less degree of resistance to the enemy.

“In the spring there issues from an egg, deposited in the previous autumn at the foot of the vine, where it has passed the winter, a very small insect, which travels underground to the end of the most delicate roots, and there nourishes itself by sucking the sap from the vine. It increases in size, changing its skin three or four times (in the same way as the silk-worm during its periods of sleep), and develops into a female without wings, able when full grown to deposit eggs of her own free will.

“Each female can, between the spring and the autumn, produce from 8 to 10 families in succession, each consisting of from 30 to 40 eggs ; so that from a single egg, supposing that all the insects born should continue to live, there would be at the end of the year a production of several thousands of millions.

“The phylloxera on the extremities of the roots produces a special and very characteristic kind of swelling, which continues to change, or rather to rot, and the vine, no longer able to nourish itself, dies.

“During the first year the phylloxera is generally found on the most slender roots, afterwards it is found on the ramifications of the roots next in slenderness, and also on the thickest, and on that part of the stem which is under the soil, and it remains there until the vine dies. The phylloxera then leaves it, crossing the cracks in the soil by itself, and proceeds to other neighbouring vines, where it finds new nourishment, and thus it is that the evil is spread ‘by diffusion’ ; it spreads as a spot of oil upon paper, and is called the phylloxera spot. In the meanwhile the vines, which are as it were in the centre of the spot, sicken, sprout less, remain stunted, and in the vineyard have a depressed and drooping appearance. This becomes more apparent when the stems of the vines are near each other.

“During the first year of the disease the vines gives few or no signs of deterioration, but when the roots are laid bare distinct swellings or knottings are discernible at the extremities of the

most minute of the roots, swellings so characteristic of the disease as to be recognisable by a peasant himself when once seen.

"In the second or third year the 'spot' begins to be apparent in the vineyard if the vines are a slight distance apart, and the drooping or 'phylloxera depression,' in other words the dying away and the disease of the vines, proceeds in the direction of the lines if these are some distance apart.

"In order to discover the presence of suspicious signs of the phylloxera, it is necessary to inspect, here and there, in different parts of the vineyards, the roots of some of the plants, with a view to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the construction of the sound roots in their normal condition, and the power of distinguishing them as occasion requires from those which show the swelling characteristic of the phylloxera. It will be sufficient, in order that the lower parts of the roots of the vines may not be injured by the inspection, to examine them with a hoe, at one side at the feet until the first crowns of the roots are reached; this during the summer, but during the autumn and the winter the examination must be carried deeper below the surface.

"The following should especially be visited:—Vines that are dying away or sickening, or that are in the neighbourhood of vines that are dying away; vines that are purchased away from the estate; and vines in gardens where ornamental vegetation exists."

SPONGE INDUSTRY IN THE LEVANT.

The French portion of the *Levant Herald* of the 11th January last contains an article on the sponge trade of the Levant. From this it appears that the sponge fishery is mainly carried on at Baytroun, Tripoli, Lattakieh, and the island of Ruad, lying north of Tripoli. The Syrians are chiefly occupied in this industry, but many Greeks from Rhodes, Samos, and other islands also take part in it. The average annual product of this fishery is estimated at 30,000Z., but the local authorities charge a duty of 10 per cent. on the net value of the sponges. The fishery begins in June and closes in October, not because the sponge can only be gathered in those months, but on account of the weather being at that time specially advantageous. From dawn to sunset the fishing boats are at their work; these boats are from 18 to 20 feet, and carry a crew of four or five men. These latter are usually young fellows or men in the prime of life, for the sponge fishery demands great physical endurance. The diver remains from 60 to 80 seconds under water. The depth to which he descends varies from 25 to 175 feet, below which no sponges of any value are found. Only three species of sponge are known at Beyrout; of these the red sponge, which is found near Baytroun, is esteemed the best.

PUBLIC WORKS IN CUBA.

The French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, in a letter printed in the French *Journal Officiel* of the 26th January last, draws the attention of French manufacturers to the fact that the Cuban Government intends to undertake important public works at the Bay of Nipa, near Baracoa. These will include an agricultural establishment, with quays, local railway, magazines, &c., and the result will probably be not merely the employment for the moment of a large quantity of material, but the recovery by the city of Santiago de Cuba of great part of its former commercial importance.

FRENCH TRADE WITH ITALY.

The French Consul at Leghorn, writing in the *Journal Officiel* of the 19th January last, states that although France was one of those countries which suffered least from the condition of Italian trade in 1886, the situation continues to be unfavourable even for her. But if French commerce is losing ground in Tuscany, the Consul considers that the fault lies mainly with the French exporters, especially as far as concerns manufactured articles. Every day, he says, the French merchant is being more and more definitely driven out of the field by foreign energy and competition, particularly those of Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. The practice of the French houses is that they stand as the representatives of French taste, and dare not compromise themselves by concessions to a vulgar demand. But the Consul believes that if they would prepare for the Italian market a class of goods that should be elegant in appearance and yet cheap, they would find that the Italians would prefer such articles to those offered them by less artistic firms in Germany or Belgium. The Consul condemns the want of persistence and the conventional timidity of the French manufacturers.

PUBLIC WORKS IN FORMOSA.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 14th January last, prints a letter from the Belgian Consul-General at Shanghai, dated 8th December 1887, in which he states that he has accidentally become aware of a series of public works which the Chinese Government is about to undertake for the purpose of opening up the island of Formosa. Among these are a railway across the north of the island to Kelung, a telegraphic cable uniting Tamsui in Formosa with Foochow on the mainland, a line of fast steamers between Formosa and Tientsin, and a new city, Tai-pei-fu, to be in future the residence of the Governor of Formosa, and a fortified centre. A large American house has already secured the order for the first two steamers, and there is

likely to be a great deal of competition among foreign houses, as soon as they get an inkling of the projected works, to secure a part of them.

COAST DEFENCES OF JAPAN.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 14th January last, states that the Japanese Government is proposing to provide for the defence of the coasts of the Empire. For this purpose a public subscription has been raised amounting, it is said, to more than two millions of yen. This project, the *Bulletin* continues, is deserving of the notice of European manufacturers, as the quantity of cannons, gun-carriages, turrets, &c. required by Japan is likely to be very considerable.

PROSPECTS OF THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE CROP.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 24th of December 1887, quoting from *Le Brésil*, states that all the reports which have arrived from the coffee-producing districts of Brazil, unite in declaring that the coming coffee-harvest is likely to be much superior to the average. The trees are magnificently covered with flowers and leaves, and show thick clusters of budding fruit which promise extremely well for the May crop. The temperature has been and is very favourable to the coffee, and the most dangerous season is now over. The harvest of coffee is expected to be very considerable in San-Paulo, but singularly large in the southern part of Minas, in Espirito-Santo, Bahia, Alagoas, Sergipe, Pernambuco, and even in Ceara.

COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF VENEZUELA.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 8th January last, publishing a letter from a correspondent in Venezuela, states that that country is capable of great commercial development. Gold is abundant in some parts of the country, and coal, copper, and precious stones are among its products. In particular, magnificent emeralds come from the upper part of the Orinoco. Besides this mineral wealth, the oil or fat of the tortoise is an abundant and valuable article, which at present is wasted on the greasing of machinery. Cacao, coffee, vanilla, quinine, and the india-rubber plant are also common; but for the working of all these treasures, labour is required and cannot be obtained. Cotton thrives exceedingly well in Venezuela, and the native forests are incredibly rich in valuable woods. These resources are at present almost wholly neglected, and the trade of Venezuela with Europe

diminishes year by year. There is no doubt, according to the *Journal Officiel*, that this is a country where capital, wisely expended, might bring in very considerable returns. Great injury, it remarks, has been done to French imports into Venezuela by the practice of placing forged marks on inferior goods, a practice which prevails throughout South America, to the signal disadvantage of good European houses.

GOSALPUR MANGANESE ORE.

The following information respecting Gosalpur (Jabalpur District of the Central Provinces, India) manganese ore is extracted from a memorandum recently issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India:—

In March 1879, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Director, Geological Survey of India, visited Gosalpur, in the Jabalpur District of the Central Provinces, with the object of examining the locality where manganese had been for some time extracted in small quantities by the natives. He described the deposit to be neither a vein or lode, nor properly a seam or bed, but as occurring irregularly through the laterite, which is an amorphous superficial deposit of variable thickness, and that a large supply of the ore might be counted upon. An examination of this mineral proved it to be pyrolusite, an ore of high quality. The local authorities arranged for an exploration with a view to ascertain the extent of the deposit, but owing to the person sent for this duty having sunk his pit below the laterite, he reported a failure of the ore.

In 1883 a fuller examination of the locality was made by Mr. F. R. Mallet, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, who discovered a strong band of manganiferous, samatite on the north-north-west front of the hills, the laterite being piled against it on the south-south-east. This is described as a definitely stratified ore occurring in the underlying rocks with an east-north-easterly strike. Besides being manganiferous, the rich band of iron ore contains a variable subordinate proportion of a manganese ore known as psilomelane, which is mentioned as a subsidiary source of manganese, the pyrolusite of the laterite being the manganese ore of Gosalpur.

In order to ascertain the commercial value and the quality of the manganese ore, arrangements were recently made for the testing of samples by experts in England. The results of the analysis show that the ore is rich in manganese and is considered well adapted for the manufacture of chlorine or ferro-manganese, but that for other purposes it would require to be mixed with purer ores in consequence of the excess of phosphorus.

The value of the ore in England is estimated at 61s. per ton, which should prove remunerative, as no plant is required, the mining being merely a matter of open-day excavation. The substance is fit for use as it comes out of the ground, and is not damaged by exposure.

Arrangements were being made last September for a further examination of the manganese field by an officer of the Geological Survey of India. Applications for permission to quarry the ore for export to Europe having been received, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has represented that, in order to deal with them, it is necessary to have a map prepared showing approximately the position and extent of the beds, and a rough estimate made of the quantity of ore available.

OPENING OF A SECTION OF THE LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SIHRAMAN RAILWAY.

A communication, dated the 20th December last, has been received from Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, transmitting a memorandum from the Public Works Department of India, to the effect that a section of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihraman Railway, from Laklumpur to Gola, a distance of 22 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 5th December last.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT BORDEAUX.

The French *Journal Officiel*, in its issue of the 23rd January last, notifies that the Minister of Commerce and Industry has recently been informed of the establishment, at Bordeaux, of a Chamber of Commerce, formed by the Spanish merchants resident in that town.

LAW FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRY IN ROUMANIA.

The following is a translation of the text of a new law for the encouragement of native industry in Roumania, which was published in the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 22nd January last:—

“ Art. 1.—Any person deciding to establish in Roumania a business with a capital of at least 50,000 francs, and requiring the employment of 25 workmen daily, will participate in the advantages of the new law.

“ Within a period of five years, reckoning from the establishment of a factory, two-thirds of the workmen must be Roumanians.

“ Art. 2.—But in order to be allowed to share in these advantages, any person desirous of establishing any industry whatever must satisfy the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Domains that he has at disposal the necessary capital and number of workmen, and prove, by plans and a detailed statement of the business he intends to carry on, that he

will actually establish a factory in which 25 workmen will be employed daily during at least five months of the year. Manufacturers who wish to enjoy the advantages of the present law must employ machines and technical processes and improved machinery, which must be confided to the care of specialists.

“ Art. 3.—Industrial establishments which conform to the requirements indicated in the preceding articles can obtain gratis (if the proprietors of these establishments fulfil the conditions required by the Constitution in order to acquire rural properties) the possession for 90 years of from one to five hectares of land on any property of the State, communal, or Crown domains. It is clearly understood that lands situated on communal properties can only be ceded conformably to the provisions of the communal law.

“ No rent will be demanded by the Government, the communes, or the Crown lands for the establishment of means of communication (roadways, railways, tramways, &c.) intended to place the factory in connexion with a main-line railway station, river, or navigable canal.

“ Demands for the cession of land, made conformably to this article, will be definitely decided by the Ministerial Council, at the latest, within three months of their being received.

“ If within a period of two years from the cession of the land the industrial establishment for which the cession has been made is not commenced, the land will revert to its original owner.

“ Any undertaking established under the conditions indicated in Articles 1 and 2 will enjoy the following privileges:—

(a.) Freedom from taxation for a period of 15 years.

(b.) Admission free of duty of all machinery, as well as all parts of machinery and all accessories, imported from abroad for use in the factory.

(c.) Admission free of duty of raw materials used in manufacture if those materials cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity in the country.

“ The Ministerial Council will decide, after having taken the advice of the Chambers of Commerce, and within a period of two months at the latest from the date of the demand, if the materials required for manufacture are to be obtained or not in sufficient quantity in the country.

(d.) Carriage by railway of the produce of these industrial establishments, from the factory to the destination, will be effected at the lowest rate, which should not in any case exceed the net cost of carriage increased by 20 per cent.

“ Postal rates for the carriage of this produce in the interior of the country shall not in any case be higher than the rates established by the Universal Postal Union, as far as the consignors conform, as regards weight and volume of the postal packages, to the requirement of that Union.

(e.) Consignments of articles, in that they concern raw materials, machinery, and all articles used in their production, will be treated in the same manner.

(f.) All articles imported, which are re-exported after being worked up in the country, shall be at the time of their re-exportation entitled to a drawback equal to the duties paid on their importation.

“Art. 5. Articles manufactured in the country will be preferred for the supplies of the Government and the various communes.

“Art. 6. Industrial establishments which, on the promulgation of the present law, fulfil the conditions stipulated in Articles 1 and 2, will enjoy the benefits of this law.

“Art. 7. A subvention will be accorded by a special law to the industrial establishment, which will create a practical school to teach workmen the several branches of manufacture.

“Art. 8. There will be attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry a commission for the encouragement of native industry. This commission will consist of seven members, whose services will be free and who will be responsible for the adoption of the regulations laid down by the present law.

“Art. 9. Each demand presented by a manufacturer will be considered by a special commission. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, after having taken the opinion of the commission, will require the consent of the Ministerial Council.

“Art. 10. A public administrative statute will determine the details of the application of the present law.”

REVENUE RETURNS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 11th January last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting comparative statements of revenue received in the Cape of Good Hope during the month and five months ended the 30th November 1887 and 1886.

From these statements it appears that the unaudited revenue received during the month of November 1887 was 270,366*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, representing a net increase of 13,312*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1886. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1887 amounted to 110,963*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 86,992*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

During the five months, July to November 1887, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 1,359,298*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, showing a net increase over the amount for the corresponding period in 1886 of 137,511*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

X.—COMPETITION WITH ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE.

The following report has been prepared for the Board of Trade. It is intended to present it with the accompanying tables to Parliament at an early date: these accompanying tables are too bulky to be reprinted here.

The SECRETARY of the BOARD of TRADE.

SIR,

IN conformity with your directions I have examined the statistics of the foreign trade of different countries in order to throw light on the question which has been discussed lately as to the alleged greater relative progress which the imports and exports of certain foreign countries, especially the exports, have made than has been made by the imports and exports of the United Kingdom.

The chief country which is alleged to have made relatively greater progress than this country is Germany; but the figures as to France and the United States, which are the chief competitors with the United Kingdom in manufacturing, have also been examined.

In making this examination it might be thought in the first instance sufficient to examine the import and export returns of each of the countries concerned. Each country has import and export statistics, and the figures can be directly compared. But the objection may be made that these returns are not necessarily on the same basis, an "export" and an "import" meaning not quite the same thing in the returns of each country, while in the case of Germany such figures would go back only a little way, the statistics of German imports and exports having only been made up on the present basis since 1879, if indeed the figures can be properly compared for more than two or three years back. While not neglecting direct comparison therefore, I have thought it expedient to examine most carefully the import and export statistics of the different countries with which the above four countries transact their business. The figures thus obtained are

in each case on the same basis, and are properly comparable as between the four countries named. This method also furnishes a new element in the comparison, as showing how much of the foreign trade of each country at different times has been carried on with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively.

Taking first the figures which are obtainable directly from the statistics of the four countries themselves, the relative progress is shown in the following table, as far as possible, for the last 10 years, which has been found the most convenient period to work upon in the subsequent detailed comparisons, partly because a little farther back every comparison is thrown out by the condition of inflation which existed in 1871-3, and partly because the data are less complete the farther we go back.

IMPORTS (general) and EXPORTS (special) of the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in 1875-77 and 1884-85 compared. [From their respective Trade Returns.]

IMPORTS.

| — | 1875-77. | 1884-85. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Amount. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom | Million £ 381 | Million £ 381 | — | — |
| Germany* | 241 | 229 | — 12 | — 5 |
| France | 185 | 203 | + 18 | + 10 |
| United States | 100 | 130 | + 30 | + 30 |

EXPORTS.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| United Kingdom | 207 | 223 | + 16 | + 8 |
| Germany* | 130 | 151 | + 21 | + 16 |
| France | 145 | 126 | — 19 | — 13 |
| United States | 112 | 151 | + 39 | + 35 |

* See above, par. 3, lines 7-11.

Such as they are these figures do not by any means suggest that German trade generally has been developing enormously in comparison with the development of the trade of the United Kingdom, while the increase in French imports is more than set off from the point of view of the present inquiry by the decline in the exports. The increase in the trade of the United States is great and conspicuous, but apparently the trade is not of a kind which comes into competition with that of the United Kingdom, and, as far as the exports are concerned, is largely an increase of trade with the United Kingdom itself.

As has already been remarked, however, these direct figures are subject to the observation that owing to differences of method the returns may not properly be comparable, and it is proposed to find a common basis in the returns of the chief countries with which the above countries carry on their import and export business as far as the records available in this department permit.

Coming to this examination, I have now to submit the annexed Tables A., B., and C., which are prepared from the statistics of the countries named on the left-hand side of the page in Tables A. and B., so as to show the trade of each of these countries with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively. The points which it is sought to bring out are the amount of the trade in each case, the proportion of such trade to the total trade of the various countries named on the left-hand side of the Tables A. and B., and how much these amounts and proportions have increased or diminished in recent years. The figures are in each case on a common basis as far as their bearing on the trade of the countries named at the top of the tables, viz., the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States, is concerned.

The countries in the Tables A. and B., it will be observed, are arranged geographically to some extent, geographical position having apparently had some influence on the currents of trade to be noticed. Table C. is a special table introduced, as will be noticed presently, to illustrate a special point.

The first set of tables (A.) relate to the imports into each of the countries whose returns have been examined from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively; that is, the exports from the latter countries to the former. It is to be noticed that in almost all cases the amount of the trade carried on with the United Kingdom in the latest years compared is larger than that carried on with any of the three other countries that are our principal competitors in the foreign trade. This is brought out clearly by a comparison of the per-centages as follows:—

STATEMENT showing the amount of the IMPORTS of the under-mentioned COUNTRIES, and the proportion of their IMPORT TRADE carried on with the UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES respectively.*

| | Total (Millions Sterling). | Proportion from | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. | United States. |
| | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Russia in Europe - - | 42 | 26 | 36 | 4 | — |
| Norway - - - | 8 | 26 | 29 | 3 | 4 |
| Sweden - - - | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| Denmark - - - | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 37 | 2 | 6 |
| Belgium - - - | 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 13 | 19 | 10 |
| Spain - - - | 31 | 18 | 12 | 25 | 12 |
| Italy - - - | 59 | 20 | 8 | 23 | 4 |
| Roumania - - - | 11 | 20 | 15 | 7 | — |
| Egypt - - - | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 47 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Argentine-Republic - - | 20 | 38 | 8 | 16 | 7 |
| Uruguay - - - | 5 | 28 | 10 | 17 | 7 |
| Chili - - - | 10 | 39 | 19 | 16 | 7 |
| China - - - | 22 | 28 | — | — | 4 |
| Japan - - - | 6 | 43 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| British India - - | 67 | 75 | 0·2 | 1·0 | 2·0 |
| Straits Settlements - - | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 1·3 | 1·0 | 1·1 |
| Ceylon - - - | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | — | 0·3 | 0·2 |
| Mauritius - - - | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | — | 16·3 | 0·3 |
| Australia - - - | 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 | 0·3 | 0·7 | 3·8 |
| Natal - - - | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 | — | — | 2·9 |
| Cape of Good Hope - - | 5 | 77 | 0·9 | — | 2·3 |
| British North America - | 25 | 38 | 1·7 | 1·5 | 42·4 |
| British West Indies - - | 6 | 38 | — | 2·0 | 19·9 |
| British Guiana - - | 2 | 53 | — | — | 19·3 |

* Holland is omitted from this table though included in Tables A. and B. annexed, the foreign trade of Holland being apparently very much of a transit or quasi-transit character, and the figures in this way not sufficiently comparable with the others. They are retained *quantum valeant* in Tables A. and B.

From this table it appears that while in European countries Germany runs the United Kingdom hard in the northern countries, exporting more than the United Kingdom does to Russia, and equal or more than equal amounts to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and while France runs the United Kingdom hard in the southern countries, viz., Spain and Italy, yet in general the proportion is higher for England than it is for either, France especially counting for very little in the northern countries of Europe. The United States, again, is an inferior competitor to all the others, and it may be supposed that the imports from that country are of a different character from the exchanges between European countries themselves, consisting mainly of articles of food instead of manufactured or part manufactured articles.

Outside Europe there is no question of the great preponderance of the United Kingdom. To Egypt this country sends 47 per cent. of all that that country imports as compared with 14 per cent. sent by France, and 1 per cent. each sent by Germany and the United States. To the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chili it sends from 28 to 39 per cent. of all they import, as compared with about 17 per cent. sent by France, 8 to 19 per cent. sent by Germany, and 7 per cent. sent by the United States. To China it sends 28 per cent. of all that that country imports, while Germany and France send nothing, or hardly anything, and the United States only 4 per cent. To Japan it sends 43 per cent. of that country's imports against 7 per cent. sent by Germany, 5 per cent. sent by France, and 9 per cent. sent by the United States.

In British possessions, again, the preponderance of the United Kingdom as the country from which they import is overwhelming. To British India this country exports 75 per cent. of all India imports, to Australia 52 per cent., and to other British possessions mostly in like proportion. Germany to most of these countries sends nothing, or hardly anything, the highest per-centage being British North America, to which Germany sends 1·7 per cent. of its imports. The account of imports from France into the same countries is much the same, with the single exception of the Mauritius, to which France exports 16·3 per cent. of what it imports. As regards the United States also, the account is generally the same, the exceptions being British North America, the West Indies, and British Guiana, to which the United States is a large exporter.

It has to be considered, moreover, that the countries in whose trade the imports from the United Kingdom preponderate most are the largest traders of those on the list. While the total imports of the European countries in the list in whose import trade this country only shares about equally with Germany (though still greatly superior to France and the United States), amount to about 239 millions, the imports of the remaining countries where the preponderance of the United Kingdom is so overwhelming amount to 264 millions. In the smaller group this country is equal to Germany, and more than equal to France and the United States, while in the larger trade it not only preponderates, sending the countries in question 50 per cent. and upwards of what they import, but its competitors, speaking broadly, are hardly to be considered.

In each of the tables there is also included the imports into Germany, France, and the United States themselves, so that we may compare the exports of the United Kingdom to Germany with those of France and the United States to the same country; the exports of the United Kingdom to France with those of Germany and the United States to the same country; and the exports of the United Kingdom to the United States with those

of Germany and France to the same country. The result of this comparison is :—

IMPORTS into GERMANY.

| — | Millions. | Proportion of Total. Per Cent. |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| From all countries - - | £ 155 | — |
| From the United Kingdom - | 24 | 15 |
| „ France - - | 12 | 7 |
| „ the United States - | 6 | 4 |

IMPORTS into FRANCE.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----|
| From all countries - | £ 169 | — |
| From the United Kingdom - | 23 | 14 |
| „ Germany - - | 16 | 9 |
| „ the United States - | 11 | 7 |

IMPORTS into the UNITED STATES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----|
| From all countries - - | £ 131 | — |
| From the United Kingdom - | 31½ | 24 |
| „ Germany - - | 14 | 10 |
| „ France - - - | 13 | 10 |

Thus the exports of the United Kingdom to each of our three great competitors preponderate greatly over the exports from each of any two of these competitors to the third. In each of the instances the exports of the United Kingdom either exceed or are equal, or nearly equal, to those of the two other competitors combined. As the trade thus dealt with is very large, the imports of France, Germany, and the United States being about 455 millions in all, or very nearly equal to those of all the other countries in the tables, the fact of the great preponderance of the imports from the United Kingdom in the import trade of these countries themselves adds to the impression of the preponderance of English foreign trade generally derived from the figures previously dealt with.

Such are the facts as to the present position of the United Kingdom trade in the export trade of the world. The question, however, remains as to whether the share of the United Kingdom is increasing or decreasing, and how far its great competitors are gaining on it or not. The tables appended have been drawn up to throw special light on this point.

The broad fact which comes out as regards the exports of the United Kingdom is that while the proportion of the imports from the United Kingdom in *European countries* taken together, though not in every one of them, rather diminishes, yet there is no sign of any serious falling off in the proportion in the larger markets where this country has an overwhelming preponderance. The following table compiled from Table A. shows the position generally. The years compared, as already noticed, are the average of 1875-77, and the average of 1884-85, the last two years available, practically an interval of 8 to 10 years.

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM to TOTAL IMPORTS in the following groups of COUNTRIES; and TOTAL IMPORTS of such COUNTRIES in 1875-77 and 1884-85 compared.

| | Proportion of Imports from the United Kingdom. | | Total Imports from all Countries. | |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | Average of 1875-77. | Average of 1884-85. | 1875-77. | 1884-85. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Million £ | Million £ |
| *European - - - | 19 | 18 | 594 | 656 |
| Egypt - - - | 56 | 47 | 5 | 7 |
| *United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chili - | 27 | 27 | 118 | 165 |
| China - - - | 28 | 28 | 22 | 22 |
| Japan - - - | 53 | 43 | 7 | 6 |
| British Possessions - - | 56 | 55 | 153 | 194 |

* In these groups France, Germany, and the United States are included in the countries on the left-hand side of the page. The figures of total imports are taken from the table specially relating to the United Kingdom.

From this it is plain that the proportion of the business of the United Kingdom has in no important case sensibly diminished, while the *amount* of the business, owing to the general increase of the imports of the countries named, must have largely increased. The only sensible diminutions in proportion are in the trade with Egypt and Japan. Only in the latter case, however, is there a diminution in proportion as well as in amount, and the trade of Japan is very small.

Similar tables for Germany, France, and the United States show the following results:—

PROPORTION of IMPORTS from GERMANY, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES, respectively, to the TOTAL IMPORTS in the following groups of COUNTRIES; and TOTAL IMPORTS of such COUNTRIES, in 1875-77 and 1884-85 compared.

A.—GERMANY.

| | Proportion. | | Amount of Imports from all Countries.* | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|----------|
| | Average of 1875-77. | Average of 1884-85. | 1875-77. | 1884-85. |
| European Countries - - - | 15 | 17 | 450 | 501 |
| Egypt - - - - | — | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| American countries, United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chili - - - - | 7 | 11 | 118 | 165 |
| China - - - - | — | — | 22 | 22 |
| Japan - - - - | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| British Possessions - - - | 0·2 | 0·5 | 151 | 192 |

B.—FRANCE.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| European Countries - - - | 12 | 10 | 445 | 487 |
| Egypt - - - - | 19 | 14 | 5 | 7 |
| American Countries - - - | 12 | 11 | 118 | 165 |
| China - - - - | — | — | 22 | 22 |
| Japan - - - - | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| British Possessions - - - | 1·1 | 1·2 | 151 | 192 |

C.—UNITED STATES.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| European Countries - - - | 5 | 6 | 383 | 459 |
| Egypt - - - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| American Countries - - - | 6 | 7 | 18 | 35 |
| China - - - - | 1 | 4 | 22 | 22 |
| Japan - - - - | 7 | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| †British Possessions - - - | 9 | 8·3 | 153 | 194 |

* The amounts in these two columns vary slightly in one or two cases from the amounts above shown, owing to the exclusion from the group of Germany, France, or the United States respectively, in the case where either of these countries is the country traded with.

† The amounts of the imports in C. varies slightly from what is stated in A. and B., owing to one or two slight variations in the British Possessions included.

Thus in the period compared Germany gains considerably in proportion in Europe, where the proportion of the United Kingdom rather declines; similarly it gains in Egypt, though the whole amount of its trade is very small compared with that of the United Kingdom; it also gains in the American countries, but not at the expense of the United Kingdom, which maintains its proportion; it also gains in Japan, where the United Kingdom

declines, but the whole trade being very small; and finally it gains a little in British possessions, but the whole trade is infinitesimal, the change in proportion being from 0·2 to 0·5 per cent. only. On the whole, the figures are not such as to indicate any great or overwhelming advance of German exports in comparison with those of the United Kingdom. There is greater progress in certain directions, but, taken altogether, no great disproportionate advance, and in many important markets for the United Kingdom Germany hardly appears at all.

France, on the other hand, shows a distinct decline in the proportion of what it sends to the total imports of the countries which take goods from it, this decline being almost quite general.

The changes in the proportion of the imports from the United States are as a rule too small to be worth noticing.

These conclusions are brought out even more strongly when we look at the amounts by which the exports of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively to the different countries enumerated have increased or decreased in the periods compared. As regards European countries, we find that whatever the changes in proportion have been, the increase or decrease of exports to such countries* have been—

| | £ |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| From the United Kingdom - Increase | 6,448,000 |
| „ Germany - - - „ | 17,177,000 |
| „ France - - - Decrease | 5,346,000 |
| „ United States - Increase | 8,512,000 |

Thus the exports of Germany to European countries have increased more than those of the United Kingdom, but still there is an increase in the latter. It is only in the case of France that there is an actual decrease of exports.

With regard to Egypt the actual increase of imports is as follows :—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| From the United Kingdom - - - | 664,000 |
| „ Germany - - - - | — |
| „ France - - - - | 49,000 |
| „ United States - - - - | 40,000 |

With regard to American countries the increase of imports is—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| From the United Kingdom - - - | 12,606,000 |
| „ Germany - - - - | 8,814,000 |
| „ France - - - - | 4,212,000 |
| „ United States - - - - | 1,440,000† |

* Omitting the United Kingdom.

† It will be understood, of course, that as regards the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, the United States is an American country to which they export, but the United States, of course, does not export to itself.

With regard to China there is really no change in respect of the imports from any of the countries named, except an increase of 571,000*l.* in the imports from the United States. As regards Japan the increase or decrease of imports is—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| From the United Kingdom - | Decrease 1,131,000 |
| „ Germany - | Increase 143,000 |
| „ France - | Decrease 423,000 |
| „ United States - | Increase 77,000 |

Here German trade has increased a little, while that of the United Kingdom and France has declined, but the German increase is very small in amount.

Last of all, as regards British possessions the increase of imports into such possessions is as follows:—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|------------|
| From the United Kingdom - | 20,606,000 |
| „ Germany - | 622,000 |
| „ France - | 599,000 |
| „ United States - | 2,327,000 |

Putting all the figures together, it is plain that although the increase in per-centage and amount in certain directions is larger in German exports than those of the United Kingdom, yet the increase of English exports altogether is much larger than the increase of German exports. The comparison with France and the United States is still more strikingly to the advantage of the United Kingdom. The final result would appear as follows:—

SUMMARY of the preceding FIGURES showing the INCREASE or DECREASE in the EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES respectively, to the various groups of Countries in Table A. appended. [In thousands, increase +, decrease —.]

| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. | United States. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| — | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| To European Countries - | + 6,448 | + 17,177 | — 5,346 | + 8,512 |
| Egypt - - - | + 664 | — | + 49 | + 40 |
| American Countries - | + 12,606 | + 8,814 | + 4,212 | + 1,440 |
| China - - - | — 59 | — | — | + 571 |
| Japan - - - | — 1,131 | + 143 | — 423 | + 77 |
| British Possessions - | + 20,606 | + 622 | + 599 | + 2,327 |
| Total - - - | + 39,134 | + 26,756 | — 909 | + 12,967 |

The increase of English exports is thus much more than that of German, French, or American exports, as far as these returns of the principal foreign countries with which they trade enable us to make a comparison. In proportion Germany has gained most in certain directions, but it has not gained more rapidly than the United Kingdom in amount when all the countries are put together.

The broad result, in fact, is that England gains most in amount in exporting to the countries named when all are put together, and that while Germany gains rather more in European countries (and in one or two minor countries at a distance) than England does, yet England still gains there, and its gains in all other directions are greater than those of Germany. France, on the other hand, shows a decline in many directions and does not gain on the whole, and the gains of the United States are altogether not so great as those of either Germany or the United Kingdom; the export trade of the United States, as already remarked, being also mainly an export of articles of food.

The popular impression given by some Consular reports that German trade is gaining ground everywhere at the expense of English trade would appear to be largely due to the fact that there are no Consular reports from British possessions, and partly to the fact that prominence is naturally given to minor countries in these Consular reports, while in one or two, such as the reports from Chili, the subject may have been inadequately studied, as the conclusions are not in accordance with what the above figures show. The iteration of particular facts from many little places as to German competition, while the larger trades are not reported on, produces the illusion that the trade of the United Kingdom is giving way at every point, whereas the actual facts are entirely different. The particular facts stated are in all cases important in their own place, but the inference as to the general course which English export trade is taking is too hasty.

As regards European countries there seems little doubt that the gains of Germany, such as they are, are partly due to its proximity to the northern countries—Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, as well as Russia; partly to the opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel, which has given Germany a special advantage in the trade of Italy; and partly to the special development of its export of spirits, this being the chief article in which its exports to Spain have increased, as the following table shows:—

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of the TOTAL IMPORTS, and of the IMPORTS of SPIRITS only, into SPAIN from GERMANY in the Years 1875-77 and 1884-85.

| | Years. | Total Imports into Spain from Germany. | Imports of Spirits only into Spain from Germany. |
|--|--------|--|--|
| | | £ | £ |
| | 1875 | 139,000 | 53,000 |
| | 1876 | 293,000 | 115,000 |
| | 1877 | 573,000 | 282,000 |
| | 1884 | 3,547,000 | 1,328,000 |
| | 1885 | 3,790,000 | 1,832,000 |

These are cases of special development. There is no general development at the expense of the trade of the United Kingdom.

It will probably be found again, if the matter were investigated further, that the gains of one country apparently at the expense of another in competition in common markets are not really so much so as might at first sight be supposed. At any rate, in addition to direct and pure competition, the trade of one country seems to develop with another according to specialities, in which the one country does not really compete with the other country but deals in an article which is hardly one of competition at all. To illustrate this point on a large scale, I have thought it would be interesting to look at the trade returns of one country, the United States, to which the United Kingdom, Germany, and France each export largely, and to compare these exports. This is done in Table C., appended, from which it will be seen that while there are large numbers of articles of which each country exports a certain proportion to the United States, yet there are others, forming a large part of the business in each case, which are obviously specialities of the country exporting, and in which there is no competition or little competition. The exports of silks from France and Germany, of bleaching powder, tin and tin plates from the United Kingdom, and so on, are cases in point. If the articles could be examined more minutely, even better illustrations could be given. It does not follow that the articles included under one designation are really the same.

Generally the conclusion seems well supported that Germany has not been gaining in common markets of late years at the expense of English trade. Its gains have been special and in certain directions. Our predominance in the great common markets remains substantially what it was 10 years ago.

The second set of tables (B.) deal with the exports of the countries mentioned to the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively; that is, with the import trade of the latter countries. These tables need not be described in so much detail as the corresponding Tables A. relating to their export trade, as it is chiefly with reference to exports so much has been said about German competition. The broad facts are sufficient to show that here too the United Kingdom maintains a remarkable preponderance, and that none of her great competitors are gaining rapidly on her. There are signs, however, that the United Kingdom to some extent is not increasing its *emporium* trade.

The various groups of countries compare as follows as regards the proportion of their exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States respectively :—

| Country or Group. | Proportion of Exports to | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| | United Kingdom. | Germany. | France. | United States. |
| European Countries - | 22 | 20 | 15 | 4 |
| Egypt - - - | 64 | — | 9 | — |
| American Countries - | 50 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| China - - - | 35 | — | — | 14 |
| Japan - - - | 9 | 1 | 20 | 42 |
| British Possessions - | 43 | 0·4 | 4·9 | 7·9 |

Here the United Kingdom is manifestly first, and the rest, except in European countries where their proportion is still the least, do so little business as a rule that they hardly count in the comparison.

The changes in the per-centages in the years compared are also, as a rule, not to the disadvantage of the United Kingdom, while in amounts there is no doubt of the equal increase of the trade with the United Kingdom compared with any other of the three competitors named.

The changes have been as follows :—

A.—PER-CENTAGE of the TOTAL EXPORTS of the undermentioned COUNTRIES exported to the UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES respectively, in the undermentioned Years.

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| Country or Group. | | 1875-77. | 1884-85. |
|---------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| European Countries | - | 23 | 22 |
| Egypt | - | 73 | 64 |
| American Countries | - | 52 | 50 |
| China | - | 42 | 35 |
| Japan | - | 10 | 9 |
| British Possessions | - | 49 | 43 |

TO GERMANY.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|-----|
| European Countries | - | 17 | 20 |
| Egypt | - | — | — |
| American Countries | - | 8 | 8 |
| China | - | — | — |
| Japan | - | — | 1 |
| British Possessions | - | 0·2 | 0·4 |

TO FRANCE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|-----|
| European Countries | - | 14 | 15 |
| Egypt | - | 11 | 9 |
| American Countries | - | 8 | 9 |
| China | - | — | — |
| Japan | - | — | 20 |
| British Possessions | - | 3·8 | 4·9 |

TO UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|-----|
| European Countries | - | 3 | 4 |
| Egypt | - | — | — |
| American Countries | - | 5 | 6 |
| China | - | 10 | 14 |
| Japan | - | 40 | 42 |
| British Possessions | - | 6·4 | 7·9 |

Thus, in European countries the United Kingdom barely maintains its proportion, while the German proportion increases from 17 to 20, the French proportion from 14 to 15, and the United States proportion from 3 to 4. In Egypt the proportion of the United Kingdom also falls; but in no other of the countries

named is there an increase, while the proportion of France falls from 11 to 9 per cent. In American countries the proportion of the United Kingdom also falls a little; that of Germany is stationary, that of France increases slightly, and the United States also increases. In China our proportion also falls, but the other countries hardly count in the trade, and the only increase shown is by the United States, from 10 to 14 per cent. In Japan our proportion diminishes from 10 to 9 per cent.; Germany, from doing no trade at all, has come to do 1 per cent. of it; France has increased its proportion from nothing to 20 per cent. (an important change in one way, but not large in amount); and the United States has increased its proportion from 40 to 42 per cent. In British possessions the proportion of the United Kingdom diminishes from 49 to 43 per cent.; but the increase of any of the three competitors is of the slightest, the whole amount of their trade also remaining very small, viz., Germany from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent., France from 3.8 to 4.9 per cent., and the United States from 6.4 to 7.9 per cent. The latter increase corresponds to the increase of the direct trade between the United States and British North America and West India Colonies, which has already been noticed.

Thus, the changes in the proportions of the exports of the countries named to the United Kingdom are not, as a rule, important, and the diminutions in such proportions have not, as a rule, been to the advantage of the three competitors with whom a comparison is made.

As regards amounts of trade involved, the comparison is still more interesting. A table for amounts similar to the preceding table for per-centages shows as follows:—

B.—AMOUNT of EXPORTS of the undermentioned COUNTRIES to the UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES respectively, in the undermentioned years compared.

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | | 1875-77. | 1884-85. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | Thousand £ | Thousand £ | Thousand £ | Thousand £ |
| European Countries | - | 122,646 | 124,356 | 1,710 | — |
| Egypt | - | 10,042 | 7,630 | — | 2,412 |
| American Countries | - | 74,710 | 89,808 | 15,098 | — |
| China | - | 9,222 | 6,219 | — | 3,003 |
| Japan | - | 631 | 647 | 16 | — |
| British Possessions | - | 77,805 | 84,272 | 6,467 | — |
| | | | | 23,291 | 5,415 |
| | Deduct decrease | - | - | 5,415 | |
| | Net increase | - | - | 17,876 | |

TO GERMANY.

| — | 1875-77. | 1884-85. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Thousand £ | Thousand £ | Thousand £ | Thousand £ |
| European Countries - | 65,539 | 79,607 | 14,068 | — |
| Egypt - - - | —* | 5 | 5 | — |
| American Countries - | 11,325 | 14,901 | 3,576 | — |
| China - - - | —* | —* | — | — |
| Japan - - - | —* | 102 | 102 | — |
| British Possessions - | 378 | 867 | 489 | — |
| Net increase - - - | | | 18,240 | — |

TO FRANCE.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| European Countries - | 55,709 | 64,839 | 9,130 | — |
| Egypt - - - | 1,507 | 1,032 | — | 475 |
| American Countries - | 11,185 | 15,273 | 4,088 | — |
| China - - - | —* | —* | — | — |
| Japan - - - | —* | 1,408 | 1,408 | — |
| British Possessions - | 6,016 | 9,385 | 3,369 | — |
| Deduct decrease - - | | | 17,995 | 475 |
| Net increase - - - | | | 475 | — |
| | | | 17,520 | — |

TO THE UNITED STATES.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| European Countries - | 12,004 | 17,002 | 4,998 | — |
| Egypt - - - | 33 | 19 | — | 14 |
| American Countries - | 890 | 1,806 | 916 | — |
| China - - - | 2,288 | 2,487 | 199 | — |
| Japan - - - | 2,404 | 2,992 | 588 | — |
| British Possessions - | 10,228 | 15,425 | 5,197 | — |
| Deduct decrease - - | | | 11,898 | 14 |
| Net increase - - - | | | 14 | — |
| | | | 11,884 | — |

* Not stated in Returns.

Whatever the changes in proportion, therefore, the amount of the exports of the countries mentioned taken altogether has increased quite as much to the United Kingdom as to any of its competitors. The fact that the increase in the amount to the United Kingdom is not larger than to the others, whereas the exports from the United Kingdom to such countries have increased more largely than those of its competitors, would seem to argue a change in the currents of trade in the direction of the United Kingdom becoming less an *entrepôt* than it was, a change that is

believed to be going on owing to the Suez Canal and other changes in shipping; but there is nothing in this fact to indicate any weakening in the hold of the United Kingdom upon the export trade of the world in comparison with its chief competitors, which is shown by the first set of tables.

Board of Trade,
January 1888.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

XI.—THE SEPTENNIAL AVERAGE PRICES AND THE TITHE RENTCHARGE.

The following memorandum has been prepared in the Department for publication in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The septennial average prices of wheat, barley, and oats which were published in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd January last, show that the average prices per bushel (imperial measure) were as follows for the seven years ended Christmas 1887 :—

| Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| s. d. 4 8½ | s. d. 3 8½ | s. d. 2 6¼ |

These prices show a decrease on those published last year, and the value of a tithe rentcharge is again reduced proportionally. The value of the tithe rentcharge is based, as is well known (under the Tithe Commutation Acts, 6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 71, and 1 Vict. cap. 69), on the average prices of three different sorts of grain, viz., wheat, barley, and oats during the seven years last past, wheat being taken at a par value of 7s. 0¼d., barley at a par value of 3s. 11½d., and oats at the par value of 2s. 9d.

The present value of wheat per bushel on the septennial average is 4s. 8½d., and if tithe rentcharge were assessed on wheat only, the present value of 100l. of tithe rentcharge would be only 67l. 1s. 2¾d. The present value of a bushel of barley is 3s. 8½d., and the value of 100l. of tithe rentcharge, if based on barley alone, would be 93l. 13s. 8d. The present value of a bushel of oats is 2s. 6¼d., and the value of 100l. of rentcharge based on oats alone, would be 91l. 13s. 4d. The rentcharge, however, being assessed on the value of the three sorts of grain taken in conjunction, it follows that the present value of 100l. of tithe rentcharge for the year 1888 is 84l. 2s. 8¾d. This compares with a value for the past year, 1887, of 87l. 8s. 10d., showing a reduction of 3l. 6s. 1¼d. for the year.

The average value of 100l. of tithe rentcharge from the year 1836, the date of the Tithe Commutation Act, is 101l. 18s. 10d.

H. B. J.

XII.—RUSSIAN BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1888.

The following is a translation of the Report by the Russian Minister of Finance to the Czar upon the Russian Budget for 1888, which has been published in St. Petersburg :—

SIRE,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Imperial Majesty the Budget Estimates for the year 1888.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

REVENUE.

| | Roubles. | Roubles. |
|---|------------|-------------|
| 1. Ordinary - - - - - | — | 851,767,628 |
| 2. Extraordinary: | | |
| War contribution - - - - - | 3,722,100 | |
| Deposits in perpetuity at the Bank of Russia - - - | 715,000 | |
| Sums refunded by railway companies - - - - - | 1,000,000 | |
| Special sums at disposal, included in the general funds of the Treasury - - - - - | 2,506,910 | |
| Proceeds of 4 per cent. loan - - - - - | 25,780,885 | |
| | | 33,724,895 |
| 3. " Recettes d'ordre " - - - - - | — | 2,589,587 |
| Total - - - - - | — | 888,082,110 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | Roubles. |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Ordinary State expenditure - - - - - | 851,242,423 |
| 2. Extraordinary expenditure for the construction of railways and harbours - - - - - | 34,250,100 |
| 3. " Dépenses d'ordre " - - - - - | 2,589,587 |
| Total - - - - - | 888,082,110 |

II. REVENUE.—Compared with the Budget of 1887, the ordinary revenue estimated for 1888 shows an increase of 58,569,862 r., resulting from a surplus of 78,097,759 r., under 26 heads of the Budget, and a diminution of 19,527,897 r. under 11 heads.

An increase in revenue is anticipated in the following items :—

1. The land and personal taxes will show an increase of 2,948,156 r. in consequence of the increase in the land tax in 22 departments of Russia in Europe; of the introduction of a tax upon buildings erected since 1873 in the villages of Transcaucasia;

by the provisional imposition of a special tax upon the Mussulman population of Transcaucasia and of the territories of Terck and Kouban for exemption from military service; and finally, by an increase in the taxes levied upon the families (*kibithas*) of Kirghiz, and of various increases in other taxes.

2. Increased revenue from trading licenses 2,558,000 r. This calculation is based (1) upon the revenue under this head in the last three years, and (2) the anticipated increase for the triennial period 1888-1890 from the additional tax on commercial establishments, and from the institution of a new duty upon joint stock companies and industrial establishments.

3. The 5 per cent. tax on incomes is estimated to yield an increase of 586,000 r., calculated upon the basis of the amount of public funds in circulation, and from the increased receipts upon the shares issued by private companies.

4. In the receipts from beverages an increase is anticipated of 15,686,700 r., resulting from the increase of the excise at the rate of 25 copecks per vedro* of pure alcohol, and also in view of the constant increase shown under this head in 1887, as well as of the introduction of fresh regulations affecting the tax on beverages in Transcaucasia, the modified regulations for the manufacture of spirits in the departments of the interior and in the Caucasus, and also the establishment of an export bounty upon alcohol.

5. According to the returns of the last triennial period and in view of the increase in the excise duties, sanctioned by the law of the 26th May 1887, the revenue from tobacco promises to show an increase of 7,047,000 r.

6. An increase of 8,859,000 r. is looked for in the Customs receipts. As a matter of fact the estimated Customs revenue for 1888 is below that of 1887; the apparent increase arises from the fact that the receipts of the Customs were converted in 1887 at the rate of 1 r. 67 c. credit per gold rouble, whilst those estimated for 1888 are calculated at the rate of 1 r. 80 c. credit per gold rouble. The increased duties on certain imported articles in accordance with a decision of the State Council, have scarcely modified the Budget estimates, for the fact appears to have escaped notice that, by reason of the establishment of an increased duty on iron, cast-iron, and iron wares, with a view to protect the national production, the importation of cast-iron must almost entirely cease, while the imports also of iron wares and machinery will in all probability show a very considerable diminution. The fall in the value of the rouble will also contribute to diminish to a certain extent the importation of these articles in 1888.

7. In consequence of the increase in the stamp duty under the law of the 19th May 1887, and its application to certain cases which were formerly exempt, the revenue under this head is estimated to increase by 3,280,000 r.

8. The duties levied upon the registration and transfer of property are estimated to yield an increase of 300,000 r., this

* The vedro is equivalent to 2·7 gallons.

estimate being based upon the increase in the revenue under this head during the first half-year of 1887 and also upon the establishment by the law of the 17th February 1886 of regulations dealing with the valuation of such property.

9. "Other duties" are expected to yield an increase of 1,263,329 roubles, chiefly from the establishment of various duties for the maintenance of bailiwick tribunals in the judicial arrondissement of Varsovie (878,787 r.), and from a tax upon special "accounts current" (220,000 r.).

10. The impending application of an impost on small gold and silver mines, which have been hitherto exempt, the proposed imposition of a tax upon cast-iron, and upon the metallurgical establishments in the kingdom of Poland, as well as a small increase which the tax upon gold and silver is calculated to yield, justify an estimate of an increase in royalties on mines of 766,034 r.

11. Calculated on its unvarying rate of increase, the revenue from the post office should yield a surplus of 243,500 r.

12. The revenue from territorial dues is anticipated to yield an increase of 240,549 r., on account of the readjustment of those dues and of the tax on Jewish settlements which has now been inscribed amongst the Treasury receipts.

13. In the revenue derivable from railways there is an estimated increase of 6,092,444 r., in consequence of the opening of the new lines of Samara-Oufa, Pskow-Riga, and Rjew-Viazma, and also of the junction to the State system of the Riajsk-Morschansk and Perm-Ekaterinsburg lines, and finally in consequence of an estimated increase in the receipts of the Kharkow-Nicolaïew, Catherine, and Polessié lines.

14. The dues on the lands recently allotted to peasants in various governments and the increase of special redemption payments are estimated to give an increase of 395,876 r. upon the redemption payments of former Crown serfs.

15. An increase of 14,930,078 r. is anticipated in the compulsory payments of private railways arising from the inclusion in the Budget of 15,000,000 r., to be reimbursed to the Treasury by the Nicolas Railway Company in consequence of State participation in the profits arising from former transactions of that company.

16. The repayment of loans is estimated to yield an increase of 1,265,256 r., from the anticipated repayment of bounties on sugars exported abroad, from the increase in the repayments of loans granted by the Treasury and credit establishments to municipal and communal administrations, as well as to private individuals.

17. An increase of 643,392 r. in the contributions to the State Treasury by towns and other sources.

18. In miscellaneous receipts an increase of 4,828,912 r. is anticipated, arising principally from the outstanding arrears of the capitation taxes and dues (*Obrok*) lately abolished.

19. In addition, smaller increases are anticipated from the duties on passports (2,000 r.), on fire insurance (66,000 r.), on

augmentation of salaries of Crown servants (61,000 r.), from the revenue from telegraphs (29,370 r.), from mines and metallic works (352 r.), and from the contributions of pupils in State schools (4,811 r.).

Again, an increase in receipts is estimated from the inclusion in the Budget of 5,000,000 r. produced by an excise duty upon naphtha oils, and of 1,000,000 r. for the excise duty on matches.

Decreases in the ordinary receipts compared with the Budget of 1887 are anticipated under the following heads:—

1. A diminution of 2,544,000 r. in the excise from beet sugar, as, according to the statements received of the quantity and quality of the crop, the production in 1887–88 will be about 20,000,000 pouds of sugar, on which the excise duty, at the rate of 85 copecks per poud, will amount to 17,000,000 r.

2. The registration fees are anticipated to yield 160,000 r. less, judging by the return in 1886.

3. In the railway passengers and luggage duties a decrease of 900,000 r. is estimated, calculated upon the basis of the average return under this head during the last triennial period.

4. A decrease of 254,469 r. from the sales of Crown lands, consequent upon the anticipated restriction in the number of sales.

5. The redemption payments of old serfs of landed proprietors are estimated to produce 1,514,435 r. less.

6. In the profits realized from funds belonging to the Treasury and by banking operations, a decrease of 13,494,866 r. is anticipated, in the first place, because the profits on commercial operations of the Bank of Russia for four years were as a whole included in the Budget of 1887, whilst in the Budget provisions of 1888 these profits only appear for a single year; and secondly, because of a certain diminution of revenue from the reduction of the sums deposited with bankers abroad.

7. A diminution of 363,378 r. from the payment of fines, to be anticipated from the difficulties which are encountered in collecting them from those Jewish families which escape military service.

8. Finally, decreases, though of smaller amount, are anticipated in the revenue from the mint (66,540 r.), from forests (129,832 r.), from technical establishments, the sale of books and journals published by the Government (19,816 r.), and from the sale of produce by the State (80,561 r.).

A decrease of 581,491 r. is anticipated in the “recettes d’ordre,” corresponding exactly to that in the “dépenses d’ordre.”

III. EXPENDITURE.—Compared with the Budget of 1887, the ordinary expenditure of the State shows an estimated increase of 21,486,023 r., whilst in the “dépenses d’ordre” a decrease of 581,491 r. is anticipated, so that there results an increase in expenditure of 20,904,532 r.

a. Ordinary expenditure.—Increases under this head are estimated as follows:—

1. The increase of 9,347,778 r. for the charge on the public debt, principally arises from including in the Budget:

4,178,000 r. for the charge of the 4 per cent. internal loan, 534,000 r. on account of the Oural railway bonds, but it arises principally from an increase of 9,506,000 r., that being the difference of the change in the conversion of payments to be made in the coming year on metallic loans in credit roubles. On the other hand, the expenditure is diminished by the exclusion from the Budget of 1888 of 4,280,000 r. on account of bank notes, and of 611,000 r. on account of Treasury bonds.

2. There is an increase of 207,300 r. in the expenditure for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on account of the adoption of a rate lower than that of 1887 in the conversions which have to be made on account of payments in metallic roubles.

3. An increase of 4,328,595 r. in the expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. This increase is the result of an addition of 2,059,000 r. in respect of pensions and subsidies of all the ministries and public services; of the refunding of 220,000 r. moneys unduly deposited in the Treasury; of the grant of 625,000 r.; of subsidies to different joint stock companies; of 700,000 r. for the *compte de tiers*; of 400,000 r. intended for the payment of expenses of former years; of the cost of maintaining the local administration, and for the reorganisation of the Excise and Customs services (914,000 r.), and of the current expenses of the Mint (104,000 r.). *Per contra*, the credits for subsidies to railway companies, on the security of the net profits, are reduced by 364,000 r., and those for the service of the redemption operations by 627,000 r.

4. The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction is increased by 546,005 r. by reason of the opening of a credit of 560,000 r. intended for the foundation and organisation of a school of clinical surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Moscow.

5. The expenditure of the Ministry of Highways, Canals, &c. shows an increase of 3,241,518 r., in consequence of the rise in the total expenditure on the working of Government lines, the network of which has been extended by the connexion with old private lines, and by the construction of new lines of rail.

6. In the expenditure of the Ministry of Justice an increase of 825,205 r. is anticipated, from the opening of a new credit for the maintenance of the bailiwick courts in the Governments of the Vistula, which should be covered by special taxation.

7. The expenses of the department of Comptroller-General of the Empire show an increase of 116,524 r., arising from the establishment of new departments having the control of private railways as well as for the Government railways of the Oural and of Rijsk-Morschansk.

8. In addition, the expenses have increased by 58,929 r. for the Imperial Cabinet; by 42,335 r. for the Holy Synod and the support of the orthodox clergy; and by 3,000,000 r. credited to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the year.

The expenditure is estimated to decrease by 261,078 r. for the Ministry of War; by 123,058 r. for that of Domains, on account

of the reduction of the expenses in the payment of the zemstvo land tax on Crown lands and forests; by 423,947 r. for the Ministry of the Interior, principally arising from the reduction in the credits opened for subsidies to benevolent institutions, this expenditure having been placed to the charge of provincial administrations (zemstvo), and for the maintenance of postal relays. *Per contra*, the credit for the maintenance of the penitentiary service has been increased. The expenditure on account of the State stud is diminished by 1,304 r.

Compared with the Budget of 1887, the estimated expenditure for 1888 on account of the Ministries of the Household and of Marine does not exhibit any variations.

b. Extraordinary Expenditure.—In the Budget for 1888 the amount under the heading of extraordinary expenditure is given at 34,250,100 r., or 14,164,094 r. less than in 1887. Of this amount 19,199,395 r. are appropriated for the construction of the Transcaspian, Homel-Briansk, Romny-Kirmentchoug, Samara-Oufa, Oufa-Zlatoust, Pskow-Riga, and Rjew-Viazma railways; 435,000 r. for planning new lines; 4,869,874 r. for the improvement and maintenance of the service and rolling stock of Government railways; 4,691,000 r. for the improvement and maintenance of the private railways; 1,764,281 r. for miscellaneous expenses connected with the working of railways; and 3,290,550 r. for the organisation and improvement of the service of the ports.

“In submitting these results to the very gracious approval of your Imperial Majesty,” the Minister of Finance continues, “I believe it to be my duty to add that, if the Budget for the year 1888 balances, and even should there be some surplus, it is solely because this year (1887) several unmistakable symptoms of a general improvement in the economic condition of Russia have been evident. These indications commenced to be apparent at the close of 1886, as my predecessor stated in his report to your Majesty on the Budget of 1887. This year (1887) the improvement is still more marked. Without enumerating each separately, I believe it to be my duty to point out some of the more noteworthy, as well as those which have a more general bearing.

“The deposits in savings banks show a marked progression; after having reached 2,800,000 r. in 1883, 3,800,000 r. in 1884, 8,300,000 r. in 1885, and 17,300,000 r. in 1886, they exhibited in 1887 an increase of nearly 2,000,000 r. per month, making a total of 19,600,000 r. for 10 months.

“The savings of the wealthier classes are shown by the increased deposits in the Bank of Russia and in other banking establishments. From 1,771,000,000 r. on the 1st November 1886, these deposits were increased on the 1st November 1887 to 1,825,000,000 r.

“Simultaneously with this increase in savings, the present needs of the population are satisfied to a greater extent than in recent years. The condition of affairs at the fair of Nijni-Novgorod has always furnished in Russia trustworthy evidence in this respect. For a long time trade has not been as active as this year at the fair,

with prices considerably higher than those of preceding years, and which have procured to the producers, particularly in the cloth and metal industries, very handsome profits. The majority of the merchants not only sold the whole of the goods brought by them to the fair, but received in addition important orders for the autumn.

“The activity of trade is also proved by the receipts from railways which for the first 10 months of the year amounted to 203,000,000 r., exceeding by 20,000,000 r. the traffic earnings of the corresponding period in 1886, and by 15,000,000 r. the highest receipts for the same length of time during the last five years. The receipts per verst have equally increased; for the first 10 months of the year they amounted to 8,244 r. in 1887 as against 7,568 r. in 1886.

“The revival of trade is still further evidenced by the greater demands for money addressed to the banks; on the 1st November 1887 the cash in hand at the Bank of Russia and other banks was only 78,000,000 r. against 115,000,000 r. at the same date in 1886. At the same time, money-lending and discounting operations had increased by 53,000,000 r., rising from 526,000,000 r. to 579,000,000 r.

“The collection of direct taxes is much more satisfactory this year than in previous years; in a great number of localities, not only have the liabilities of the year been entirely met, but in addition, the tax-payers have paid considerable amounts on account of arrears.

“The revenue from beverages, the progress of which had somewhat fallen off, has again improved, and for the first 10 months of the year it shows an increase of 9,600,000 r.

“Without drawing attention to other symptoms of a marked improvement in the general well being, and without entering into any minute examination of the causes of this circumstance, I must express the firm conviction that the measures taken within recent years, upon the advice of your Imperial Majesty to obtain a more equitable assessment of taxation and one more in proportion to the paying power of the taxpayers, also the abolition of the capitation tax, the reduction of redemption payments, and the other reforms effected in the system of taxation have contributed in a large degree to this favourable result.

“To these causes must be added the abundant crops with which Russia has been favoured this year. The harvest has considerably improved the economic condition of the country principally in the wheat-producing districts; the price of wheat is maintained at a level which assures remuneration for the trouble of cultivation, and a certain profit to the landowner. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of rye and other less valuable cereals, an equally abundant crop having been accompanied by a sensible diminution in prices. It should also be observed that in some districts, fortunately neither numerous nor extensive, the crops have not been at all satisfactory.

"From these favourable symptoms and circumstances we cannot, however, draw the conclusion generally that the economic situation has definitely recovered its normal condition; there still remain in it several gloomy phases which can only be gradually eliminated by steady work, by thrift, by improved administration, and by the adoption of measures having for their aim either a remedy for the reverses from which agriculture, trade, and industry are suffering, or an extension of those different branches of labour.

"Nevertheless the improvement is incontestably there; it shows itself by unmistakable signs, and this circumstance imposes on the financial administration the obligation of using all its efforts in order to expunge from the ordinary Budget the deficit, which, threatening to assume a chronic character, has risen to 51,700,000 r. in 1886 according to the final statement of accounts for that year, and to 36,500,000 r. in the Budget Estimates for 1887.

"The importance of these figures and the expenditure necessitated by the reforms carried out in many of the public services—reforms which can only bear fruit after the lapse of time—does not permit of the expectation that it may be possible to balance the Budget of 1888 by the simple expedient of a reduction in expenditure, more especially as, in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange, the service of that part of the debt which is paid in specie burdens it with a heavy increase of credit roubles. It becomes, therefore, necessary to seek means of increasing the public revenue without straining the productive forces of the country, taking into consideration the interests of individual industries which have not participated in the general progress, and distributing the incidence of taxation as proportionally as possible to the capabilities of the taxpayers. In order to attain this end several taxes have been raised, and, further, petroleum and matches have been subjected to excise duties.

"The measures adopted should, when they produce their full effect, furnish the Treasury with an increased revenue of 52,000,000 r.; but the increase in the Budget of the year 1888, by reason of the adoption, is only 30,200,000 r., because several of them will not come into operation at the commencement of the year, because also at the time of the institution of a new tax a portion, more or less considerable, of the articles dutiable naturally escape duty, and finally because, notwithstanding all the care and attention which has been devoted to the consideration of the new taxation, some increased duties may diminish to a certain extent the consumption of the articles on which they are imposed.

"The estimated revenue for 1888 shows an increase of 58,500,000 r. over that of the year 1887. This comprises the 30,200,000 r. mentioned above, the 13,300,000 r. on account of the natural growth of the public revenues, already evident in 1887, 6,000,000 r., representing the increase in the earnings from State railways in consequence of the increased traffic and the connexion with the Government system of the Oural and Riazsk-Morschansk lines; and finally 9,000,000 r., by which amount the Custom house

receipts have been increased, on account of the lower rate adopted in the Budget Estimates for the conversion into credit roubles of this branch of revenue, collected in metallic currency.

“With respect to Customs revenue, it must be taken into consideration that, notwithstanding the increased duties on certain articles, the estimates under this head in metallic roubles have been carried to the Budget of 1888 without increase over that of 1887 consequent upon a considerable fall in the Customs receipts during the past year, a fall which resulted not so much from a diminution in the importation of those articles on which the duties have been raised during the year as from the falling off in the importation of tea, which has resulted in a decrease of 8,000,000 r. in the Customs receipts, and was caused to some extent by the deficient harvest in China and chiefly by the exceptionally large importations of this article into Russia in 1886 under the influence of a rumour that an increase in the tariff on teas was contemplated. An exceptional payment of 15,000,000 r. appears as an item of revenue of the year 1888; this has to be made during the year by the *Grande Société des Chemins de fer Russes*, in accordance with the convention entered into with that company for the working of the Nicolas Railway. This amount, which represents in a great measure the amount due to the Government of the receipts of the Nicolas line during the preceding years, counterbalances in the Budget of 1888 a sum almost equal and as entirely exceptional given in the Budget of 1887 in consequence of the inclusion with Treasury receipts of the profits of the Bank of Russia for four years, whilst in the Budget for 1888 they are included for one year only. Having given the exceptional character of these receipts in the Budgets of 1887 and 1888, one is inclined to ask by what means they can be replaced in the Budget of 1889, and those of subsequent years.

“But any doubt on this point may be dispelled if it be considered that the amounts derived from new or increased taxation have been, as stated above, carried to the Budget of 1888 for a sum which scarcely exceeds half the accumulation of the receipts anticipated from these measures, when they will come fully into effect; on the other hand, your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to decree the prolongation of the time during which the 5 per cent. bonds of the Bank of Russia, of the first and of the supplementary issue have to run, and this step will be the means of realising on the amortisation of those bonds a considerable reduction in the expenditure on account of the public debt.

“The ordinary expenditure (including the *dépenses d'ordre*) amounts in the Budget of 1887 to 832,900,000 r., and in that of 1888 to 853,800,000 r., a difference of 20,900,000 r. The details of this increase being shown above, it is necessary merely to state here that almost half of this difference may be ascribed to the lower rate of exchange of the rouble; further, 17 per cent. is accounted for under such heads as credits for redemption pensions. Again, 15 per cent. is accounted for by the cost of working State railways, the revenues of which show an increase almost double

of that amount; 5 per cent., however, on the other hand, arises from the cost of collecting taxes. As regards the remainder, it results from the circumstance that the credit for unforeseen expenditure has been increased from 3,000,000 r. to 6,000,000 r. The considerable increase in this grant aims at providing for the extraordinary expenditure to be made in 1888, which has been occasioned by the decrees of 1885 and 1886; it also aims at the strict execution of the decree of your Imperial Majesty that henceforth urgent expenditure, not covered by Budget credits, should be, with your supreme authority, charged to the said grant, and that all supplementary credits should be suppressed.

"The growth of expenditure represents 23,100,000 r. under the principal heads; taken in conjunction with the secondary heads, it represents a total of 24,500,000 r.; but the final increase has, as has been stated above, only been fixed at 20,900,000 r., diminished, as it has been, to the extent of 3,500,000 r., by various compensatory reductions. These principally concern expenditure which has been postponed without injury to the services of the State and the economic development of the country.

"It is particularly to be observed that, not only have the estimates for the Ministry of War not increased for 1888, but that they have been further reduced. It is to be hoped that this circumstance will furnish a further proof of the sincere desire of your Majesty for peace. It will also contribute to the success of your essentially peaceful policy. It will spare Russia from the calamities of war, and your loyal subjects, being assured of enjoying the benefits of peace, will be able to continue without deviation in the path of economic development which they desire to follow under the guidance of your Majesty.

"With reference to the extraordinary Budget, I would call attention to the fact that the expenditure there estimated relates exclusively to the construction of railway lines already commenced, and to harbour and port works. The funds necessary for providing for this expenditure are provided: they consist in the excess of revenue anticipated in the ordinary Budget, about 500,000 r.; 8,000,000 r. of supplementary funds, the remainder being available from the four per cent. internal loan contracted in the month of April last. This loan, which was subscribed for twenty times over, has produced about 83,000,000 r., to which the deficit of 1887 and the supplementary expenditure of the same period for railway and port works have been charged.

"Thus, notwithstanding the decrease in Customs receipts, the revenue for the year has, on the whole, exceeded the Budget estimates, and whilst, thanks to the unanimous efforts of all the Ministries, the expenses have been reduced to some extent, it has been possible not only not to charge any expenditure to the Treasury reserve, but to keep in hand from the proceeds of the loan an amount somewhat greater than that which the prompt payment of the items of the Budget of 1887 would have permitted. These savings should cover the extraordinary expenditure of 1888, without having recourse to a new loan.

“But since, in the very incomplete state of our railway system, to suspend the construction of new lines would be to deprive us of an important instrument of economic progress, it is proposed, in accordance with the wishes of your Imperial Majesty, to carry out in the year which now opens, the construction of lines traversing regions which, from an economic point of view, promise a remunerative traffic for the capital necessary for their establishment, possess advantages to industry, and are able to develop the traffic on neighbouring lines; the cost of constructing these lines will be covered not by Budget funds, but by special capital which is to be raised under favourable conditions.

“In order to complete the review of our economic condition I ought to state that the balance of our foreign trade on the 1st December 1887, is represented by a difference of 205,000,000 r. in our favour; with an equal excess of exports over imports, it would be surely natural from this, to look for a decided improvement, but the uncertainty in the general political situation, the large armaments in Europe, and other circumstances, have generated in certain foreign countries a tendency to part, even at a loss, with our Government stock.

“During the whole of the past year considerable quantities of our stock have remained in Russia; the Minister of Finance, who constantly watches its circulation, has not considered it possible to alter the existing state of things, having the firm conviction that artificial measures for maintaining our bonds in foreign hands would only end in considerable loss. Moreover, the accumulation of the National Debt Stock in the country is, from a general economic point of view, by no means an undesirable circumstance; but, in the actual state of affairs, the influx of our stock into Russia has resulted in giving, if their value be added to that of the imports, a very considerable advantage to the latter over the exports.

“The rate of exchange of the credit rouble has continued its downward tendency, and this is a very regrettable circumstance, for, with an unstable monetary value, each commercial transaction carries with it a considerable risk; but measures to alter the rate of exchange in our favour can only be taken with any hope of success in a settled state of affairs, when nations are confident that peace will be maintained. It is to be hoped that in the near future the prejudices entertained against Russia will be removed, and that it will be acknowledged that the unswerving pacific policy of your Imperial Majesty tends only, while safeguarding the integrity, honour, dignity, and interests of Russia, to secure for a long period to our country the blessings of peace. Then will be the time for the adoption of further efficacious measures for the consolidation of our monetary standard.

“Coming next to the operations of the Ministry of Finance in 1887, the head of that department states that his attention has been principally occupied with the steps necessary to extinguish the deficit in the Budget of the new year, and with attempting at the same time to balance the revenue and expenditure in the future. The measures proposed with this object by the Minister of

Finance have been submitted to the Government Cabinet Council for their examination, and in some instances have been radically modified by that body, whose desire it is that the measures for the regulation of our financial position must not only not nullify the improvement shown in recent times in our economic situation, but must further contribute as much as possible to that improvement.

“In addition to the financial measures indicated above, the conversion of the debt of the *Société de Crédit Foncier Mutuel* has been proceeded with. This operation, when effected, will render considerable assistance to our landowners.

“Since the non-converted portion of the debt is less than one-tenth of the whole of it, the Minister of Finance has prepared and will present to the Council of the Empire a scheme which will allow the borrowers to participate, without waiting for the conclusion of the conversion, in almost all the advantages which have been conceded to them upon the initiative and by the desire of your Imperial Majesty.

“A settlement of accounts has been arrived at with the Russian Central Land Credit Bank. Thus the heavy liabilities which the State contracted towards this establishment in 1878 are definitely met.

“Efficacious measures have been taken in order to protect our metal industry against foreign competition, the more dangerous as it has developed within recent times the formation of syndicates, who raise the price of the produce on the home market, and sell the excess of production in foreign countries at prices frequently below the cost of production. The effect of these operations has been already felt this year (1887) at the Nijni-Novgorod fair.

“Similar measures have been adopted with regard to other branches of production, chiefly that of hops, which, it is hoped, will profit from the protection which has been afforded them, and will contribute to develop prosperity in many districts of our vast country.

“Without stopping to examine other measures already adopted or in course of preparation, and intended principally to furnish agriculture, trade, and industry with the impetus which hitherto they have lacked, I must still call attention to the fact that during the year now ending considerable attention on the part of the Ministry of Finance has been devoted to the tobacco and drink questions, upon which it has gathered much valuable and accurate data.

“These data correct the incomplete information (especially as regards tobacco) that the Ministry possessed heretofore. The labour devoted to this work will not, however, have been in vain.

“In conclusion, I would venture to express the conviction that if the course of events agrees with the anticipations of the Budget of 1888, which it is not unreasonable to hope, Russia will, during the coming year, make considerable progress in her economic and financial development.”

(Signed) JEAN VISCHNEGRADSKI,
Acting Minister of Finance.

The above report is followed by a detailed tabular statement of estimated receipts and expenditure, to which is appended the following summary :—

A.—REVENUE.

| Branches of Revenue. | Budget Estimates in 1888. | Budget Estimates in 1887. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ordinary : | Roubles. | Roubles. |
| Direct taxes - - - - | 83,857,897 | 77,765,741 |
| Indirect taxes - - - - | 480,665,239 | 441,704,210 |
| Royalties - - - - | 29,982,089 | 29,009,725 |
| Crown domains - - - - | 49,968,617 | 44,019,573 |
| Redemption payments - - - | 96,692,560 | 97,811,119 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 110,601,226 | 102,887,398 |
| Total ordinary revenue - - | 851,767,628 | 793,197,766 |
| Extraordinary - - - - | 33,724,895 | 84,972,828 |
| “ Recettes d’Ordre ” - - - | 2,589,587 | 3,171,078 |
| Total of estimated revenue - | 888,082,110 | 881,341,672 |

B.—EXPENDITURE.

| | Roubles. | Roubles. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Public Debt - - - - | 287,939,472 | 278,591,694 |
| Imperial Cabinet - - - - | 2,125,305 | 2,066,376 |
| Holy Synod - - - - | 11,030,477 | 10,988,142 |
| Ministry of the Household - - - | 10,560,000 | 10,560,000 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs - - - | 4,545,438 | 4,338,408 |
| Ministry of War - - - - | 208,412,108 | 208,466,551 |
| Ministry of Marine - - - - | 39,594,424 | 39,247,488 |
| Ministry of Finance - - - - | 109,244,340 | 104,877,745 |
| Ministry of Imperial Domains - - - | 22,253,897 | 22,385,121 |
| Ministry of the Interior - - - - | 73,448,261 | 73,874,208 |
| Ministry of Public Instruction - - - | 21,381,405 | 20,835,314 |
| Ministry of Communications - - - | 28,883,707 | 25,642,189 |
| Ministry of Justice - - - - | 21,331,022 | 20,505,817 |
| Audit Department - - - - | 3,392,107 | 3,275,583 |
| Director of the Stud - - - - | 1,100,460 | 1,101,764 |
| Supplementary - - - - | 6,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Total ordinary expenditure - | 851,242,423 | 829,756,400 |
| Extraordinary (for construction of railways and ports). - - - - | 34,250,100 | 48,414,194 |
| “ Depenses d’Ordre ” - - - - | 2,589,587 | 3,171,078 |
| Total of estimated expenditure - | 888,082,110 | 881,341,672 |

XIII.—IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a summary of the Immigration Laws of the United States (both State and National) contained in a report recently issued by the State Department of the United States.

The report is divided into three chapters, as follows: I.—Levying of a duty or tax commonly called head-money. II.—Laws of the United States. III.—Laws of the different States.

The first part of Chapter I. deals with the attempts which have been made from time to time by several of the States to impose duties or taxes upon alien passengers arriving in the ports of those States. But all statutes for carrying out that object have been declared void by the courts, because they invade the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. As to the power of Congress in this direction, the report thus continues:—

“The question whether the Act of August 3rd, 1882, levying a tax on immigrants, was a valid exercise of the power given to Congress to regulate commerce, is considered and decided in the head-money cases.

“The court here decide that the Act of Congress of August 3rd, 1882, ‘to regulate immigration,’ which imposes a duty of 50 cents for every passenger not a citizen of the United States upon owners of steam and sailing vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports is valid, and that such power was conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, Article 1, section 8, which declares ‘that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.’

“The duty or tax is levied by the Government of the United States, not in any sense as a revenue tax, but with the sole idea of placing in the hands of the Government a fund for alleviating the sufferings of the immigrant.”

The first division of Chapter II. treats of the obligations imposed upon captains of vessels carrying immigrants, as enumerated in the Passenger Act of the United States.

It then goes on to deal with the obligations imposed upon owners of vessels. The Act of August 3rd, 1882, besides providing for the levying, payment, and use of the head-tax upon the owners of vessels, stipulates that if a convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge, be found on board a vessel, the State Commissioners shall report the same in writing to the Collector of Customs. Such persons are not permitted to land. In a circular, issued by the Treasury Department, and dated the 7th August 1882, Collectors of Customs are asked to report, in accordance with section 2 of the Act, whether in his district there

exists any State commission or board appointed by the Governor of the State to regulate alien immigration, and, if not, whether such immigration into his district is so great as to require the designation by the Governor of the State of a board or officers to supervise it or to provide for the support or relief of immigrants needing public aid, or to prevent the landing of alien emigrants who may be convicts, lunatics, or idiots or persons likely to become a public charge. The report then gives the terms of the agreement entered into by the Secretary of State and the State Commissioners, designated by the Governor of the State, as to the examination and management by the latter of alien passengers who are convicts, &c. So far as it is possible a record must be kept by the State Commissions of all immigrants arriving from foreign ports, stating, at the same time, the place from which they came.

According to the Revised Statutes, section 2505, an immigrant into the United States is allowed to bring in, free of duty, household furniture, wearing apparel, &c., but not machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale.

On February 26, 1835, "An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contracts or agreement to perform labour in the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia," was passed by Congress. By this Act the prepayment for transportation of or assisting foreign emigrants under contract for labour or service made previous to emigration, is declared to be unlawful. Any contract so made is void, or of no effect. It is further stipulated that nothing in the Act prevents foreigners temporarily residing in the United States from engaging other foreigners as private secretaries, servants, or domestics, nor is a person or persons prevented from engaging, as skilled labourers, foreigners in any new industry not established in the United States. The provisions of the Act do not apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal and domestic servants, nor do they prevent any individual from assisting his relatives or friends to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement.

By an Act passed on the 5th July 1884, the arrival of Chinese labourers to the United States is suspended until the expiration of 10 years next after the passage of the Act.

In the introduction to Chapter III. (Laws of the different States of the Union) it is remarked that after the close of the civil war (1861-1865) many of the Southern States adopted new constitutions. In these constitutions, it continues, bureaus, boards, or commissions of immigration were established in order to infuse new life and vigour into the reconstructed States. By Acts passed subsequently to the adoption of the constitutions in these States, and by Acts passed also in some of the Northern and Western States of the Union, the duties imposed upon bureaus, boards, or commissions are set forth and clearly defined. They

relate more particularly to police rules and regulations governing the commissions of immigration in the performance of their duties at the various ports of the United States.

The Secretary to the Treasury, under powers conferred upon him by Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, has made contracts with commissioners of immigration at Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Key West, Fla.; Galveston, Texas; and San Francisco, Cal.

The following are the titles of some of the Acts passed at various times to provide for the protection and relief of emigrants and regulating the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration in the State of New York:—

An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to amend the revised statutes in relation to the marine hospital and its funds,” passed April 18, 1843. An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the city of New York. An Act for the protection of emigrants arriving in the State of New York. An Act to amend “An Act for the protection of emigrants arriving in the State of New York.” An Act to provide for the establishment of a hospital at Sandy Hook. An Act to amend certain Acts concerning passengers coming to the city of New York. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Emigration to borrow money on mortgage in certain cases. Acts relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, and for the regulation of the marine hospital. An Act to amend the Act for the protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the city of New York, passed April 13, 1853. An Act to amend “An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the city of New York,” passed May 5, 1847. An Act for the protection of immigrants, second-class, steerage, and deck passengers. An Act establishing a quarantine and defining the qualifications, duties, and powers of the health officer for the harbour and port of New York. An Act to authorise the formation of a corporation for the purpose of erecting warehouses and docks in the port of New York, for quarantine purposes. An Act for the better protection of sick and infirm indigent passengers arriving at the port of New York. An Act relative to immigrants and other passengers arriving at or departing from the port of New York (selling tickets for transportation). An Act to create a Board of Commissioners of Emigration and to confer certain powers thereon. An Act for the inspection of alien emigrants and their effects by the Commissioners of Emigration. An Act to raise money for the execution of the inspection laws of the State of New York.

XIV.—THE RUSSIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY IN 1887.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 13th (25th) January last, contains the following information respecting the Russian sugar industry in 1887, which is extracted from a trade circular issued by the firm of Th. Raffalovitch and Co. :—

As regards the sugar industry the year 1887 commenced under unfavourable auspices ; prices had fallen so low that they shut out, even with the manufactories most favourably situated, best conducted, and able to work at the lowest cost, not only the prospect of the smallest profit, but they actually threatened their very existence. Crystallized sugars fell to 3 r. 25 c. per pound delivered at Odessa ; it was ruining everyone, so the majority of the manufacturers debated whether it were necessary to make preparations for the new season, or whether it would not be wiser to simply suspend operations.

The situation remained in this state during the month of January and a part of February 1887. At this time most of the sugar manufacturers meet at Kiev, and this year (1887) the meeting was well attended, for each foresaw that he was on the brink of ruin, and that some decision must be taken on which would depend the life or death of this large industry.

One of the most important of the manufacturers brought before the Kiev convention a very elaborate proposal, containing the remedy so much desired.

Starting from the point of view that the Government had done all in its power, and that it could not do more, the initiator of the proposal in question enunciated the principle that sugar manufacturers must look to themselves for an amelioration of their position ; some sacrifices must be absolutely necessary in order to carry out the restrictions to which each must be subjected. The eloquence with which these ideas were sustained by their author very soon convinced many of the largest manufacturers in the country, including those of the kingdom of Poland.

The nucleus thus formed worked unremittingly, the circle of adherents continually increased, and after conferences lasting over two months, incessant speeches, and endless discussions, a decision was arrived at upon the measures to be taken. With the exception of a few manufacturers, all adhered to the project and signed the propositions.

These fixed for each of the manufactories :

1. An obligatory exportation of a proportion of the production in 1886-87.

2. A restriction in its production during the three following seasons.

When an understanding had been arrived at, the prices in the sugar market commence to rise : from 3 r. 15 c. per pound delivered at Odessa, the current price at the end of January, they rose to 3 r. 30 c. at the end of February, and reached 4 roubles at the

end of March. They remained at this rate during the whole month of April; then the exportation commenced, and after having fallen in May and June to 3 r. 80 c., prices rose again in July to 4 r.; in August 4 r. 30 c.; in September, 4 r. 50 c.; and prices remained at about this level till the end of the year 1887.

The exportation of sugar commenced at the end of April. The greater part of these exports went to Italy, which paid a price of 33½ lire per 100 kilos., delivered at Genoa or other Italian ports; London prices were proportionately below those of Italy, and with the exception of some insignificant quantities shipped for this country, all was sent to Italy, where the prices rose at this time to 34½ lire. In autumn only the rise in prices became accentuated abroad, and the Italian refineries paid at first 38 lire, then 40 and 42; they were not willing to exceed this price.

The London market showed the highest price; the prices successively obtained were 17s. 6d. per centner, freight and insurance included, 18s., and 18s. 3d. This rise took place very rapidly, and numerous sales were effected for the January-February exports.

From the month of June to the 25th December 1887, the export of the 1886-87 production almost reached four million pouds, as follows:—By way of Odessa, 2,570,000 pouds; Nicolaiew, 380,000 pouds; Baku, 590,000 pouds; Alexandrovo, 140,000 pouds; Mlava, 100,000 pouds; Astrakhan, 85,000 pouds; and the remainder by way of other Government Custom houses.

In December 1887 the sugar manufacturers had fulfilled the first part of their convention, and the exportation of sugars of the 1886-87 manufacture was closed.

It was then necessary to deal with the exportation of the surplus manufacture of 1887-88.

As may be seen above, according to the convention the amount of the normal production of the factories adhering to it had been fixed. It was understood that all those who, in the 1887-88 season, would exceed this limit, must export this surplus abroad or keep it in stock during the year 1888, without being able to sell it on the home market.

It was in view of this arrangement that sales were effected abroad from the 1st December. The quantities of the production of the 1887-88 season exceeding the limit are valued at about two million pouds (32,000 tons), half of which has already been prepared for export abroad in January and February; there will then only remain a very small quantity (about a million pouds) to be sold for export, and foreign prices must rise considerably in order to allow of an exportation exceeding that amount.

It should be added that the beet-crop in Russia in 1887 underwent several sudden changes; at one time it was looked upon as lost, then it appeared better, later still it was thought that the factories would not even reach their normal out-turn, and this has been the case with some, while others have been more favoured, and the final result was a surplus of two million pouds.

XV.—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN LOURENÇO MARQUES.

The following information respecting the railway development of Lourenço Marques is extracted from a report by Commander D. Crofton, of H.M.S. "Landrail," dated the 7th October last :—

"I have endeavoured to ascertain—

"1. The state of progress of the present railway works of Lourenço Marques.

"2. If there is any fixed plan for the continuation of the railway beyond the Portuguese frontier into the Transvaal; if so, what route will be taken, the southern line through Swaziland or a more northerly one through Transvaal territory.

"The history of the railway is as follows :—

"Some 10 years ago the Transvaal Government sent a surveyor to lay out a line to Lourenço Marques. The survey was made very imperfectly, but the route adopted was across Swaziland by the Umsutu Valley, crossing the Lobombo Mountains near Temby Drift, and then in a north-easterly direction to the south shore of English River, opposite Lourenço Marques. This route was again surveyed in 1879 by a civil engineer named Farrell, and found to be quite practicable, and negotiations were then, I hear, entered into by the English and Portuguese Governments, with a view to the construction of a railway. The Transvaal War of 1881 then intervened, and after its conclusion President Kruger, in 1882, opened negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the construction of a line to the Transvaal border. The survey for this line was made by Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Machado, an officer of scientific attainments and with a large experience of Africa, and who has for long been pressing the importance of Lourenço Marques as a port with his Government. He naturally took the nearest route to the Transvaal border at the Komati Poort, and had the satisfaction of finding that the line could be easily constructed, and, though six miles longer, that it would be actually cheaper than the first plan by Farrell to the borders of Swaziland, the cost being respectively 281,000*l.* against 343,000*l.*

"This fact being established, President Kruger in 1883 applied to Major Machado to continue his survey across the border to Pretoria, stipulating only that the line should not pass through Swaziland.

"Having obtained the permission of his Government, Major Machado set out in August 1883, and starting from the Komati at the Portuguese frontier (the end of his survey of 1882) he completed the work to Pretoria in December 1884, the cost being defrayed by the Transvaal Government. The route chosen crosses the Komati River by a bridge just above its confluence with the Crocodile River (note, the confluence of these rivers is just at the Portuguese border, not some miles to the westward as shown in most maps), it then follows the Crocodile Valley, crossing that river by bridges in two places, with a gradual ascent till, at some 30 miles east of Middelburg, the highest point, 6,500 feet above sea level, is reached; it then descends on the plains of the High Veldt, and so on to Pretoria.

"The total length of this line from the Portuguese frontier will be 292 miles; there will be several tunnels and bridges to construct, and, comparatively per mile, it will be more expensive than the Portuguese portion, and is estimated to cost 1,610,000*l*.

"Though this survey has been carefully made, and the plans are with the Transvaal Government, as yet no railway works on this portion have been commenced. I have ascertained that a concession was granted to an Amsterdam firm in April 1884 for the construction of the line, but what the terms are or when the concession expires I have not been able to find out. Apparently, by the latest accounts, the money has been raised in Germany, but nothing is known for certain, and the Transvaal Government seem to be holding their hand. There can be no doubt, however, that the railway, when made, will take this route and that the Swaziland plan has been definitely abandoned, particularly as the new line will pass near the De Kaap Gold Fields and Barberton, which were not in existence at the time it was first laid out. Besides, as will be seen, the present English company have, by their concession, a monopoly, and no other line can be constructed to Delagoa Bay. It will take, I believe, about four or five years to complete the line to Pretoria, and the company that works it will have to acquire running powers over the English company's line, constructed in Portuguese territory; it is not, however, likely that this will create any difficulty, as both companies are mutually necessary for each other's existence.

"And now, as to the existing line, which is very nearly completed.

"After his survey in 1882, Major Machado tried hard to induce his Government to raise a loan and construct the line to the frontier, but at that time the Portuguese were not sufficiently convinced of its importance, and the scheme hung fire till December 1883, when Colonel McMurdo, an American gentleman and financier, applied for and obtained the concession under which the railway is now being built. The principal points of this concession are as follows:—

1. That no railway shall be built parallel to this one within 60 miles.
2. A grant of 250,000 acres of land and a square kilometre on the harbour of Delagoa Bay free.
3. The right to construct all docks and harbour works at Lourenço Marques.
4. Material for the railway to be allowed to land free of duty.

"There is no Government guarantee. Colonel McMurdo found great difficulty in raising the money for the undertaking, and nearly lost the concession by the active competition of a German firm at Berlin. The Portuguese, however, favoured the Colonel, and to save the concession and give him time, informed him that they would commence the railway works for him, which they did and constructed about six kilometres of embankment from the town.

"In March 1887, Colonel McMurdo met with the people who have now, as the Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, Railway

Company, carried out the concern. The company is a public one, floated in England, and the money is raised on 7 per cent. debentures, but who the capitalists are who assisted Colonel McMurdo at the last moment I have not been able to ascertain.

"The contract for the construction of the line was given to Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., who commenced work on 24th June 1887, contracting to finish the line by 22nd October 1887, for a sum of 295,000*l.*, including rolling stock, stations, and telegraphs.

"The state of the works at present is as follows:—

"At Lourenço Marques the station buildings are in progress, the terminus being close to the river side, and most of the rolling stock is landed. From the town the line runs by the side of the river for a few kilometres, and then takes an almost straight north-westerly course for the Komati Poort. For the first 37 miles the country is flat and nearly level, the embankments necessary are consequently very light, and the only work of importance is a bridge over the Matola River, dry at this season of the year. At or near the 37th mile the most important work is in progress, *i.e.*, a 5-span iron girder bridge, 300 feet long. Having received an invitation from the contractor to visit the line, I found the rails were only laid up to this point, which was as far as I was able to go. Sir Thomas Tancred, however, informed me that the embankment was constructed for the whole distance, about 10 miles farther, to the banks of the Komati, though the rails are not laid yet, as until this bridge at Chicongeni is completed, the material cannot be forwarded up. He does not expect to be quite up to time with the contract, but before the end of November everything will be finished. Considering the distance, 47 English miles, I think the time occupied in landing all the material and in making the line (a little over four months) is marvellously short. The labour is all native, supervised by white overseers; the former get 1*s.* per diem and their keep, and the latter 10*s.* to 15*s.* per diem. There has been no lack of white men as applicants, Lourenço Marques having been flooded by all the unsuccessful diggers and n'er do wells from Barberton to such an extent as to cause considerable trouble to the Portuguese officials, and the state of the town can now only be described as 'rowdy.' The country the railway passes through is an open grass flat with scattered trees, principally mimosa and ilex, and occasional patches of thick bush. All is perfectly dry and brown at present, but the grass is long, and must be luxuriant in the rainy season (November—February). The soil for the first 20 miles is light and sandy, afterwards it becomes of a dark rich colour, and, I should say, with water, would grow anything. The difficulty, however, will be to irrigate it. Want of water is much felt on the line, and each train brings a truck-load, in tanks, for the use of those at work higher up. When the Komati is reached there will be abundance, as it is a beautiful clear fresh-water river, 200 yards wide in most places. The country seems to be very sparsely populated, consequently most of the native labour has had to be imported from higher up the coast in the Portuguese district of Sofala.

"There is one slight hitch in the plans that is still unsettled. The contract is for a line of about 47 miles, but this gives a very bad

terminus for Custom house and for the frontier station, and is a long way from the nearest waggon road. Major Machado and the company, therefore, wish to push the railway on some nine miles further, across the Komati River, to a point on the left bank, where there is a good site for a frontier town. This point is on Transvaal territory, and, as yet, the Boers will not come to terms, and the matter remains unsettled. It is thought, however, that the Portuguese, by waiting, and not pressing too much, will get what they want. If this extra nine miles is undertaken by the present contractors, they will, of course, get an extension of time. The Komati bridge will be an important work. To sum up, the principal points about this line are as follows:—

| Present line by contract— | | £ |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 47 miles cost | - - - | 295,000 |
| Extension, if constructed— | | |
| 9·4 miles (say) cost | - - - | 40,000 |
| Continuation to Pretoria— | | |
| 292·2 miles cost | - - - | 1,610,000 |
| <hr/> 348·6 miles. | | <hr/> 1,945,000 <hr/> |

“The present line appears to be well laid; the rails and sleepers are both of steel, and the gauge is the 3 ft. 6 ins., South African gauge.

“The principal exports at present are ivory, ground nuts, india-rubber, Indian corn, beeswax, and orchilla weed.

“The imports are general merchandise, similar to that imported into other colonies. I was unable to get any returns of the value of the trade.

“At present there is a largely preponderating English element in the town, due to the railway works; but there are also, as is seen, five English houses of business permanently located. English money is current everywhere, and will long remain in favour with the natives. Those employed on the railway works receive their wages in English shillings, and will take nothing else.

“On all sides there is great faith in the future of Lourenço Marques as a port; and there is already a big boom in land, town lots in good positions fetching high prices. The town at present is not attractive; the houses are all of the tile-roofed, rectangular, whitewashed, Portuguese type, and the streets are unpaved and ankle-deep in sand. The most noticeable buildings are the church and hospital, on the rising ground at the back of the town, but they prove disappointing and shabby on a closer inspection. There is also a square fort, with barrack inside, defended by a few light field-guns of old pattern, close to the river side.

“The Government, however, by all accounts, intend making great efforts to improve the town, and make it attractive. For this purpose, I hear, a sum of 1,000*l.* a year has been allowed by the Lisbon Government. The swamps at the back of the town have already been drained, and are being filled in and levelled up.”

With reference to the above, among the trade notices published in the *Journal Officiel* on the 14th January, from the French

Consular agents abroad, is one recommending Lourenço Marques as the best trade route to Central Africa as follows :—

“ Southern Africa offers a very wide field for French export trade. The principal articles of its trade are, according to the French Consul at the Cape, and in addition to *articles de Paris*, cottons, pearls for the use of native races, wines and brandies of good quality, striped woollen coverlets for the negroes, firearms, shoes, jewellery, old uniforms, groceries, mixtures of wool and caoutchouc, ribbons, hats and women’s dresses, men’s hats with large brims, glass-ware, common porcelain, &c.

“ For all these articles finally intended for Central Africa, as well as for arms received by the English colonies in transit, the shortest route is that of Lourenço Marques, the port of which is to be the starting-point of the Pretorian railway. It is to be recommended also because of the Customs duties, which the Portuguese have lowered.”

XVI.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England* (1886). (C.—5138.) Price 1s. 7d.

In submitting his report to the President of the Local Government Board for the year 1886, dated 30th November 1887, the Registrar-General says :—

“ The births and deaths registered in the year numbered respectively 903,866 and 537,276, so that the natural increment, or excess of births over deaths, was 366,590, and equal to 1·32 per cent. of the estimated population at the beginning of the year. The population of England and Wales, as enumerated in April 1881, consisted of 25,974,439 persons. The excess of births over deaths from that date to the middle of 1886 was 1,971,600 ; so that the population at the later date, if its growth were determined simply by the balance between births and deaths, would have been 27,946,039. This, however, takes no account of emigration and immigration ; and, as there are no data for determining with accuracy the balance between these two factors, the best method of estimating the population is to assume that the rate of growth which existed in the last intercensal period has been maintained in the years that have since elapsed. On this, which is the usual, hypothesis the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1886 consisted of 27,870,586 persons, of whom 13,562,621 were males, and 14,307,965 were females. It is on this population that the rates in this report have been calculated.

“ The marriages registered in 1886 numbered 196,071, giving a rate of 14·1 persons married to 1,000 living. This is the lowest marriage-rate recorded since civil registration began. The fall in the marriage-rate was coincident, as previous reports have shown to have been the general rule in recent years, not only with a fall

in the value per head of British exports, but also with a fall in the average price of wheat.

"The deaths registered in 1886 numbered 537,276, and were in the proportion of 19·3 to 1,000 persons living. The rate in 1885 had been 19·0, and in 1881 had been 18·9, but with these two exceptions the rate in 1886 was the lowest as yet recorded. In each of the six years 1881–86 the death-rate was below 20·0 per 1,000, having been above 20·0 in every other year since civil registration began."

2. *East India (Agricultural Banks). Copy of Correspondence respecting Agricultural Banks in India.* 340. Price 9d.

This paper contains copies of a correspondence which commenced in 1883 between the Home Government and the Government of India, and that of Bombay with reference to the establishment of State-aided agricultural banks in India. The present issue carries the correspondence down to November 1886.

3. *Pauperism (England and Wales). Return A. Comparative Statement of Pauperism. November 1887.* 77. (A. X.) Price 2d.

This is the monthly statement for November 1887, issued by the Local Government Board in compliance with an order of the House of Commons. It shows that the number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, and vagrants) relieved in England and Wales on the last day in each week of the month of November, was as follows:—First week, 720,898; second week, 726,163; third week, 733,711; fourth week, 740,165.

It is pointed out in the return that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in November 1887 was larger than it had been in the same month in 12 out of the 13 preceding years, 1874–1886, but that it was smaller than the number relieved in the corresponding month in the years from 1857 to 1873, both inclusive, and in the year 1879.

4. *Tithes Commutation Returns.* 214. Price 3s. 2d.

Return by the Land Commissioners for England of all tithes commuted and apportioned under the Acts for the commutation of tithes, distinguishing between those assigned to clerical appropriators and their lessees, lay impropiators, parochial incumbents, and schools, colleges, &c., embodying Parliamentary Returns, No. 298, 1848; No. 293, 1856; No. 118, 1861 (Lords); No. 133, 1867 (Lords); and completing the return up to the 30th day of June 1887.

A return is added of 14 parishes in which the corn rents formerly payable in lieu of tithes have been converted into tithe rentcharge, and apportioned under the Acts for the commutation of tithes. This return shows the rentcharges in each parish in England, distinguished by counties. The amount of rentcharge annually payable is stated, and the person or persons to whom payable, whether clerical appropriator, parochial incumbent, lay impropiator, or schools and colleges.

A summary statement, dated 4th July 1887, is given at the end, which shows the following :—

| Total rentcharges payable to— | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Clerical appropriators and their lessees | 680,039 | 0 | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Parochial incumbents - - - | 2,412,103 | 14 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lay impropiators - - - | 766,205 | 18 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Schools, colleges, &c. - - - | 196,056 | 15 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | <u>4,054,405</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>71$\frac{1}{2}$</u> |

With regard to the corn rents formerly payable in lieu of tithes, and which have been converted into tithe rentcharge and apportioned under the Acts for the commutation of tithes, the following summary, which is also dated the 4th of July 1887, is given :—

| Amount payable to— | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|
| Clerical appropriators and their lessees - | 1,655 | 15 | 1 |
| Parochial incumbents - - - | 2,936 | 13 | 8 |
| Lay impropiators - - - | 128 | 15 | 4 |
| | <u>4,721</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> |

5. Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain, showing the Estimated Total Produce, the extent in Statute Acres, and the Estimated Average Yield per acre of the Principal Crops for the year 1887; with Abstract Returns for the United Kingdom. (C.—5188.) Price 5d.

This is the annual statement issued by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office, showing the estimated agricultural produce of Great Britain. It states that the wheat produced in Great Britain in the year 1887 was 74,322,747 bushels, as compared with 61,467,898 bushels in the preceding year, the estimated average rate of yield per acre in 1887 being 32·07 bushels, against 26·89 bushels in 1886, showing an increase in the total produce of 12,854,849 bushels, or nearly 21 per cent., and an increase in the yield per acre of 5·18 bushels, or over 19 per cent.

The total acreage under wheat was 1·37 per cent. above that of 1886, this increase being in England and Wales, Scotland showing a decrease of 10·31 per cent.

The barley crop, owing, it is stated generally, to want of moisture throughout the spring and summer, falls short of the average yield per acre of ordinary years by 2·70 bushels, the rate of the present year in Great Britain being only 31·32 bushels per acre, with an aggregate produce of 65,300,994 bushels as compared with 72,090,269 bushels in 1886; the total result shown being largely affected also by the greatly diminished acreage under the crop, which, as previously noticed in the Report on the Agricultural Returns, was smaller by 156,000 acres. The yield

has varied greatly, the variations being due to the effects of drought on different soils.

The estimated average yield per acre of oats in Great Britain has declined from that recorded as the result of the crop of 1886, and is below that of 1885, when the rate, it is stated, was estimated as lower than that of ordinary years by 2·19 bushels per acre, whereas that of the present year falls short of the estimated ordinary production by 4·30 bushels per acre, being only 34·74 bushels, with an aggregate produce of 107,283,392 bushels, of which 34,926,201 bushels were grown in Scotland, the average yield per acre there being, in 1887, 32·81 bushels, or 2·94 bushels below that of the estimated normal standard. The estimated total production for Great Britain in the previous year was 116,596,481 bushels.

The gross produce of potatoes in Great Britain in 1887 is shown to be 3,564,894 tons, against 3,167,763 tons in 1886, when the acreage grown was, however, less by 5,691 acres, while the rate of yield was then lower by 0·65 of a ton.

With regard to the yield per acre of the root crops other than potatoes in 1887, that of turnips and swedes in Great Britain is again found to be much below the average. The decrease in Great Britain from the ordinary standard was no less than 5·26 tons per acre for turnips and swedes, that in Scotland being only 0·19 of a ton less, the average rate of yield having there been exceeded in about one-half the number of counties. Comparing the total produce in Great Britain with that of 1886, on, it should be explained, a diminished acreage in 1887 of 30,549 acres, it amounts to 19,747,726 tons, against 29,982,940 tons in the previous year, the average rate being then 14·97 tons per acre, against 10·01 tons in 1887, a decrease of more than 33 per cent.

For mangold in Great Britain in 1887, a decrease in the rate appears of 4·77 per acre from the ordinary standard, while comparing the results with those of 1886, the total produce amounts in 1887 to 5,423,491 tons, against 7,280,223 tons in the previous year.

The hay crop has likewise everywhere suffered from the exceptional character of the season, the total produce in 1887 amounting to 3,169,218 tons of hay, from clover, &c., and to 4,724,313 tons of hay from permanent grass, against 3,311,449 tons and 5,763,235 tons, respectively, in 1886, when the rate of yield per acre was 1·47 tons and 1·31 tons, as compared with 1·36 tons and 1·04 tons respectively, in the present year. The acreage in 1886 has been this year largely exceeded, clover occupying 73,393 acres, and permanent grass 147,809 acres more.

The figures returned as to the produce of hops in 1887 show that the ordinary average yield has not been maintained, the rate per acre being 7·18 cwt., or nearly 8½ per cent. less than the estimated normal average, while the total production has been 457,515 cwts., or less than the total of 1886 by 318,629 cwts.

XVII.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 7th January 1888 - | 37,646 1 | 55,326 5 | 4,821 0 |
| " 14th " " - | 58,073 5 | 88,000 5 | 7,352 5 |
| " 21st " " - | 61,699 1 | 83,783 6 | 9,275 4 |
| " 28th " " - | 62,941 6 | 78,299 6 | 9,618 7 |
| January 1888 - | 220,360 5 | 305,410 6 | 31,068 0 |
| Corresponding month in 1887 - | 209,644 5 | 440,208 6 | 46,167 3 |
| " 1886 - | 264,645 3 | 434,365 7 | 47,185 5 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 7th January 1888 - | 31 3 | 29 5 | 16 1 |
| " 14th " " - | 31 4 | 30 9 | 15 11 |
| " 21st " " - | 30 11 | 30 2 | 16 1 |
| " 28th " " - | 30 10 | 30 10 | 15 10 |
| January 1888 - | 31 1 | 30 3 | 15 11 |
| December 1887 - | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November " - | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October " - | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September " - | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August " - | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July " - | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June " - | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May " - | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| April " - | 32 9 | 23 11 | 16 0 |
| March " - | 32 10 | 24 2 | 16 3 |
| February " - | 33 3 | 25 10 | 16 11 |
| January 1887 - | 35 8 | 26 6 | 17 1 |
| " 1886 - | 29 10 | 29 0 | 18 5 |
| " 1885 - | 33 7 | 31 11 | 20 0 |
| " 1884 - | 38 7 | 32 3 | 19 3 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—JANUARY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 31st January 1888, compared with the corresponding Month of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| Month ended 31st January 1888. | | | | | |
| English - - - - - | 3,567 | 105 | 1,218 | 851 | 6,071 |
| Scotch - - - - - | 585 | 50 | 191 | 132 | 958 |
| Irish - - - - - | 766 | 33 | 127 | 70 | 996 |
| Total of British origin - - - | 4,918 | 488 | 1,566 | 1,053 | 8,025 |
| Foreigners - - - - - | 1,964 | 73 | 45 | 170 | 2,252 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - - - | — | — | — | 242 | 242 |
| Total - - - - - | 6,882 | 561 | 1,611 | 1,465 | 10,519 |
| Month ended 31st January 1887. | | | | | |
| English - - - - - | 3,144 | 232 | 2,195 | 709 | 6,280 |
| Scotch - - - - - | 658 | 27 | 309 | 409 | 1,403 |
| Irish - - - - - | 942 | 53 | 295 | 35 | 1,335 |
| Total of British origin - - - | 4,744 | 362 | 2,799 | 853 | 8,758 |
| Foreigners - - - - - | 1,366 | 8 | 82 | 101 | 1,557 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - - - | — | — | — | 348 | 348 |
| Total - - - - - | 6,110 | 370 | 2,881 | 1,302 | 10,663 |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER OF RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | January | |
|---|------------|------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. |
| Total gazetted | No. 416 | No. 356 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:— | | |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. | 34 | 24 |
| Farmers | 31 | 33 |
| Builders | 30 | 18 |
| Grocers, &c. | 27 | 25 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers | 16 | 5 |
| Bakers | 11 | 12 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. | 10 | 6 |
| Provision merchants, &c. | 9 | 4 |
| Clerks, commercial and general | 8 | 3 |
| Confectioners | 8 | 4 |
| Butchers | 7 | 6 |
| Tailors, &c. | 7 | 4 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silversmiths, &c. | 7 | 7 |
| Agents, commission and general | 6 | 5 |
| Cabinet-makers and upholsterers | 6 | 3 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. | 6 | 4 |
| Furniture dealers and makers | 6 | 1 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers | 5 | 4 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. | 5 | 2 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. | 5 | 1 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. | 4 | 5 |
| Auctioneers | 4 | 1 |
| Solicitors | 4 | — |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers | 4 | 1 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants | 4 | 1 |
| Woollen merchants, manufacturers, &c. | 4 | 1 |
| Tobacconists, &c. | 3 | 4 |
| Merchants | 3 | 6 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. | 3 | 3 |
| Fishing net, smack owners, and masters | 3 | 2 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. | 3 | 1 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers | 3 | 4 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 2 | 3 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay, and straw merchants and dealers | 2 | 2 |
| General dealers | 2 | 4 |
| Blacksmiths | 2 | 1 |
| Accountants | 2 | 4 |
| Lodging-house keepers | 2 | 1 |
| Stationers | 2 | — |
| Fancy goods manufacturers and importers | 2 | 2 |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses | 2 | 1 |
| Brick and tile makers, &c. | 2 | 1 |
| Colliers, miners, &c. | 2 | 1 |
| Rag and marine store dealers and merchants | 2 | 1 |
| Ironmongers | 1 | 1 |

| | January | |
|---|---------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations— <i>cont.</i> | No. | No. |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - - | 1 | 4 |
| Gardeners, florists, and nurserymen - - | 1 | 1 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers - - | 1 | 1 |
| Aërated and mineral waters manufacturers - - | 1 | 2 |
| Farm bailiffs - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Boatbuilders and owners - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Cab and omnibus proprietors - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Wheelwrights - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers - - | 1 | 3 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c. - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Hosiery, gloves, &c. - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Hatters - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Architects and surveyors - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Warehousemen - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Oil merchants - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Brewers - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - - | 1 | 3 |
| Photographers - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Printers and publishers - - - - | — | 2 |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - - - | — | 4 |
| Timber merchants - - - - | — | 2 |
| Contractors - - - - | — | 3 |
| Bookbinders and sellers - - - - | — | 4 |
| Cattle and pig dealers - - - - | — | 2 |
| Hairdressers - - - - | — | 2 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 31st January 1888, compared with the corresponding period of the Year 1887.

| Animals. | January | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - - | 41,496 | 45,249 |
| Sheep - - - - | 13,016 | 16,640 |
| Swine - - - - | 65,417 | 63,914 |
| Goats - - - - | 9 | 9 |
| Horses - - - - | 1,242 | 1,276 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - - | 1 | 4 |
| Asses - - - - | 19 | 5 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS during the Month of January 1888, and the corresponding Month of the previous Year.

| | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. | Corresponding Month of the previous Year. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 4,671 | 272 | 101 | 5,044 | 4,334 |
| Soles - - - - - | 4,779 | 603 | 827 | 6,209 | 7,944 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished - - - - - | 7,046 | 601 | — | 7,647 | 8,630 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 16,496 | 1,476 | 928 | 18,900 | 20,908 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 21,338 | 316 | 2,144 | 23,798 | 22,786 |
| Ling - - - - - | 5,111 | 269 | 1,451 | 6,831 | 5,559 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 135,420 | 10 | 499 | 135,929 | 110,525 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 3,274 | 8 | 3,282 | 9,377 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 76 | 8,164 | 105 | 8,345 | 28,018 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | — | 4,094 | — | 4,094 | 3,920 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 32,812 | 4,094 | 93 | 36,999 | 38,460 |
| Plaice - - - - - | 54,129 | 3,736 | 1,195 | 59,060 | — |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 73,406 | 16,210 | 7,591 | 97,207 | 144,367 |
| Total - - - - - | 338,788 | 41,643 | 14,014 | 394,445 | 384,420 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 694 | 1,555 | 120 | 2,369 | 2,645 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 34,030 | 6,706 | 168 | 40,874 | 49,860 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 3,504,000 | 171,000 | 62,000 | 3,737,000 | 2,893,000 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | Cwts. 30,127 | Cwts. 2,939 | Cwts. 552 | Cwts. 33,618 | Cwts. 20,763 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 14,035 | 1,271 | 198 | 15,504 | 15,246 |
| Soles - - - - - | 25,027 | 4,098 | 3,535 | 32,660 | 29,904 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished - - - - - | 19,046 | 1,997 | — | 21,043 | 27,016 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 58,108 | 7,366 | 3,733 | 69,207 | 72,166 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 15,171 | 359 | 1,420 | 16,950 | 18,115 |
| Ling - - - - - | 3,671 | 184 | 726 | 4,581 | 4,469 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 52,294 | 6 | 371 | 52,671 | 42,753 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 2,923 | 6 | 2,929 | 5,932 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 17 | 2,327 | 90 | 2,434 | 7,624 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | — | 903 | — | 903 | 703 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 2,085 | 757 | 20 | 2,862 | 3,341 |
| Plaice - - - - - | 47,374 | 3,521 | 1,088 | 51,983 | — |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 54,044 | 8,376 | 3,737 | 66,157 | 111,514 |
| Total - - - - - | 232,764 | 26,722 | 11,191 | 270,677 | 266,847 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 47 | 88 | 5 | 140 | 132 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 203 | 239 | 1 | 443 | 715 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 14,678 | 387 | 174 | 15,239 | 9,672 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 4,134 | 655 | 171 | 4,960 | 4,222 |
| Total - - - - - | 19,062 | 1,369 | 351 | 20,782 | 14,741 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - | 251,826 | 28,091 | 11,542 | 291,459 | 281,558 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month of January 1888, and the corresponding Month of the previous Year.

| | East Coast. | Orkney and Shetland. | West Coast. | Total. | Corresponding Month of the previous Year. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 367 | — | 62 | 429 | 239 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - | 585 | — | 50 | 635 | 544 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 23,377 | 10,173 | 2,400 | 40,959 | 20,988 |
| Ling - - - - - | 4,121 | 407 | 917 | 5,445 | 2,561 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 83,817 | 7,991 | 1,921 | 93,729 | 67,499 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | — | 4 | 4 | 40 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 48,631 | 93 | 23,491 | 72,226 | 144,249 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 8,405 | — | — | 8,405 | 21,393 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 5 | — | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 108 | 132 | — | 240 | 56 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 2,876 | 4,613 | 1,633 | 9,122 | 9,446 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 6,661 | — | 1,187 | 7,848 | 5,847 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 253 | 68 | 58 | 379 | 280 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - | 8,837 | 243 | 1,171 | 10,251 | 41,204 |
| Eel - - - - - | 507 | — | 441 | 951 | 790 |
| Skate - - - - - | 3,219 | 205 | 658 | 4,082 | 2,397 |
| All other, except shell fish - - | 10,751 | 2,020 | 947 | 13,718 | 8,997 |
| Total - - - - - | 207,523 | 25,950 | 34,956 | 268,429 | 293,419 |
| | | | | | |
| Shell fish :— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 6,500 | 1,606 | 34,100 | 42,200 | 27,000 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 64,300 | — | 10,700 | 75,000 | 79,100 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 9,000 | 600 | 9,700 | 19,300 | 34,500 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels - - - - - | 18,328 | 680 | 8,579 | 27,587 | 23,630 |
| Clams - - - - - | 2,704 | — | — | 2,704 | 1,672 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 821 | 700 | 1,798 | 3,319 | 3,465 |
| | | | | | |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 1,295 | — | 70 | 1,365 | 867 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - | 795 | — | 109 | 904 | 676 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 12,599 | 2,371 | 1,229 | 16,309 | 10,238 |
| Ling - - - - - | 2,109 | 132 | 367 | 2,598 | 1,176 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 35,466 | 1,821 | 816 | 38,133 | 30,666 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 47 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 14,837 | 32 | 6,309 | 21,178 | 28,696 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 201 | — | — | 201 | 1,536 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 15 | — | 5 | 20 | 44 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 35 | 26 | — | 61 | 41 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 578 | 494 | 214 | 1,286 | 923 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 1,994 | — | 690 | 2,693 | 2,327 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 517 | 79 | 45 | 641 | 351 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - | 5,916 | 106 | 769 | 6,791 | 7,627 |
| Eel - - - - - | 310 | — | 179 | 489 | 507 |
| Skate - - - - - | 965 | 46 | 117 | 1,128 | 554 |
| All other, except shell fish - - | 2,151 | 154 | 456 | 2,761 | 2,365 |
| Total - - - - - | 79,783 | 5,451 | 11,415 | 96,649 | 88,484 |
| | | | | | |
| Shell fish :— | | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 331 | 100 | 1,425 | 1,856 | 1,215 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 305 | — | 51 | 356 | 408 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 54 | 3 | 47 | 104 | 151 |
| Mussels - - - - - | 1,122 | 68 | 384 | 1,574 | 1,231 |
| Clams - - - - - | 397 | — | — | 397 | 246 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 122 | 107 | 323 | 552 | 566 |
| Total - - - - - | 2,331 | 278 | 2,230 | 4,839 | 3,757 |
| Total value of fish landed | 82,114 | 5,729 | 13,645 | 101,488 | 92,248 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Month ended January 31st, 1888.

| | January. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | North Coast. | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - | — | 20 | 20 | 5 | 45 |
| Soles - - - - | — | 65 | 37 | 17 | 119 |
| Total prime fish - - | — | 85 | 57 | 22 | 164 |
| Cod - - - - | 137 | 2,101 | 273 | 1,237 | 3,748 |
| Ling - - - - | 30 | 276 | 116 | 461 | 883 |
| Haddock - - - - | 11 | 250 | 14 | 17 | 292 |
| Mackerel - - - - | — | — | 142 | — | 142 |
| Herrings - - - - | — | 192 | — | 253 | 445 |
| Sprats - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - | 5 | 934 | 26 | 814 | 1,779 |
| Hake - - - - | — | 240 | 51 | 13 | 304 |
| All other, except shell fish - - | 665 | 1,867 | 600 | 214 | 3,346 |
| Total - - - - | 848 | 5,945 | 1,279 | 3,031 | 11,103 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - | — | 874 | — | 2,383 | 3,257 |
| Crabs - - - - | — | 70 | — | — | 70 |
| Oysters - - - - | — | 28,275 | 650 | — | 28,925 |
| Other shell fish - - - | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | — | 350 | 345 | 3,081 | 3,776 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - | — | 96 | 61 | 15 | 172 |
| Soles - - - - | — | 231 | 110 | 66 | 407 |
| Total prime fish - - | — | 327 | 171 | 81 | 579 |
| Cod - - - - | 74 | 1,441 | 152 | 456 | 2,123 |
| Ling - - - - | 16 | 137 | 62 | 163 | 378 |
| Haddock - - - - | 5 | 302 | 12 | 6 | 325 |
| Mackerel - - - - | — | — | 56 | — | 56 |
| Herrings - - - - | — | 48 | — | 109 | 157 |
| Sprats - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - | 4 | 554 | 18 | 294 | 870 |
| Hake - - - - | — | 150 | 25 | 7 | 182 |
| All other, except shell fish - - | 173 | 1,010 | 212 | 74 | 1,469 |
| Total - - - - | 272 | 3,969 | 708 | 1,190 | 6,139 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - | — | 47 | — | 51 | 98 |
| Crabs - - - - | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Oysters - - - - | — | 44 | 3 | — | 47 |
| Other shell fish - - - | — | 30 | 44 | 309 | 383 |
| Total - - - - | — | 122 | 47 | 360 | 529 |
| Total value of fish landed | 272 | 4,091 | 755 | 1,550 | 6,668 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS, JANUARY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS, and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month ended 31st January 1888, compared with the corresponding Month of the Year 1887.

| | | | | | Month ended 31st January | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1888. | 1887. |
| | | | | | IMPORTS. | |
| | | | | | No. | No. |
| American | - | - | - | - | 431,091 | 477,407 |
| Brazilian | - | - | - | - | 30,395 | 39,219 |
| East Indian | - | - | - | - | 17,291 | 26,049 |
| Egyptian | - | - | - | - | 47,068 | 50,196 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | 3,603 | 4,874 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 529,448 | 597,745 |
| | | | | | EXPORTS. | |
| American | - | - | - | - | 15,585 | 19,955 |
| Brazilian | - | - | - | - | 1,520 | — |
| East Indian | - | - | - | - | 19,868 | 18,924 |
| Egyptian | - | - | - | - | 447 | 657 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | 1,454 | 874 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 38,874 | 40,410 |
| | | | | | FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | |
| American | - | - | - | - | 237,942 | 251,861 |
| Brazilian | - | - | - | - | 32,080 | 27,830 |
| East Indian | - | - | - | - | 11,252 | 10,882 |
| Egyptian | - | - | - | - | 23,071 | 29,842 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | 10,894 | 11,101 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 315,239 | 334,516 |
| | | | | | FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | |
| American | - | - | - | - | 275 | 172 |
| Brazilian | - | - | - | - | — | — |
| East Indian | - | - | - | - | — | — |
| Egyptian | - | - | - | - | 155 | 112 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | — | — |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 430 | 284 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT showing the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note.—Rouble = 2s. 0d.; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Milreis = 4s. 6d.; Lire = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Dollar = 4s. 2d.; Piastre = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| | | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Russia in Europe - | Nov. - | Roubles 32,162,000 | 35,272,000 | 305,574,000 | 356,453,000 |
| France - | Dec. - | Frs. - 465,212,000 | 441,750,000 | 4,270,772,000 | 4,208,142,000 |
| Portugal - | Oct. - | Milreis 3,242,000 | 2,984,000 | 31,326,000 | 31,204,000 |
| Italy - | Nov. - | Lire - 166,320,000 | 135,348,000 | 1,411,772,000 | 1,297,696,000 |
| United States - | Dec. - | Dollars - 52,103,000 | 56,278,000 | 703,807,000 | 663,429,000 |
| Egypt - | June - | Piastres 60,235,000 | 55,709,000 | 402,089,000 | 383,877,000 |
| British India* | Nov. - | Rupees 5,72,73,512 | 5,40,79,030 | 38,99,90,222 | 38,43,75,644 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Russia in Europe - | Nov. - | Roubles 61,594,000 | 44,003,000 | 518,601,000 | 460,658,000 |
| France - | Dec. - | Frs. - 339,678,000 | 314,793,000 | 3,319,774,000 | 3,248,795,000 |
| Portugal - | Oct. - | Milreis 1,181,000 | 1,933,000 | 17,255,000 | 21,608,000 |
| Italy - | Nov. - | Lire - 92,805,000 | 87,804,000 | 953,360,000 | 922,195,000 |
| United States - | Dec. - | Dollars 73,231,000 | 85,477,000 | 715,321,000 | 713,464,000 |
| Egypt - | June - | Piastres 45,845,000 | 29,946,000 | 481,177,000 | 470,171,000 |
| British India* | Nov. - | Rupees 6,12,26,976 | 6,13,44,884 | 55,53,18,298 | 55,24,49,136 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Eight Months ended 30th November | | Eight Months ended 30th November | |
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living . . . | 18,33,245 | 21,21,134 | 7,52,786 | 4,85,734 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink . . . | 4,51,68,181 | 4,34,34,954 | 15,27,22,201 | 16,90,08,951 |
| III.—Metals, and Manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) . . . | 72,08,756 | 55,57,039 | 43,194 | 31,903 |
| B.—Metals | 3,10,06,691 | 2,74,50,678 | 3,10,083 | 2,48,032 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 1,07,35,481 | 83,07,039 | 578 | 1,601 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) | 1,41,34,491 | 81,29,829 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials | 60,86,021 | 57,59,187 | 7,99,83,376 | 8,76,86,342 |
| V.—Oils | 98,48,127 | 88,59,476 | 30,87,725 | 29,12,115 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles | 2,57,83,604 | 1,97,37,331 | 22,15,55,605 | 20,80,73,323 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 19,80,59,163 | 21,83,51,266 | 5,08,87,577 | 4,00,04,661 |
| B.—Apparel | 82,35,552 | 73,91,143 | 5,40,550 | 4,90,157 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured | 3,18,85,910 | 2,85,56,048 | 2,21,20,709 | 2,19,86,934 |
| TOTAL | 38,99,90,222 | 38,43,75,644 | 53,20,04,384 | 53,09,29,992 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

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| 251. | Christiania | - | - | - | - 1d. |
| 252. | Paris | - | - | - | - 1d. |

The following Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources:—

| No. | | | Price. |
|-----|--|---|--------|
| 77. | <i>Germany.</i> —Report on the German grain duties | - | - 1d. |
| 78. | <i>United States.</i> —Report on liquor traffic legislation in the United States | | 3d. |
| 79. | <i>Switzerland.</i> —Report on the North-East Railway of Switzerland | - | 1d. |

THE
Board of Trade Journal
OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES
AND
MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

March 1888.

[No. 20.]

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

STATE OF THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

The following memorandum has been prepared for the *Journal* by the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade:—

The revival which, since the beginning of the year, has been apparent in the shipbuilding trade and in all the branches of the iron and other trades connected therewith, still continues to improve the condition of the labour market of those industries very materially. At the same time it is to be observed that the proportion of unemployed, though relatively much less as compared with the past two years, is still considerable. The building trades are in a very depressed condition consequent to a great extent on the severe weather of last month, which seems not only to have retarded the usual spring opening out of the trade, but also to have greatly increased the number of those out of work. The cabinet making and printing trades are good. The cotton and carpet trades are moderate. In the finished iron trades employment is more regular. In the coal trade the number of men actually unemployed is small, but many collieries are only employed about half time. Up to the time of going to press 15 trade unions had sent in returns as to unemployed members. With an aggregate membership of 143,879 there were out of work 10,209, as against 11,113 last month, a net decrease of 904, which is a reduction in the proportion from 8·3 to 7

per cent. Three societies state generally trade to be "good," one "normal," three "moderate," seven "improving," and one "bad." It is also satisfactory to record that in the trades which have most benefited by the improved circumstances of the labour market, many voluntary advances of wages have been conceded.

REGULATIONS FOR NAVIGATION OF DANUBE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a translation of the Revised Regulations of the Navigation and Police applicable to the Lower Danube, together with the tariff of navigation dues, which has been published by M. I. Scheuk, of Galatz. These regulations, which are too voluminous for publication in the *Journal*, may be seen on application at the Harbour Department, Board of Trade, S.W.

MINE OF VALLE IMPERINA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Italian Consul-General a pamphlet on the mine of Valle Imperina, near Agordo. It is written by P. Toso, engineer in the Royal School of Mines, and is printed at Rome. This mine, the wealth of which has been known for five centuries, has, since 1843, been the exclusive property of the State. It produces zinc, iron, copper, sulphur, and arsenic. The writer believes that the importance of the mine is likely to be greatly increased by the extension of the railway from Treviso to Belluno, and by improvements in the processes used for extracting the mineral products. In particular he suggests the sale of material, which is now wasted, for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Venice, Tuscany, Bavaria, and elsewhere, and cheaper and more expeditious methods of dealing with the copper ore.

The Consul-General, in forwarding this publication, states that it is the intention of the Italian Government to dispose of the mine, and to give every inducement to its becoming a private undertaking.

ADMISSION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR THE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A despatch, dated the 12th February last, has been received from Lord Vivian, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, enclosing an extract from the *Moniteur Belge* containing a Royal Decree remitting the import duties on goods destined for the Brussels International Exhibition of 1888, under proper guarantee for their re-exportation.

SANITARY CONVENTION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE AND URUGUAYAN REPUBLICS.

A communication, dated the 6th February last, has been received from the Foreign Office, to the effect that a Sanitary Convention has recently been concluded between Brazil and the Argentine and Uruguay Republics. This convention, however, must be ratified by the Legislatures of the two Republics before it can come into force.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, GAME, &c. AT ROME.

With reference to the notification on p. 337 of the October (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a communication, dated the 21st February last, has been received from the Italian Consul-General in London, enclosing a copy of the final programme, together with a form for the demand for space, in French, for the international exhibition of poultry, game, &c. to be held in Rome from the 16th to the 30th April next, which has been received from the Agricultural Society of Rome.

[The programme, &c. in question may be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.]

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887.

A despatch, dated the 23rd February last, has been received from Lord Vivian, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, stating that a translation of the "Merchandise Marks Act, 1887," and of its accompanying schedules, Customs regulations, &c., is published in full in the official *Moniteur Belge* of the same date.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF KÖNIGSBERG WITH THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A report, dated the 28th February last, has been received from Mr. H. T. C. Hunt, Her Majesty's Consul at Königsberg, stating that the municipal authorities of that town are advertising for tenders for the construction and maintenance of the necessary works for lighting the streets with the electric light. Mr. Hunt adds that a copy of the conditions, with a plan of the city, can be obtained from the chief cashier of the municipality on payment of two marks fifty pfennigs, about two and sixpence sterling. Tenders are to be received until the 16th April next at noon.

EXHIBITION AT BARCELONA.

A notification has been received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the effect that he has been informed, by Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, that the Council of the Barcelona Exhibition have issued a notice fixing the 10th March as the date for closing the list of applications for space.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF AND REGULATIONS IN ITALY.

A notification has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that the new Italian Customs Tariff will be at once applied to all foreign imports, except French goods on which differential duties will be levied. It is added that, except in the case of goods imported direct from British ports, certificates of origin will be demanded in the case of all imports. Precise information will be ascertained respecting the form of certificate required, but in the meanwhile Her Majesty's Customs will be asked to issue these documents in the form generally in use, and the Italian Government will be requested to admit them, at all events, pending a definite understanding on the subject.

IMMIGRATION INTO CHILI.

The Board of Trade understand that although there are rich mines in plenty in South Chili, the land is poor, and of hardly any value for agriculture, whereas it is certain that there is no effectual protection for life and property, but on the contrary, much risk and danger to both; and also that the difficulties of strange language, religion, race, and habits—matters of which emigrants seem to take no account whatever—and finally the fact that there is more or less of Asiatic cholera at this moment in all the southern and central parts of Chili, would seem to be serious reasons enough to deprecate British adventure in that direction. With reference to the above the following extracts have been taken from the *Chilian Times* of the 17th and 31st December last.

In its issue of the 17th December last the *Chilian Times* publishes a letter from a Mr. Mellor who had been induced, on the strength of representations made by agents in England, to emigrate to Chili in the hope of obtaining work as an agriculturist there, but whose hopes had not been realised. Respecting this letter the *Chilian Times* says:—

“As may be seen from a letter that we publish in our issue of to-day, it is not locomotive drivers only who are being duped by the Government colonisation agents in England, but farm

bailiffs, bee-keepers, or, in fact, anybody who falls in their way. We do not know who is responsible for the appointment of these agents, but, to say the least of it, the selection of the men who hold the position has not been judiciously made. Under all the circumstances the wisest course the Government could adopt would be to cable the agents to suspend operations for the present or until such times as this colonising business has been inquired into. Moreover, it is neither right nor humane that the Government should be introducing colonists into a territory which, as one of the emigrants knows to his sad cost, is infected with cholera."

Again, in its issue of the 31st December last, the *Chilian Times* publishes a copy of an "official notice" which is being sown broadcast by the Government colonisation agents in England, and commenting on the character of the statements contained therein, says:—

"The manufactures of the country, properly so-called, may be counted on one's fingers, and the manufactories themselves are a long way from being legion.

"Farm bailiffs are not wanted here, as is proved by Mr. Mellor's experience. Farming here is quite a different business to what it is in England. There are no model farms in this country requiring professionally skilled managers. Cultivation is carried on in a happy-go-lucky fashion, and if an English farmer wishes to know what farming is like in this country he has only to cross over into the worst cultivated parts of Spain to find the exact counterpart of the system of agriculture followed in Chili. There is, in fact, no opening for any of the classes specified in the official notice, but we will give an idea of the number and class of free emigrants that might come out without much fear as to the future. Half a dozen first-class mechanics, including fitters and boiler-makers; one or two plumbers and tinsmiths; one or two carpenters and joiners; one or two house and sign painters; one or two gas-fitters; one or two coachbuilders and wheelwrights; one or two blacksmiths; and, at this moment, we cannot think of any other class of journeymen it would be prudent to recommend to come out. As master men a first-class tailor, a shoemaker, and a hatter would find a lucrative field in Valparaiso, where they would be sure of the support of the British community. It must be borne in mind, however, that all the classes we have mentioned, both journeymen and masters, must be tip-top in their respective callings. We will give, in conclusion, a little bit of information which may be of use to the artisan class in England. A few weeks ago there arrived here from England for the Government railway shops, 12 contract men, and they are the only men of the kind who have been brought out during the past 14 years. During that lengthened period the few vacancies that occurred were easily filled up by men who happened to drop into the country, and it is more on account of the railway extension southwards than on account of vacancies that the 12 men in

question were brought out. This fact will furnish English mechanics with an idea of the demand that exists in this country for men of their class."

FINES INCURRED UNDER THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A communication, dated the 29th February last, has been received from the Foreign Office with reference to numerous complaints that have been received from commercial bodies in England of the infliction of heavy fines by the Russian Customs authorities. It is pointed out that in many cases fines, which are incurred in accordance with the strict letter of the Russian Customs Regulations, are not enforced, but that nevertheless the exporter is charged in the account by dishonest clearing agents, as though the fine had really been exacted. It is therefore advisable that in all cases agents should be called upon to produce the official receipts for fines stated by them to have been paid.

DECLARATIONS AFFECTING IMPORTATION OF PLANTS INTO FRANCE.

The following is an extract from a despatch, dated the 22nd February, which has been received from Lord Lytton, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris :—

"In reply to the inquiry addressed to the Minister whether the French Government would be willing to give orders that the declarations required by the French Customs in regard to plants imported into France should for the future be accepted, although attested, without seals, M. Flourens states that the attestations of English magistrates are accepted provided that they are self-evidently authentic, but that their authenticity cannot be considered as established beyond doubt unless they bear the seal or stamp of the official from whom they emanate.

II.—QUARANTINE NOTICES.

PORTUGAL.

A despatch, dated the 7th February last, has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, stating that Damao, as well as all the other ports of Portuguese India, have been declared free from cholera from and after the 1st January last.

A despatch, dated 11th February, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, states that the ports of Italy, Sardinia, and other Italian islands, and of Sumatra, are free from cholera.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 11th February, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Rio de Janeiro declared to be infected with yellow fever from December 8th."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 28th February, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Ports of Bombay Presidency declared free from cholera from December 15th."

AUSTRIA.

A despatch, dated 3rd February, from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London, states that the maritime authority of Trieste have issued a notice, dated 22nd January, by which all the sanitary measures prescribed in Austria-Hungary against arrivals from Italy have been abolished.

TURKEY.

A telegram, dated 13th February, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople states:—"Quarantine on arrivals from the Italian coast, between Bari and Ancona, abolished from yesterday, but medical visit still continues."

CYPRUS.

A notice, dated the 2nd January last, has been issued by the Government of Cyprus respecting arrivals from Rhodes, and provides as follows:—

"Any vessel arriving at any port in Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any part of Rhodes with passengers for Cyprus, is to be medically inspected before being admitted to pratique, and, in the event of there being any case, or suspected case, of small-pox on board, pratique will be refused, and the vessel is to be ordered to

proceed to Larnaca, a note to that effect being made on the bill of health, and the chief medical officer is to be at once informed of the fact by telegram."

The Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch, dated 18th February, stating that the Secretary of State had received from the High Commissioner of Cyprus, a telegram, to the effect that "a medical visit replaces the quarantine on arrivals from the coast from Bari to Ancona."

DUTCH GUIANA.

A despatch, dated 1st February, from Her Majesty's Consul at Paramaribo, states that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in Cayenne, foul bills of health have been issued since 9th January last.

HONOLULU (SANDWICH ISLANDS).

A despatch, dated 24th January, has been received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Honolulu, enclosing copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Health respecting quarantine at that port, the most important of which are as follows:—

Resolved. 1st. That until further notice, all vessels arriving from San Francisco, less than 18 days out, not having small-pox on board, together with their passengers and crews, shall be placed in quarantine, in the outer roadstead, or in the stream in the harbour, as may be ordered by the port physician, for a term of 18 days from the date of leaving San Francisco.

2nd. No passengers for ports other than Honolulu shall be allowed to land.

3rd. All passengers for Honolulu shall remain in quarantine for a term of 18 days from the date of leaving San Francisco.

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

PARCEL POST TO THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight were, on and from the 1st March last, to be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to the Republic of Colombia.

Parcel mails will be made up in London every alternate Thursday morning, commencing the 8th March, for conveyance to Colon by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

ALTERED DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

After the 9th of this month the mails from this country for Brazil and the River Plate were to be despatched regularly on alternate Thursdays, instead of on the 9th and 24th of each month.

The inconvenience of variation on account of the day of despatch falling occasionally on a Sunday will thus be avoided, and there will be the advantage of two additional mails in the course of each year.

The first mail to be despatched under the new arrangement will leave Southampton on Thursday, the 15th of March, and the others will follow regularly on alternate Thursdays.

The mails will be made up in London for the morning despatch to Southampton.

IV.—TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

The New Customs and Excise Duties on Matches.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 30th January (11th February) last, with reference to the imposition of certain new duties upon matches in Russia, says:—

“By an order of the Imperial Council approved by the Emperor on the 4th January last, matches made in Russia will pay an Excise duty of one quarter copeck per box of less than 75 matches, and one copeck per box of from 75 to 300 matches.

“Matches imported from abroad will pay a duty of one half copeck per box of 75 matches or less, and of 2 copecks per box of from 75 to 300 matches.

“The licence for factories will be at the rate of 50 roubles per year for those in which the work is performed by hand, of 100 roubles per year for those working with machinery moved by horses, and of 150 roubles per year for those where steam is used.

“Dealers in matches may sell the remainder of their stores of matches without Excise stamp for a month subsequent to the enforcement of the new taxes, after which all boxes of matches must be provided with stamps attesting that the Excise has been paid.

“The new Excise duties will come into operation on the 1st May 1888.”

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois. Funt = 0·902 lbs. avoirdupois. Gold rouble = 3s. 2d.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Russian Customs Tariff have recently been given by the Russian Government:—

Fluor spar.—Section 14, Part 1. Duty, 4 copecks per poud.

Brass instruments for recapping cartridge cases.—Section 161. Duty, 4 roubles per poud.

Apparatus of alloys of zinc and antimony, and with parts of other materials, for producing hydrogen.—Section 177. Duty, 88 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty levied.

Fishing-nets of cotton.—Section 188. Duty, 44 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Woollen plush, with patterns produced by a corrosive process.—Section 202. Duty, 90 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Willow-twigs.—Section 22, Part 2. Duty, 50 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Roasted beetroot, in small pieces.—Section 68. Duty, 40 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Jute yarn, twisted.—Section 88. Duty, 4 roubles 40 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Articles of tin, with parts made of other materials, intended for the manufacture of buttons.—Section 166. Duty, if covered with zinc or other common metal, 2 roubles 75 copecks per poud; if covered with gilding, painting, &c., 5 roubles 50 copecks per poud, with an addition of 10 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Silver, in sheets and wire.—Section 14. Duty free.

Furniture, of beech-wood, bent, with cane-plaited seats and backs, not polished and not varnished.—Section 180, Part 1. Duty, 30 copecks per poud, with an additional duty of 25 per cent., together with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Drawings with explanatory inscriptions, bound.—Section 183, Part 5. Duty, 6 roubles 60 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Maps (not geographical), consisting of drawings with explanatory inscriptions, bound.—Section 183, Part 5. Duty same as above.

Geographical maps with foreign text, bound or not.—Section 39, Part 2. Duty free.

Agate in manufactured articles, with the exception of hooks for jewellers.—Section 153. Duty, 50 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Paper cut for visiting cards, and imported assorted, in cardboard cases in which they are sold to customers.—Section 183, Part 4. Duty, 8 roubles 80 copecks per poud, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

Metal clasps of different materials.—Section 227. Duty, from 45 copecks to 2 roubles per funt, with an addition of 20 per cent. on each rouble of duty leviable.

FINLAND.

Reduction of Import Duty on Chilian Saltpetre.

Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a despatch, dated the 22nd February last, states that the Imperial Finnish Senate has reduced the duty on Chilian saltpetre imported into Finland during 1888 to 20 Finnish penni per 100 kilograms.

New Customs Tariff Law.

Sir R. B. D. Morier, in the despatch referred to above, adds that the new law on the Finnish Customs Tariff of 30th December 1887 (12th January 1888), was to be officially published shortly, and was to come into operation on the 1st (13th) March 1888.

SWEDEN.

Import Duty on Cereals.

Note.—Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. Krona = 1s. 1½*d.*

A despatch, dated the 13th February last, has been received from Mr. E. Corbett, Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, enclosing copy and translation of a Royal Decree, dated the 11th February, imposing certain duties on the importation into Sweden of cereals, &c., which were to be levied from and after the 14th February. The following is a statement of the rates of duty now leviable :—

Bran, all kinds. New duty, 30 öre per 100 kilos.

Malt, *see* grain.

Flour and meal :

Of grain, *see* grain.

Of arrowroot and other vegetables, which cannot be included under the head of grain, or referred to under the head of medicines, 4 kroner 30 öre per 100 kilos.

Grain :

Unground :

(*a.*) Rye, wheat, barley, Indian corn, pease, and beans, 2 kr. 50 öre per 100 kilos.

(*b.*) Oats and vetch, 1 kr. per 100 kilos.

(*c.*) Malt, even crushed, 3 kr. per 100 kilos.

Ground :

(*d.*) Other kinds, not specified ; flour, meal, and grits, all kinds, 4 kr. 30 öre per 100 kilos.

NORWAY.

Increase of Import Duty on Crushed Maize.

Note.—Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. Krone = 1s. 1½*d.*

Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, writing under date of the 8th February last, with reference to an increase in the import duty on crushed maize, says :—

“The Storting has this day resolved to raise the duty on maize, when crushed, to 15 öre per kilogram, from the present general duty on maize of 22 öre per 100 kilograms, on the ground that crushed maize is being used in breweries as a substitute for malt, which is liable to a duty of 23½ öre per 100 kilograms.

"The Government had proposed a duty of 10 öre per kilogram, but yielded to the report of the Customs committee in favour of the higher rate, which comes into force on the 10th instant (February)."

Increase in Import Duties on Tobacco.

Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, in a report dated the 24th February last, encloses a statement of the rates of duty now levied on tobaccos imported into Norway, according to a law passed by the Storting on the 22nd February, compared with those previously in force. The following is a copy of the statement in question :—

| | Previous Rates of Duty. | | New Rates of Duty. | |
|--|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | Per Kilog. | | Per Kilog. | |
| Tobacco, stalks - - - - | Kronor | 1·25 | Kronor | 1·75 |
| „ in leaf, not steeped - - - | „ | 1·25 | „ | 1·75 |
| „ „ steeped - - - - | „ | 1·25 | „ | 1·75 |
| Snuff - - - - | „ | 1·50 | „ | 2·10 |
| Cigars and cigarettes - - - | „ | 2·75 | „ | 3·60 |
| Smoking and chewing tobacco, and all other manufactured tobacco - - - | „ | 1·50 | „ | 2·10 |

Mr. Michell, with reference to the above, says :—

"The increase in the duties on tobacco amounts to 40 per cent., except in the case of cigars and cigarettes, which have been raised to the extent of about 31 per cent.

"The law obtained the Royal assent on the same day, and the new rates came into force yesterday (23rd February), in order to give the Government the advantage of the higher rates now payable on the considerable stock of tobacco in bond. This operation will, it is estimated, yield an additional revenue of about 50,000*l.* per annum.

NETHERLANDS.

Customs Classification of Lathes.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 18th February last states that the following decision, affecting the Customs duties to be paid on the importation of lathes into the Netherlands, was given by the Dutch Customs authorities on the 26th January.

Lathes, large (for turners, &c.), and lathes, small (for example, for lockmakers), can be considered neither as manufacturing instruments nor as tools, according to the decision of the 19th November 1886. They must for the future follow the régime of works in wood, steel, or copper, and pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

FRANCE.

Changes in Customs Tariff.

The following is a statement of the Customs duties now leviable in France on the importation of the under-mentioned articles, which, in consequence of the lapse of the Treaty of 1881 between France and Italy, now pay under the French General Tariff instead of paying conventional rates as formerly.

| Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty now leviable. |
|--|-----------------------------|
| | Fr. Cts. |
| Feathers for trimming, not prepared - - - | Free. |
| Writing quills, not prepared - - - | Free. |
| Feathers for stuffing mattresses, &c. (down, &c.) - - - | 100 kilos. 20·00 |
| Silkworms' eggs - - - | Free. |
| Semolina paste and Italian cakes : | |
| Of European production, if imported direct from country of origin - - - | 160 kilos. 6·00 |
| Do. do., if otherwise imported - - - | „ 8·40 |
| Rice, shelled or not : | |
| Of European production, imported direct from country of origin - - - | Free. |
| Do. do., otherwise imported - - - | 100 kilos. 1·80 |
| Broken rice - - - | Free. |
| Manna - - - | 100 kilos. 8·00 |
| Madder - - - | Free. |
| Sumac and fustic - - - | Free. |
| Gall-nuts and acorn-cups - - - | Free. |
| Truffles - - - | 100 kilos. 200·00 |
| Vegetable products, not specially mentioned in the tariff - | Free. |
| Alabaster : | |
| Rough or squared - - - | Free. |
| Sawn, having a thickness of 16 centimetres or more - - | Free. |
| Do. do., less than 16 centimetres - - - | 100 kilos. 2·50 |
| Sculptured or otherwise worked, modern statues - - | „ 10·00 |
| Do. do., other - - - | „ 6·00 |
| Millstones - - - | Free. |
| Building materials, other than slates, bricks, tiles, stones for building, rough, paving stones, lime, and plaster - - | Free. |
| Graphite or plumbagine - - - | Free. |
| Boracic acid - - - | Free. |
| Potash and carbonate of potash : | |
| Of European production, if imported direct, &c. - - | Free. |
| Do. do., otherwise imported - - - | 100 kilos. 2·40 |
| Vegetable ashes - - - | Free. |
| Sulphate of quinine - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Chemical products, not specially mentioned in tariff, including extracts of quinine and phosphor paste - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Oceres, ground or prepared for painting - - - | 100 kilos. 0·25 |
| Italian, sienna and umber earths - - - | „ 0·50 |
| Talc, pulverised - - - | „ 0·25 |
| Perfumeries, other than soaps : | |
| Alcoholic - - - | „ 37·50* |
| Non-alcoholic - - - | „ 12·00 |
| Glass : | |
| In lumps or in tubes - - - | „ 4·75 |
| In beads, pierced and cut, or in crystals for jewellery, coloured or not, spun glass balls and coral imitations - | „ 25·00 |

Note.—The articles stated above as being now free of duty under the French General Tariff were also previously free in virtue of the Franco-Italian Treaty.

* In addition to Excise duty.

| Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty now leviable. | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|
| | Frs. | Cts. |
| Church organs : | | |
| Weighing less than 4,000 kilos. - - - - | Each | 100·00 |
| From 4,000 to 10,000 kilos. - - - - | „ | 200·00 |
| From 10,000 to 20,000 kilos. - - - - | „ | 400·00 |
| Above 20,000 kilos. - - - - | „ | 500·00 |
| Clarinets and trumpets - - - - | „ | 0·80 |
| Cornets with three pistons, key and piston horns, harmony trumpets, saxhorns, trombones, and bugles - - - - | „ | 3·50 |
| Fishing nets - - - - | 100 kilos. | 20·00 |
| Buttons of porcelain, jet, and glass, without rim - - - - | „ | 20·00 |
| Trousers buttons of metal, alloy, or bone, horn, wood, corozo, or buffalo leather - - - - | „ | 50·00 |

Prolongation of Surtax on Imported Spirits.

A report, dated the 27th February last, has been received from Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, stating that the surtax of 40 francs per hectolitre on foreign spirits, which was to expire on the 29th February, has been prolonged until the 1st of June next.

FRANCE AND GREECE.

Provisional Commercial Convention.

The Italian *Bollettino di Legislazione e Statistica Doganale e Commerciale* for the month of January last, states that a provisional Commercial Convention between France and Greece was signed at Athens on the 9th (21st) December last.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.

The French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, in its issue of the 16th February last, publishes the text of a law, signed by the President of the French Republic on the 1st February, authorising the French President to ratify and, if he sees fit, cause to be executed, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation signed at Mexico on the 27th November 1886 between France and Mexico.

FRANCE.—MAYOTTE.

Establishment of a Customs Tariff.

A report, dated the 15th February, has been received from Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, enclosing copies of a report and decree relative to the establish-

ment of a Customs tariff at Mayotte, which were published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 15th February last. Mr. Crowe, with reference to the above, says:—

“Up to the present time it had not been thought advisable to levy either Customs dues or *octroi de mer* at Mayotte. Now 5 per cent. Customs duties are to be established on foreign merchandise generally, with the exceptions noted in the decree, viz.:—

“A duty of 15 per cent. on wool, silk, cotton, ramie, and other textiles, tissues of every kind, ready-made clothing and linen.

Foreign sugar is prohibited.

Liquids and opium pay specific duties as follows:—

Absinthe, 5 frs. per case of 12 bottles.

Beer, 2 frs. 50 c. per case of 12 bottles.

Brandy, 4 frs. per case of 12 bottles.

Olive oil, 3 frs. per case of 12 bottles.

Liqueurs, syrups, 3 frs. per case of 12 bottles.

Vermouth, 2 frs. 50 c. per case of 12 bottles.

Sparkling wines, 6 frs. per case of 12 bottles.

Wines in barrel, 5 frs. per barrel.

Rum, 50 c. per litre.

Vinegar, 2 frs. per hectolitre.

Opium, cantharides, &c., 100 frs. per kilog.

The following articles are exempt from Customs duty:—

Animals for human consumption, draught and pack animals.

Potatoes, onions, garlic, and fresh vegetables. Rice, in the straw or hulled. Salt. Building wood. Empty sacks.

Military and official stores, &c., travellers' effects, immigrants' furniture, &c., workmen's tools, personal effects, &c.”

FRANCE.—POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.

Articles admitted Free of Duty.

The following is, according to the *Journal Officiel* of the 14th February last, a list of the articles which have been exempted from *octroi de mer* dues on importation into the French possessions of Oceania, by a decree of the President of the French Republic, dated the 6th February:—

Machinery of every description, including accessories intended for agriculture and industry.

Machine tools for the use of workers in wood or metal.

Tools brought by emigrant workmen.

Fire pumps, with accessories necessary for use.

Oxen, bulls, cows, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, game, and all live birds.

Arms, war ammunition, properly so called, clothing and equipments for garrison troops.

Provisions intended for the use of the Navy consumed on board armed Government vessels. These provisions will be placed in the Navy stores in the manner prescribed for articles admitted *en entrepôt*; an account of them will be kept by *octroi*

officials, and the duties will be levied on the quantities removed into the interior and to any place other than Government vessels.

Articles of any description imported by the local administration on account of the public services of the Colony.

Furniture intended for primary, secondary, and professional schools; books, newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals.

Clothing and effects of travellers at the time of their arrival.

Furniture and personal property belonging to officials, soldiers, and officers of all grades landed at the time of their arrival in the Colony.

Furniture and personal property, used, belonging to immigrants into the Colony.

Divers' apparatus and all machinery necessary for mother-of-pearl fishery.

Fruit trees, plants, berries, and seeds.

Copra tripangs, cocoa-nuts, lemon-juice, bancoul nuts, cotton seed, shell fish, and shells of every description, wools in the grease, and generally all raw materials produced in the islands intended for re-exportation, with the exception of coffee.

Gowns and wigs for members of the legal profession, military uniforms, as well as military outfits and equipments intended for the use of officers. The ensigns of civil functionaries.

Prints and registers for the use of consulates.

All articles used in the construction or repairing of vessels will be exempted from *octroi de mer* dues, on the application to the Ministry of the Interior, by the persons desirous of importing them.

With reference to the above, Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, in a report, dated the 14th February last, says:—

"The *octroi de mer* at Tahiti since 1884 was at the rate of 12 per cent., plus 8 per cent. on all invoices, except for beverages to which special charges per litre were applied."

TUNIS.

Equalisation of Export Duties on Esparto.

Mr. T. B. Sandwith, Her Majesty's Consul at Tunis, in a report dated the 3rd February last, says:—

"The *Tunis Journal Officiel* contains a decree equalising the tax on the exportation of alfa (esparto fibre) and diss throughout the Regency.

"It was confidently expected that it was the intention of the Tunisian Government to reduce the tax considerably, as there had been a great falling off in the exportation of alfa consequent on the cheapening of the article in the home market. Up to the present time the tax had stood at 9½*d.* per cwt. at Susa, and in

all ports to the north of Sfax, while at Sfax and in the ports further south it was $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ The new decree fixes the tax at $1s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 2 cwt. (1 metric quintal), or a fraction over $6d.$ per cwt. While therefore at Susa the reduction is from $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ to a fraction over $6d.$ per cwt., it may be said to be practically unchanged in the rest of the Regency.

"Now by far the largest exportation takes place at Sfax and places further south, but even there there has been a gradual falling off, while at Susa the trade had become extinct. The tax being now uniform, there is likely to be a slight revival of the trade in the north, while in the south it should, *cæteris paribus*, remain stationary.

"Diss, to which reference is made in the decree, is a species of alfa used in making mats."

ITALY.

Increase of Import Duties on Cereals and Flour Manufactures.

Note.—Quintal 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. Hectolitre = 22 gallons. Lira = $9\frac{6}{10}d.$

A despatch, dated the 11th February last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, transmitting copy and translation of a decree of the Italian Government published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the 10th February last, raising the duties on cereals and manufactures of flour imported into Italy. The following is a copy of the translation in question:

Art. 1. The following are substituted for the duties charged under the articles quoted below, of the General Customs Tariff, approved by law of 14th July 1887:—

Corn or wheat.—Category 264. Duty, 50 lire per ton.

Flour of corn or wheat.—Category 270a. Duty, 8 l. 70 c. per quintal.

Flour of semolina.—Category 270c. Duty, 11 lire per quintal

Bran.—Category 271. Duty, 2 l. 75 c. per quintal.

Wheaten pastes.—Category 272. Duty, 12 lire per quintal.

Bread and sea-biscuit.—Category 273. Duty, 12 lire per quintal.

Oats.—Category 267. Duty, 4 lire per quintal.

Art. 2. The present decree shall have effect from to-day (10th February).

Modifications in Customs Tariff.

The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for the 13th February last, gives the text of a decree of the Italian Government, which was signed at Rome on the 12th February last, sanctioning certain modifications in the Customs Tariff of Italy. The following is a translation of the decree in question:—

Art. 1. The Customs Tariff of import duties sanctioned by the law of the 14th July 1887, is modified as follows :—

| No. in Tariff. | Description of Merchandise. | Rates of Duty. | |
|----------------|---|----------------|--------|
| | | Lire Cts. | |
| 13 | Sugar : | | |
| | (a.) Of first class - - - - - | Quintal | 90·00 |
| | (b.) Of second class - - - - - | " | 76·75 |
| 14 | Glucose : | | |
| | (a.) Solid - - - - - | " | 66·00 |
| | (b.) Liquid - - - - - | " | 50·00 |
| 15 | Jams and preserves with sugar and honey - - - | " | 100·00 |
| 16 | Tea biscuits - - - - - | " | 45·00 |
| 17 | (a.) Syrups for beverages - - - - - | " | 60·00 |
| 19 | Chocolate - - - - - | " | 150·00 |

Art. 2. Native sugar factories will be subjected for each quintal of their production to a duty of 55·95 lire per quintal for sugars of the second class, and to a duty of 61·15 lire for sugars of the first class.

Art. 3. Under reservation of the dispositions of Article 5 of the law of the 10th July 1887, respecting the adulterated glucoses intended for industrial use, the tax on the manufacture of glucoses mentioned in the said article is raised to 30 lire per quintal.

Art. 4. From the 1st March the drawback for products containing sugar and intended for exportation will be established conformably to the annexed table, which forms part of the present law.

Table of the drawbacks upon products containing sugar :—

| Description of Merchandise. | Rates of Drawback. | Minimum Quantity on which Drawback is allowed. |
|---|--|--|
| | Lire Cts. | |
| Turin vermouth containing sugar - - - | Hectol. 4·50 | 1 hectol. |
| Citrons, oranges, lemons, and their rinds preserved - - - | 100 kilos. 60·50 | 25 kilos. |
| Fruits, preserved, <i>à la portugaise</i> or <i>à la parisienne</i> - - - | " 60·50 | 25 " |
| Fruits preserved, other - - - | " 45·50 | 25 " |
| Marrons glacés - - - | " 22·50 | 25 " |
| Chestnuts, preserved - - - | " 33 00 | 25 " |
| Jams - - - | " 54·00 | 25 " |
| Mustard prepared with sugar - - - | " 27·00 | 100 " |
| Sugar nougat - - - | " 9·00 | 50 " |
| Chocolate, without cinnamon - - - | " 83·00 | 25 " |
| Chocolate, with cinnamon - - - | " 86·00 | 25 " |
| Condensed milk - - - | According to quantity of sugar ascertained by chemical analysis. | 500 " |
| Citrate of magnesia - - - | | |

SWITZERLAND.

The New Customs Tariff.

With reference to the notifications on p. 17 of the January number, and pp. 128–138 of the February number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, as to changes in the Customs Tariff of Switzerland, a despatch, dated the 18th February last, has been received from Mr. C. Conway Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne. The following is an extract from the despatch in question:—

“The new Swiss Tariff, which was finally accepted by the Federal Assembly on the 17th of December, will become law at the expiration of three months from the date of publication, *i.e.*, on the 23rd of next month (March), provided that no demand be made in the interval for its submission to the popular vote. I have to-day learnt that it is by no means unlikely that such a demand may yet be made, backed by the legal number of signatures, namely, 30,000 citizens, or eight cantons, and that the Canton de Vaud had actually taken some steps with that object. Even in that case, however, the balance of prohibition is in favour of the acceptance of the new tariff.

“Supposing, therefore, that the tariff passes into law on the 23rd of March, it will only remain for the Federal Council to decide upon the date of its application, which, it may be taken for granted, will be early in April.

“Thereupon, British goods while continuing to benefit by the conventional duties to which Switzerland is bound in virtue, for example, of the Franco-Swiss Treaty, will in all other categories be subjected to those comprised in the new Swiss Tariff. Now it is unfortunately the case that, while whole wool goods (*see* particularly No. 332 of the tariff) are included in the before-mentioned Conventional Tariff, mixed wool and cotton goods have no place in it, and are accordingly liable to the highest duty imposed upon either of their component substances, as explained in the note inserted under the heading to Chapter XIV., that on woollen tissues being in fact 70 francs.

“I understand that considerable dissatisfaction is felt at this prospect among Swiss importers of woollen goods, and that a meeting will be held shortly at Olten to protest against the application of the increased rates.”

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.

According to the *Feuille Federale Suisse* of the 18th February last, the following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff had been given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of January:—

Colours for butter and cheese.—Category 9. Duty, 10 francs per quintal.

In Category 9a, "bichloride of mercury" is to be added after "corrosive sublimate."

Mineral waters, natural or artificial, even with labels certifying their use as medicines.—Category 10. Duty, 3 francs per quintal.

Ferruginous albumen (albuminated iron).—Categories 11 and 12. Duties, from 40 francs to 100 francs per quintal.

"Krankenheil water" in original flasks, which, according to the Customs decisions given in the month of August 1887, and published on pp. 358-9 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for October last, was included in Category 12, is now taken out of that category.

"Pasta mack" for perfuming baths.—Category 13a. Duty, 30 francs per quintal.

Ammoniacal sulphate of copper (for use in destroying mildew).—Category 16. Duty, 30 centimes per quintal.

In the note attached to Category 17, "acetate of lead" (Saturn salts) should be inserted in the place of "pyrolignite of lead," which is taken out.

Carthamine (Safflor Carmin).—Category 33. Duty, 7 francs per quintal.

Soda-water bottles, &c., with moulded inscription.—Category 44. Duty, 3 francs 50 centimes per quintal.

Boards sawn to desired dimensions, not planed, for packing cases and casks, as, for example, soap or candle boxes, cases or casks for chicory, starch, &c., and generally for dry goods, these cases or casks having the usual dimensions of common packages (exterior) in which these articles are sent by railway or waggons.—Category 61. Duty, 1 franc 50 centimes per quintal.

In Category 61, the words "of wood not planed" are added after "common material for packing."

Boards, without iron-work, prepared for a fixed use (with the exception of boards not planed for common packing cases and casks) even partly jointed, such as small cases, boxes, &c. (chocolate cases, cigar boxes, &c.).—Category 62. Duty, 4 francs per quintal.

Small cases of wood, planed or not, imported jointed or not, when they have iron-work only of wire (hinges, fastening hooks, &c.).—Category 64. Duty, 15 francs per quintal.

Fire-escapes, painted, together with the car on which they are supported, are taken out of Category 65 and included in Category 105. Duty, 4 francs per quintal.

Under Category 94, only finished parts, such as organ pipes, keys, mouth-pieces, bows, bridges, and other similar articles, ready for mounting, and which cannot be used for other purposes, can pay duty as "detached parts of musical instruments." On the other hand, pieces, such as cases, frames, jointings, &c., having only the character of accessories, and which can be used for other purposes, as well as articles of wood or metal used for making parts of musical instruments, must pay duty according to material of which composed and according to quality.

Steel wire, flat, for making watch springs.—Category 125. Duty, 4 francs per quintal.

Articles of cast iron, common, unworked although dressed with acid.—Category 126. Duty, 2 francs 50 centimes per quintal.

Iron tubes covered with brass.—Category 137. Duty, 3 francs per quintal.

Asphalted cardboard (bituminous cardboard) is taken out of Category 185 and included in Category 268. Duty, 5 francs per quintal.

“Thorley’s food for cattle.”—Category 216. Duty, 2 francs 50 centimes per quintal.

Orange wine (liqueur made with wine, beet-sugar, and oranges).—Category 256. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

In Category 269 the words “not weighing more than 25 grammes per sq. metre” are added after “sized or not.”

Cardboard of wood-pulp with designs in relief, even if coloured.—Category 273. Duty, 4 francs per quintal.

TURKEY.

The Admission of Bulgarian Products.

With reference to the notice on p. 69 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for January last, containing an extract from the *Moniteur Belge* of the 24th December, to the effect that the products of Bulgaria, and wines can now pass freely into Turkey without being subject to any tax, a report, dated the 10th February last, has been received from Mr. N. R. O’Conor, Her Majesty’s Consul-General at Sofia, stating that on inquiry at the Foreign Ministry that day he was informed that negotiations are in progress in Constantinople for the entry into Turkey of Bulgarian products on payment of a transit duty only, but that at present wine is the only native article of Bulgaria that is allowed to pass into Turkey subject only to transit duty of 1 per cent. if destined for re-exportation.

BULGARIA.

Increase of Customs Duty on Importation of Salt.

A despatch, dated the 13th January last, has been received from Mr. N. R. O’Conor, Her Majesty’s Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, transmitting a *note verbale* which he had received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that on the 17th of December last the National Assembly decided to raise the Customs duty on salt from 6 to 11 francs per 100 okas, and to raise proportionately the duty on salt in dépôt.

PERU.

Increase in the Import Duty for Currency Purposes.

A despatch, dated the 2nd January last, has been received from Col. C. E. Mansfield, Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, enclosing copy and translation of a decree of the Peruvian Government, dated the 21st December last, imposing an additional duty upon all articles liable to duty imported into Peru. The following is a copy of the translation in question :—

“ Art. 1. That 10 per cent. of the import duties collected in the Custom houses of the Republic be devoted to redeeming the paper currency, instead of the amount of 5 per cent. hitherto levied with that object.

“ The aforesaid 10 per cent. shall be collected in silver soles, and the amount transmitted weekly by the Customs authorities to the Committee for Burning, to be applied to calling in bank notes of the value of 1 to 20 soles, according to the provisions of this decree.

“ Art. 2. That, with the object of redeeming the paper currency, and, moreover, at the request of the trading community, an additional duty of 5 per cent. be levied on merchandise imported in the Republic from the date of publication of this decree, such duties to be collected in bank notes destined to be burnt, as stipulated in the decree of October 28th, 1886, and the existing laws.

“ Art. 3. Besides the additional 5 per cent. duty above stated, that 40 per cent. of the import duties, general, local, and municipal taxes be levied in bank notes from 1 to 20 soles, as desired by the trading community in the resolutions of the meeting held by them.

“ Art. 4. That the calling-in of bank notes ranging in value from 1 to 20 soles referred to in Art. 1 be carried on at the rate fixed by the Minister of Finance, taking as a base that settled by the managing committee of the Stock Exchange on the first day of each month, considering their average market value during the past month.

“ That portion of the import collected at the Custom houses in bank notes shall follow the above-mentioned rate.

“ Art. 5. That in the daily exchange of bank notes for silver persons presenting sums under 150 soles shall be preferred. At the end of every month the committee shall tender for sealed proposals to exchange the remaining surplus, agreeing to accept the most favourable terms offered, that is to say, such as propose the largest amount of notes for each silver sole.

“ Art. 6. That the notes called in in the manner above stated, and those collected at the Custom house, shall be burnt, as provided in the foregoing stipulations.

"Art. 7. That the Committee for Burning shall submit for the approval of the Government, within eight days, the heads of the regulations concerning the execution of the foregoing provisions.

"Art 8. That, for a period of six months, bar silver destined to coin money as fractions of the silver sole shall be exempted from coinage dues."

Col. Mansfield, with reference to this subject, says:—

"The above measure has reference to a crisis in connexion with the paper money which has come to a head within the last few weeks.

"The vast mass of paper currency in this country was originally issued some 13 years since by banks and other undertakings under Government sanction, and was adopted by the latter as a legal tender, but never possessed the character of a forced currency.

"At first the notes circulated at par, but soon fell to a discount, while the most serious blow to the paper was dealt during the occupation of the Chilians, who refused the notes except at a much lower rate than the current exchange.

"For the last 20 months the notes have been steadily depreciating, panics occurring periodically, which always resulted in a permanent fall.

"A few weeks since, in consequence of some irregular proceedings upon the part of the Prefect of Callao, the Minister of Finance wrote to remind him that the paper is not a forced currency; the letter was published and the alarm became so general that the notes were rejected in all smaller trading transactions.

"Things have gone from bad to worse, this enormous mass of paper money has now practically no value, and the confusion is considerable; some slight disturbances, even attended with loss of life, have taken place in Lima, there are whole districts in the interior where no specie exists in this capital there is an inadequate supply of fractional coin, the loss to many classes will be extreme, while it is impossible for the Government to make much way in exchanging notes for silver or in any degree check the ruin which is imminent."

MADAGASCAR.

Customs Tariff.

The French *Annales du Commerce Extérieur* for the month of November last, state that the treaties concluded with the Hova Government fix the duties to be collected on imports into and exports from Madagascar at a maximum of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. For a certain number of articles, however, the duty of 10 per cent.

ad valorem has been temporarily replaced by specific duties, as shown in the following table:—

PROVISIONAL EXPORT DUTIES.

| Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Fr. Cts. |
| Empty sacks - - - - - | Per hundred 2 50 |
| Bones - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 0 50 |
| Beans - - - - - | " 3 60 |
| Wax - - - - - | " 20 00 |
| Coffee - - - - - | " 16 00 |
| Glass jars (large) - - - - - | Per dozen 1 50 |
| Do., small - - - - - | " 0 50 |
| Fish, salted - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 3 50 |
| Gum copal - - - - - | " 12 00 |
| Ginger - - - - - | " 4 00 |
| Hides, salted and tanned - - - - - | Per hundred 25 00 |
| Horns - - - - - | " 0 75 |
| Caoutchouc - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 12 00 |
| Lard - - - - - | " 12 00 |
| Lentils - - - - - | " 3 00 |
| Mats, common - - - - - | Per hundred 1 50 |
| Do. fine - - - - - | Each 1 00 |
| Meat, salted - - - - - | Per barrel 8 00 |
| Maize - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 3 50 |
| Tapioca - - - - - | " 0 50 |
| Potatoes - - - - - | " 3 00 |
| Rice - - - - - | " 1 50 |
| Do. in the husk - - - - - | " 1 80 |
| Straw hats - - - - - | Per hundred 2 50 |
| Starch - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 2 00 |
| Saffron - - - - - | " 4 00 |
| Tallow - - - - - | " 6 00 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - - | " 5 00 |
| Do., manufactured - - - - - | " 7 00 |
| Oxen - - - - - | Per head 7 50 |
| Pigs - - - - - | " 2 50 |
| Kids - - - - - | " 1 50 |
| Turkeys - - - - - | Per dozen. 3 00 |
| Geese - - - - - | " 3 00 |
| Wild ducks - - - - - | " 3 00 |
| Ducks - - - - - | " 1 00 |
| Poultry - - - - - | " 0 75 |
| Guinea fowls - - - - - | " 1 50 |
| Moor-hens - - - - - | " 0 75 |
| Batatas - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 0 50 |
| Rafia - - - - - | " 3 30 |
| Kid and sheep skins - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Eggs - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Sugar - - - - - | Per 100 kilos. 1 00 |

UNITED STATES.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs Law

of the United States, were given by the United States Government during the month of January last:—

Certain wire coverings for bottles, made of iron wire so doubled and irregularly twisted together as to cover the bottle and hold the cork in its place, are held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed in Schedule C. (T. I., 182) for “iron or steel wire nettings, made in meshes of any form,”—that is to say, at a certain rate according to the size of the wire, and, in addition to such rate, 2 cents per pound.

Certain mechanical trumpeters, consisting of figures about four feet high, representing and dressed in the uniforms of trumpeters which, by means of clockwork, are capable of sounding eight cavalry calls, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 425) for “toys.”

Steel bars which have been bent at right angles so as to constitute the article commercially known as “steel angles,” are held to be dutiable at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule C. (T. I., 178) for “steel angles.”

An article called “Revalenta Arabica,” and known as “Du Barry’s Delicious Revalenta Arabica Food for Invalids and “Infants,” put up in tin cans with wrappers on the outside of each, and recommended to the public as efficacious in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, kidney diseases, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, &c., is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 99) for “proprietary preparations.”

It is held that the provisions in the free list (T. I., 636) and in Schedule A. (T. I., 94) for “bulbs and bulbous roots” apply more particularly to those which are medicinal in their nature, and that bulbs and bulbous roots of flowering plants, not medicinal, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent., under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 405) for “bulbs and bulbous “roots, not medicinal, and not specially enumerated or provided “for.”

Dried flowers and grasses which have been bleached by the use of chloride of lime are held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 94) for “all flowers which have been advanced in value or “condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of “manufacture.”

Certain so-called “waste rubber,” which upon investigation is found to consist of strips and pieces of old rubber boots and shoes, which have been torn apart so as to destroy their identity, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 454) for “articles “composed of india-rubber, not specially enumerated or provided “for in this Act.”

Straw pulp, for paper-makers’ use, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule M. (T. I., 393) for “pulp, dried, for paper-makers’ use,” such straw

pulp not being the pulp of the "Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses" which is specified in the free list (T. I., 691).

Certain earthenware crucibles manufactured of white clay are held to be dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule B. (T. I., 127) for "all other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, or edged, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for."

Brown sandstone which has been hewn or cut straight, but not smooth, the stones being squared on the sides and faces which are parallel, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 487) for "stone, hewn, dressed, or polished."

No allowance for freshness, moisture, or dampness can be made on imported cigars unless the dampness is in the nature of a damage, and upon application being made for an allowance of damage in the manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Oil of mace (not the oil of mace of commerce, but the essential oil of nutmegs), oil of eucalyptus, oil of geranium, and oil of patchouli, which were returned by the experts of the Customs as essential oils, and which are not enumerated by name in the Tariff Acts, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 92) for "all preparations known as essential oils by whatever name known," &c.

Certain gelatine sheets, claimed by the importer to consist of paper and gelatine, but which upon investigation were found to be thin transparent sheets made wholly of gelatine, and containing neither paper nor cellulose, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 3) for "gelatine and all similar preparations."

Cancelled foreign stamps imported through the mails under the Postal Union Conventions are not subject to seizure as illegal importations, inasmuch as they are considered to be printed matter within the meaning of that term as used in the said conventions; and such merchandise may, upon importation, be delivered to the owner or importer upon the payment of the proper duties.

It is held that fans imported from Japan, and which are exported from the United States in substantially the same condition as imported, excepting that there have been printed upon the paper portion of each fan the name and address of some business establishment for advertising purposes, are not entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on importation.

Certain so-called "coverings" for jewellers' scales, which consist of the platforms or stands for the scales, constructed with drawers to contain the scales, beam, shafts, and weights, for portable convenience, and which are made of fine polished wood and brass, and are a necessary part of such scales, and cannot be put to use without them, are held to be indispensable portions of the scales, and to be dutiable as part and parcel thereof, and not to be

exempt from duty under the provisions of section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, as "charges" or "coverings."

So-called "dram-bottles," which are manufactured of glass, metal, and leather, are held to be dutiable at the date of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, either as manufactures in part of metal or in part of glass, under the provisions in Schedule B (T. I., 143) or Schedule C (T. I., 216).

Decisions of the Conference of Local Appraisers.

The report of the Conference of Local Appraisers held at New York from January 9th to January 19th last, inclusive, on the classification of imported merchandise, which was issued on the 31st January last, is prefaced by the following remarks:—

"Conferences of local appraisers are held at New York for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible, uniform practice among the appraisers at the various ports, in the advisory classification of imported merchandise reported upon by Customs officers.

"The conclusions of these conferences will not be considered as operative as far as they conflict with existing rulings of the Department, but such rulings will continue to be followed until specifically rescinded or modified.

"An exception may, however, be made in cases where the conference recommends a higher rate of duty than that held to be applicable by previous rulings of the Department, inasmuch as it is desired to have the opinions of the Board authoritatively passed upon by the Department, which can only be done on protest and appeal from the decision of a Collector on an actual importation.

"In cases where the report of the conference conflicts with the classification deemed applicable by the Customs officials at any particular port, the higher of the two rates should be assessed, as this will also tend to bring such questions before the Department, by protest and appeal, for official determination."

The following is a précis of the most important decisions of the conference on questions submitted to their consideration on the classification of imported articles on the Customs tariff:—

Stained glass Windows for Churches.—The conference was of the unanimous opinion that stained glass windows of simple geometrical design and other designs which do not represent the human figure are not entitled to free entry as works of art; but when such windows are representations of the human face or figure they should be treated as works of art, and should be free, under T. I., new, 759, without distinction as to value.

Ribbed Cylinder Glass, unpolished.—It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that such glass is properly returned as unpolished cylinder glass, under T. I., new, 138.

Mariners' Compasses.—The Board of Appraisers are unanimously of the opinion that mariners' compasses manufactured of glass and metal would be properly classified at 45 per cent., under T. I., new, 216.

Steel Sheets designated as "Black Taggers."—Certain sheets imported in quantities at New York and Boston, and claimed by importers to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, under T. I., 151, as "black taggers," proved on chemical analysis to be composed wholly of steel. A careful study of the law convinced the Board that the sheets in question should be classified under T. I., new, 177, according to value, and when cold-rolled, should pay the quarter of a cent. per pound additional provided for in the Act.

Forgings of Iron and Steel.—The Board is unanimously of the opinion that a forging, to be used as a portion of a locomotive entered as a forging for locomotives, should be placed under T. I., new, 167, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Woollen Dress Goods.—Certain woollen dress goods for women and children, and containing from 2 to 10 per cent. of cotton, should, in the unanimous opinion of the Board, be returned as dutiable at 9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, since the cotton was introduced into the goods for the special purpose of changing classification.

Flannel, Shirting-flannel, and Ladies' Cloths.—The Board calls the especial attention of the appraising officers of the United States to the fact that under-valuation of flannel dress goods and skirting-flannels, also of light-weight "ladies' cloths," is being practiced to a very great degree, and makes the following further remarks on the subject:—

"This class of goods has been coming in in great quantities during the past few months.

"The appraiser at New York has recently advanced some importations 70 per cent.

"Advances have been made from 20 per cent. to 70 per cent., and the advance sustained upon re-appraisalment.

"Even the low grades of shirting-flannels, invoiced as low as 50 pf., have been found to have been under-valued. The medium and finer grades require strictest investigation, as a systematic attempt to under-value seems to be prevailing."

Watch-jewels, set and unset.—It is the opinion of the Board that watch-jewels not set are properly classified as "precious stones unset" at 10 per cent., under 480 T. I., new, and when set, returned as "parts of watches" for duty at 25 per cent., under 494 T. I., new, and Treasury Department decision of October 11, 1883.

Coal-scuttles, Bellows, &c.—Coal-scuttles, bellows, fire-screens, fenders, shovels, tongs, shovel-rests, umbrella-stands, &c., are not recognised as "house furniture," all of them being largely or entirely made of metal or brass, and are classified for duty under T. I., new, 216, at 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Anthracite Coal.—It is the opinion of the Board that any coal containing bitumen to any degree is not entitled to free entry under paragraph 673, T. I., new.

CANADA.

Customs Duty on Veneers of Wood.

The following is a copy of an order of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 26th December 1887, respecting the rate of Customs duty to be levied on veneers of wood, which was published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 14th January last:—

“Veneers of wood, shaved or cut with a knife direct from the log, not planed or otherwise smoothed or manufactured in any way; shall be classed and rated for duty under item number 153 of the Schedule of Customs duties, Act 50 & 51 Victoria, chap. 39, at the rate of ten per centum *ad valorem*.

“This order to take effect on and from the date hereof, and to remain in force until the end of the next succeeding session of the Parliament of Canada, unless sooner repealed.”

Canal Tariff.

By an Order in Council of the Canadian Government the tariff of tolls on the canals of the Dominion is modified so as to place steel, which has hitherto been charged 20 cents per ton, in the same category as iron, making the charge thereon 15 cts. per ton.

TRINIDAD.

Increased Export Duties on Asphalt or Pitch.

Mr. H. J. Clark, Government Statistician at Trinidad, in a communication dated the 4th February last, states that, by Ordinance No. 1 of 1888, on and from the 1st February 1888, the export duties on asphalt or pitch have been increased as follows:—

Crude or raw asphalt, increased from 2s. to 5s. per ton.

Liquid asphalt or pitch, increased from 2s. to 5s. per ton.

Epurée, or boiled asphalt or pitch, increased from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per ton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Customs Duties on Imports.

By an Ordinance of the 14th October 1886, a further duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was added to the previous duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on importation into British Honduras of confectionery, jewellery, plate, and perfumery, and to the duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on all unenumerated goods. This additional duty has since been repealed by an Ordinance passed on the 19th December last.

GAMBIA.

Excise Duty on Palm Wine imported into the Island of Saint Mary.

By an Ordinance, passed on the 1st December last, all palm wine imported into or made, sold, or consumed in the Island of Saint Mary is to pay the sum of 9*d.* per Imperial gallon, or 11 lbs. gross weight taken as an equivalent thereto.

Additional Customs Duties.

By an Ordinance, passed on the 1st December last, certain Customs duties have been levied upon certain goods hitherto exempt. The following is a statement of the duties in question:—Oil, other than kerosine, and turps, 6*d.* per gallon. Lard, 6*d.* per gallon, or 9 lbs. weight taken as equivalent thereof. Rice, 6*d.* per cwt. of 112 lbs. On all articles not subject to a specific duty, except such as are comprised in the following list of exemptions, Customs duties will be levied at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Free list:—Articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and for the use of the Colonial Government. Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs and trees imported for planting, bullion, coin, coal, patent fuel, fruit of all kinds, not in sugar or syrup or otherwise preserved, ice, live stock, poultry, game, and fresh meat of all kinds, not preserved in any way, printed books and pamphlets, scientific and surgical instruments and apparatus, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, turtle and fresh fish, not preserved in any way.

Hitherto the only articles on which import duties have been levied in Gambia have been beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, sugar, gunpowder, firearms, colah nuts, kerosine oil, and salt.

ST. VINCENT*Modification of certain Import Duties.*

A communication, dated the 3rd March last, has been received from the Colonial Office, enclosing copy of an Ordinance of the Legislative Council of St. Vincent, dated the 19th January last, modifying the duties imposed on certain articles imported into St Vincent as follows:—

The import duty on corn and grain is raised from 3*d.* to 4½*d.* per bushel, and on kerosine oil from 1*d.* to 2½*d.* per gallon. The duty on long cigars is lowered from 3*s.* to 1*s.* per lb. Dogs are removed from the free list and charged an import duty of 10*s.* each. The changes took effect from the 31st December last.

V.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF ITALY.

The following is a statement showing the rates of import duty hitherto levied in Italy upon metals, unwrought and wrought, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glasswares, hides and skins, indiarubber and gutta-percha, oils, minerals, &c., the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom under the old Customs Tariff, as compared with the rates now levied under the new General Tariff of Italy which came into operation on the 1st January last. Under a commercial treaty with Austria, which was concluded on the 7th December last, certain reductions have been effected in the duties on various articles imported into Italy. These reductions, which have in each case been notified in the following statement, will apply to British Goods, under the most favoured nation clause.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT :—IRON AND STEEL
(including machinery).

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|-----|------------------|----------------------|---|-----|----------------|-------|
| Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | |
| | | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| | | Free Lire | Free Lire | | | Free. | Lire |
| Iron ores | - - | Free | - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| „ slag | - - | „ | - - | - - | - - | „ | |
| „ scrap,scalingsand filings of iron, cast iron, and steel. | | „ | - - | - - | - - | 100 kilogs. | 1'00 |
| Iron, Cast : | | | | Iron, Cast : | | | |
| Pig | - - | „ | - - | - - | - - | „ | 1'00 |
| Manufactured in rough castings. | | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | Manufactured in rough castings : | | | |
| | | | | (1.) In articles of furniture for ornament or for domes- tic use. | | „ | 8'00 |
| | | | | (2.) In other articles. | | „ | 5'00 |
| Manufactured in smooth, turned, tinned, enam- elled, or japanned castings, or with fittings of other metals. | | „ - 5'00 | „ - 5'00 | Manufactured in castings, planed, turned, or worked in any other manner : | | | |
| | | | | (1.) In articles of furniture for ornament or for domes- tic use. | | „ | 10'00 |
| | | | | (2.) In other articles. | | „ | 7'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| | | | Iron, Cast— <i>cont.</i> Manufactured in castings, garnished with other metals, tinned, enamelled, &c.: (1.) In articles of furniture for ornament or for domestic use. | 100 kilogs. - *13'00 |
| | | | (2.) In other articles. | " - 12'00 |
| Raw iron in blooms (<i>maselli</i>) and steel in ingots. | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | - | " - 4'00 |
| Iron and steel, wrought:† | | | Iron and steel, wrought:† | |
| | | | (a.) Rolled or hammered in bars of any section: | |
| | | | (1.) Having a diameter of more than 7 millimetres. | " - 6'50 |
| Rolled or hammered (rods of more than 5 millimetres in diameter) and bars of any dimensions. | " - 4'62 | " - 4'62 | (2.) Having a diameter of 7 millimetres or less but more than 5 millimetres. | " - 7'50 |
| | | | (3.) Having a diameter of 5 millimetres or less (excluding wire). | " - 9'00 |
| | | | (b.) Rolled or hammered in wire: | |
| Rods of 5 millimetres or less in diameter or width, also wire. | " - 8'00 | " - 8'00 | (1.) Having a diameter of from 1½ up to 5 millimetres. | " - 12'00 |
| | | | (2.) Having a diameter of 1½ millimetres or less. | " - 15'00 |
| | | | (c.) In plates and sheets: | |
| In plates and sheets of 4 millimetres or more in thickness. | " - 4'62 | " - 4'62 | (1.) Of 4 millimetres and above in thickness. | " - 7'00 |
| | | | (2.) Of above 1½ millimetres and up to 4 millimetres in thickness. | " - 10'00 |
| Sheets of less than 4 millimetres in thickness. | " - 8'00 | " 8'00 | (3.) Of 1½ millimetres in thickness and less. | " - 12'00 |

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty, lamps with or without ornaments of zinc will pay a duty of 18 lire per 100 kilogrammes, and burners will pay a duty of 75 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

† Under this heading are included iron and steel simply rolled or forged, every subsequent operation causing the iron and steel to be classed as manufactured (*di seconda fabbricazione*) to which category iron forgings of less than 1 kilog. in weight are referred if they have received any finish which justifies this treatment. Rolled or wrought iron for the construction of waggons, bridges, machinery, or buildings, when not drilled or otherwise worked, is classed under the present heading, in which annealed plates are also comprised. Plates cut (not simply filed) for a special use pay 1 lire of duty more than uncut plates.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Iron and steel, wrought — <i>cont.</i> Tubes of 4 millimetres in thickness or less, | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | Iron and steel, wrought — <i>cont.</i> (d.) In tubes. (1.) Of plate iron of the thickness of 4 millimetres and above. (2.) Of above 1½ millimetres and up to 4 millimetres in thickness. (3.) Of 1½ millimetres in thickness and less. | Lire 100 kilogs. - 12'00 " - 15'00 " - 17'00 |
| Forged in anchors, axle-trees, anvils, and other rough articles. | " 7'00 | " 7'00 | Forged or cast in anchors, axles, anvils, and other rough manufactures— (a.) Weighing 50 kilogs. or more. (b.) Weighing less than 50 kilogs. | " - 10'00 " - 12'00* |
| Rails of iron and steel. | " 3'00 | " 3'00 | - " - | " - 6'00† |
| Wire gauze - | " 20'00 | " 20'00 | - " - | As the wire of which composed with 15 lire per 100 kilogs. additional. |
| Iron and steel of second fabrication. (Manufactured articles.) (a.) Made principally of thick iron and steel: | - - - | - - - | Iron and steel of second fabrication. (Manufactured articles.) (a.) Made principally of thick iron and steel: | |
| | | | (1.) In articles planed, filed, turned, drilled, &c. on a small part of their superficies only. | " - 10'50 |
| | | | (2.) In articles planed, filed, turned, drilled, &c. on the whole or a large part of their superficies. | " - 13'50 |
| | | | (3.) In articles tinned, coated with lead or zinc, and varnished. | " 15'50 |
| | | | (4.) In articles oxidised, enamelled, nickelled, or lacquered, garnished with other metals, or combined with glass or ceramic products. | " - 20'00 |
| Plain - " - | " 11'80 | " 11'80 | | |
| With fittings of other materials. | " - 14'00 | " 14'00 | | |

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty, nails of iron or steel will pay a duty of 10 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

† Only iron shaped in sections adopted by railways can enter as rails; and further, the section must be the same throughout for the whole length of the bar (*sbarra*).

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Iron and steel of second fabrication— <i>cont.</i> (b.) Made principally of thin iron and steel: | Lire | Lire | (b.) Made principally of thick iron and steel: | 100 kilogs. - Lire 15'50 |
| Plain - - - | 100 kilogs 11'80 | 100 kilogs. 11'80 | (1.) In articles planed, filed, turned, drilled, &c. on a small part of their superficies only. | " - 17'50 |
| With fittings of other materials. | " 14'00 | " 14'00 | (2.) In articles planed, filed, turned, drilled, &c. on the whole or a large part of their superficies, and in articles tinned, coated with lead or zinc, and varnished. | " - 30'00 |
| Sheet or plate iron coated with tin, zinc, or lead: | | | (3.) In articles oxidised, enamelled, nickelled, or lacquered, garnished with other metals, or combined with glass or ceramic products. | |
| Unmanufactured | " 10'75 | " 10'75 | Iron plates or sheets coated with zinc, lead, or simply galvanized: | |
| Manufactured; also with fittings of other metals. | " 16'00 | " 16'00 | (a.) Plain: | |
| | | | (1.) Above 1½ millimetres in thickness. | " - 13'60 |
| | | | (2.) 1½ millimetres in thickness and less. | " - 15'00 |
| | | | (b.) Worked (<i>lavorate</i>): | |
| | | | (1.) In plain articles made of plates above 1½ millimetres in thickness.* | " - 19'00 |
| | | | (2.) In plain articles made of plates of 1½ millimetres in thickness and less.* | " - 21'00 |
| | | | (3.) In articles combined with other materials, the plates being above 1½ millimetres in thickness. | " - 23'00 |
| | | | (4.) In articles combined with other materials, the plates being of 1½ millimetres in thickness or less. | " - 25'00 |

* Corrugated sheets are included under these headings.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Sheet or plate iron coated with tin, zinc, or lead: Unmanufactured - | 100 kilogs. 10'75 | 100 kilogs. 10'75 | Iron plates or sheets coated with tin, copper, or only oxid- ised: (a.) Plain: (1.) Above 1½ milli- metres in thick- ness. | 100 kilogs. - 14'00 |
| | | | (2.) 1½ millimetres in thickness and less. | " - 18'00 |
| Manufactured; also with fittings of other metals. | " 16'00 | " 16'00 | (b.) Worked (<i>lavo- rate</i>): (1.) In plain articles made of plates above 1½ millimetres in thickness.* | " - 20'00 |
| | | | (2.) In plain articles made of plates of 1½ milli- metres in thick- ness and less.* | " - 22'00 |
| | | | (3.) In articles combined with other materials, the plates being above 1½ milli- metres in thick- ness. | " - 24'00 |
| | | | (4.) In articles combined with other materials, the plates being of 1½ millimetres in thickness and less. | " - 26'00 |
| Steel: | | | | |
| Tempered, in bars and rods. | " 10'00 | (a) | - - - | " - 12'00 |
| Tempered, in wire - | " 10'00 | (a) | - - - | " - 15'00 |
| Springs of any kind - | " 15'00 | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | - - - | " - 18'00 |
| Other manufactures- | " 25'00 | " 25'00 | - - - | - |
| Tools and imple- ments: | | | Tools and imple- ments: | |
| Scythes and sickles | " 14'00 | " 10'00 | (a.) Common: | |
| For arts and trades, and for agricul- ture of iron or steel or of iron and steel com- bined, not other- wise specified. | " 14'00 | " 12'00 | (1.) Hatches, ploughs, ordinary agricultural im- plements, spades, &c. | " - 13'50† |
| Cutlery: | | | (2.) Ditto, polished, varnished, coated with zinc, lead, galvanized, cop- pered, tinned, even partly gar- nished with other metals, but neither lacquer- ed, enamelled, nor burnished. | " - 15'50 |
| Knives for arts and trades and knives with wooden handles, not orna- mented. | " 16'00 | " 16'00 | | |

* Corrugated sheets are included under these headings.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty, scythes and sickles will pay a duty of 12 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff, the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Tools and implements —cont. | Lire | Lire | Tools and implements —cont. | Lire |
| | | | (3.) Ditto, enamelled, lacquered, oxidised, but not burnished, hardware (<i>mercerie</i>) excluded. | 100 kilogs. - 20'00 |
| | | | (b.) Fine: (1.) Burnishing sticks, chasing tools, gilders', carpenters', farriers', hairdressers', printers', and other artisans' tools, &c. | " - 17'50 |
| | | | (2.) Ditto, enamelled, lacquered, oxidised, but not burnished, hardware (<i>mercerie</i>) excluded. | " - 22'00 |
| | | | (c.) Files and rasps: (1.) Having from 1 to 10 cuttings measured at right angles (<i>normalmente</i>) to the cuttings. | " - 14'00 |
| | | | (2.) From 11 to 20 cuttings measured as above. | " - 16'00 |
| | | | (3.) Having 21 or more cuttings measured as above. | " - 20'00 |
| Guns, complete - - | Hundred 600'00 | (a) | - - | Hundred - 800'00 |
| " parts of - - | 100 kilogs. 200'00 | As manufactures of the metal of which composed. | - - | 100 kilogs. - 300'00 |
| Pistols and revolvers, complete. | Hundred 350'00 | (a) | - - | Hundred - 350'00 |
| " " parts of | 100 kilogs. 700'00 | As manufactures of the metal of which composed. | - - | 100 kilogs. - 700'00 |
| Sabres and swords, mounted. | Hundred 200'00 | (a) | - - | - |
| - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | Articles of iron and steel, burnished. | 100 kilogs. - 80'00 |
| Needles and pins - | 100 kilogs. 66'00 | 100 kilogs. 60'00 | - - - - | " - 100'00 |
| Machinery: Fixed engines with or without boilers. | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 6'00 | Machinery: (a.) Steam engines, fixed or semi-fixed with or without boilers. | " - 12'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff, the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Machinery— <i>cont.</i> Steam boilers, separate, of sheet iron or steel, with or without heating apparatus. | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | Machinery— <i>cont.</i> (b.) Boilers: (1.) Multitubular | 100 kilogs. - 14'00 |
| | | | (2.) All other | " - 12'00 |
| Hydraulic motor machines. | " 8'00 | " 6'00 | (c.) Prime motors by water or wind power and hydraulic machinery. | " - 10'00 |
| | | | (d.) Locomotive without tenders. | " - 14'00 |
| Locomotives, tenders included, locomobiles and marine engines, with or without boilers. | " 10'00 | " 8'00 | (e.) Traction engines | " - 12'00 |
| | | | (f.) Marine engines | " - 12'00 |
| | | | (g.) Agricultural machinery of all kinds. | " - 9'00 |
| | | | (h.) Spinning machinery. | " - 10'00 |
| | | | (i.) Machinery and looms for weaving. | " - 10'00 |
| | | | (j.) Machine tools for working wood and metals. | " - 9'00 |
| | | | (k.) Dynamo-electric machines. | " - 30'00 |
| Machinery, other kinds, and detached parts of machines. | " 8'00 | " 6'00 | (l.) Sewing machines: (1.) Without stand and hand machines. | " - 30'00 |
| | | | (2.) Others with stand. | " - 25'00 |
| | | | (3.) Parts of | " - 30'00 |
| | | | (m.) Machinery not otherwise described. | " - 10'00 |
| | | | (n.) Detached parts of machines. | " - 11'00 |
| Gasometers and their accessories. | " 8'00 | " 8'00 | - - - | - |
| Apparatus for heating, distilling, refining, &c. | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 20'00 |
| Scientific, optical, chemical, physical, and surgical instruments. | " 30'00 | " 30'00 | Scientific, optical, chemical, physical, and surgical instruments: (a.) Optical, constructed in bronze, brass, and steel for purposes of measurement and observation, telescopes, lenses, &c. | " - 125'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | (b.) Physical, chemical, mechanical, not furnished with any optical instruments, or with graduated circles, &c. | 100 kilogs. - Lire 75'00 |
| | | | (c.) Instruments included in the two preceding categories, but in which iron prevails. | " - 30'00 |
| Carding apparatus - | 100 kilogs. 80'00 | (a) | - " - | " - 75'00 |
| Railway waggons and tenders: | | | Railway waggons and tenders: | |
| Goods trucks - | " 9'00 | 100 kilogs. 7'00 | Goods trucks and tenders. | " - 10'00 |
| Tenders - | " 10'00 | " 8'00 | | |
| Passengers' carriages. | " 15'00 | " 13'00 | Third-class carriages - | " - *14'00 |
| | | | Second-class " - | " - *16'00 |
| | | | First-class " - | " - *19'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff, the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Composite carriages pay the duty of the highest class.

METALS UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT :—BRASS AND COPPER.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|
| Copper ores - - - | Free - - | Free - - | - " - | Free. |
| Copper, brass, and bronze: | | | Copper, brass, and bronze: | |
| Ingots, cakes, rosettes, filings, and old broken articles. | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | - " - | 100 kilogs. - 4'00 |
| Bars, foil, sheets or tubes. | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | { In bars, plates and sheets. | " - 14'00 |
| | | | | " - 20'00 |
| Wire, of any diameter. | " 15'00 | " 15'00 | - " - | " - 20'00 |
| Hammered or rolled in coarse articles. | " 15'00 | " 15'00 | - " - | " - 18'00 |
| Articles not otherwise described. | " 25'00 | " 25'00 | { In ornamental articles, not gilt or silvered. | " - 75'00 |
| | | | | " - 30'00 |
| Rods or wire, gilt or silvered. | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | - " - | " - 100'00 |

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Gilt and silvered, wound in threads of textile materials. | 100 kilogs. 100'00 | 100 kilogs. 100'00 | - - - | „ - 100'00 |
| Gilt and silvered in other articles. | „ 120'00 | „ 120'00 | - - - | „ - 120'0 |
| In cylinders and engraved plates for printing. | Free - - | Free - - | - - - | Free. |
| Wire gauze - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | - - - | As the wire of which composed with 15 lire per 100 kilogs. additional. |
| Nickel and its alloys with copper zinc (packfong) : | | | Nickel and its alloys with copper zinc (packfong) : | |
| Cubes, lumps or scrap. | „ 4'00 | „ 4'00 | - - - | Free. |
| In sheets, bars and wire. | „ 10'00 | „ 10'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 10'00 |
| In other work - | „ 100'00 | „ 60'00 | { In articles gilt or silvered. In other articles - | „ - 120'00 „ - 100'00 |

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT :—LEAD.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| Lead ores (including argentiferous ore). | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Lead and its alloys with antimony : Pig and old - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | (a) | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 0'50 |
| Hammered in sheets, also pipes. | „ 3'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 3'00 |
| Printing type - | „ 5'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 20'00 |
| Lead wares, including shot. | „ 5'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 5'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff, the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT :—TIN.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Tin and its alloys with lead and antimony : Ingots, cakes, bars, and old tin. | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | - - - | Free. |
| Hammered in sheets or foil, of any sort. | „ 15'00 | „ 15'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 15'00 |
| Tin wares - - | „ 20'00 | „ 20'00 | - - - | „ - 20'00 |
| „ varnished - | „ 20'00 | „ 20'00 | - - - | „ - 40'00 |

METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT:—ZINC, &c.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Zinc ores - - - | Free - - Lire - | Free - - Lire - | - - - | Free. Lire |
| Zinc: In pigs, and old broken articles. | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | - - - | Free. |
| Rolled in plates and sheets. | „ 4'00 | „ 4'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 4'00 |
| Zinc wares: | | | | |
| Gilt - - - | „ 58'00 | „ 58'00 | - - - | „ - 100'00 |
| Other kinds - - | „ 12'00 | „ 12'00 | Wares neither gilt or silvered, decorated or varnished. | „ - 15'00 |
| | | | Wares neither gilt or silvered, but with ornaments or var- nish of any kind. | „ - 50'00 |
| Arsenic, metallic - | „ 1'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 1'00 |
| Antimony, „ - | „ 1'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 8'00 |
| Mercury - - - | „ 10'00 | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | - - - | „ - 10'00 |
| | | | Articles in aluminium bronze. | „ - 120'00 |
| Other metals and their alloys not elsewhere mentioned: | | | | |
| (a.) In a raw state | „ 5'00 | „ 5'00 | - - - | „ - 5'00 |
| (b.) In articles of all kinds. | „ 100'00 | „ 100'00 | - - - | „ - 100'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff, the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|
| Bricks, tiles, drain pipes, &c. | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 0'25 |
| Pottery (terra cotta): | | | Square roofing tiles of Marseilles and Paris patterns and hollow bricks. | „ - 1'50 |
| Square tiles or bricks, glazed or enamelled. | 100 kilogs. 1'10 | 100 kilogs. 1'10 | - - - | „ - 3'00* |
| Crucibles, oil jars, stoves, and similar coarse manufac- tures. | „ 2'20 | „ 1'50 | - - - | „ - 3'00 |
| Other wares not specified. | „ 2'20 | „ 1'50 | Statues and orna- mental ware. | „ 18'00 |

* Same duties levied under the Austro-Italian Treaty.

| OLD TARIFFS. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Majolica : | | | Majolica or wares of coloured clay covered with enamel or opaque varnish : | |
| | | | <div> <div>Tiles, slightly coloured, and coarsestonewares.</div> <div>100 kilogs. - 6'00*</div> </div> | |
| Coarse, or of coloured clay, with opaque varnish. | 100 kilogs. 9'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | <div> <div>White or coloured on plain ground.</div> <div>" - 10'00*</div> </div> | |
| | | | <div> <div>Variously coloured or decorated.</div> <div>" - 14'00*</div> </div> | |
| Fine, or of white clay | " 13'00 | " 12'00 | <div> <div>Earthenwares or wares of white clay :</div> <div>White, and fine stoneware.</div> <div>" - 18'00</div> </div> | |
| Gilt, or otherwise decorated. | " 20'00 | " 18'00 | <div> <div>Coloured, gilt, or otherwise decorated.</div> <div>" - 25'00</div> </div> | |
| Porcelain : | | | | |
| White - - | " 18'00 | " 12'00 | - - - | " - 25'00† |
| Gilt, or otherwise decorated. | " 35'00 | " 32'00 | - - - | " - 40'00‡ |

* Same duties levied under the Austro-Italian Treaty.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty " Porcelain white " will pay a duty of 18 lire per 100 kilos.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty. Porcelain gilt or otherwise decorated will pay a duty of 35 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

GLASS AND GLASSWARES.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----------|
| Sheet glass or crystal : | | | Sheet glass or crystal : | |
| (a.) Not polished : | | | (a.) Not polished : | |
| | | | Common glass for windows, measuring in length and breadth united : | |
| | | | <div> <div>(1.) Less than 120 centimetres.</div> <div>100 kilogs. - 9'00</div> </div> | |
| Common glass for windows. | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | <div> <div>(2.) From 120 to 200 centimetres.</div> <div>" - 11'00</div> </div> | |
| | | | <div> <div>(3.) More than 200 centimetres.</div> <div>" - 13'00</div> </div> | |
| Other - - | " 8'00 | " 3'75 | Other, including roofing and paving glass even when not entirely opaque. | " - 8'00 |

| OLD TARIFFS. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Sheet glass or crystal —cont. (b.) Polished: | Lire | Lire | Sheet glass or crystal —cont. (b.) Polished: | Lire |
| Not silvered - | 100 kilogs. 25'00 | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | Not silvered, measuring in length and breadth united: (1.) Not more than 160 centimetres. | 100 kilogs. - 22'00 |
| | | | (2.) More than 160 centimetres. | " - 28'00 |
| Mirrors framed, and sheets of mirror glass, polished and silvered (including weight of case). | " 50'00 | " 35'00 | Mirrors framed, and sheets of mirror glass, polished and silvered (including weight of case), measuring in length and breadth united: | |
| | | | (1.) Not more than 160 centimetres. | " - 40'00 |
| | | | (2.) More than 160 centimetres. | " - 50'00 |
| Glass and crystal wares: Simply blown or moulded, not coloured, ground, or cut. | " 12'00 | " 7'00 | Glass and crystal wares: | |
| Coloured, tinted, cut, or ground. | " 18'00 | " 11'00 | - - - | " - 12'00* |
| Enamelled, painted, gilt, silvered, or otherwise decorated | " 18'00 | " 11'00 | - - - | " - 18'00† |
| Marked to indicate measures or degrees. | Pays duty on Scientific Instruments. | | - - - | " - 25'00‡ |
| Bottles, common - | Per 100 3'00 | Per 100 3'00 | - - - | " - 30'00 |
| Demijohns - | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | - - - | " - 5'00§ |
| Broken glass - | Free - | Free - | - - - | " - 6'00 |
| Glass, crystal and enamel, in form of pearls, cut as gems or in pendants for chandeliers and other similar wares. | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 30'00 | - - - | Free. |
| Vitrifications and enamel, in cakes, sticks, or powder. | " 5'00 | " 5'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. - 50'00 |

* Under the Austro-Italian tariff glass and crystal wares simply blown, &c., will pay a duty of 8'50 lire per 100 kilos.

† " " " coloured tinted, &c. " 15 lire per 100 kilos.

‡ " " " enamelled painted, &c. " 18 lire per 100 kilos.

§ " " " bottles, common, will pay a duty of 4 lire per 100 kilos.

|| " " " glass, crystal and enamel in form of pearls, &c., will pay a duty of 30 lire per 100 kilos.

HIDES AND SKINS, UNPREPARED AND PREPARED.

| OLD TARIFFS. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| | Free | Lire | Free | Lire | | Free. | Lire |
| Raw, green, or dried - | Free | - | Free | - | - | Free. | - |
| Tanned with the hair on: | | | | | | | |
| Fine - | 100 kilogs. | 60'00 | (a.) | - | - | 100 kilogs. | 60'00 |
| Common - | " | 30'00 | (a.) | - | - | " | 60'00 |
| Tanned without the hair: | | | | | | | |
| Unfinished (<i>i.e.</i> , as taken from the tan pit). | " | 25'00 | (a.) | - | - | " | 25'00 |
| Varnished - | " | 100'00 | 100 kilogs. | 75'00 | - | " | 90'00 |
| Dressed for sole leather. | " | 45'00 | (a.) | - | - | " | 45'00 |
| Dressed, other - | " | 50'00 | (a.) | - | - | " | 70'00 |
| Dressed kid and lamb skins. | " | 20'00 | (a.) | - | - | " | 20'00 |
| Cut in leg pieces, upper leather, &c. | As the skin of which composed with 10 per cent. additional. | | As the skin of which composed. | - | - | As the skin of which composed with 20 per cent. additional. | |
| Cut in strips for hats - | As the skin of which composed with 10 per cent. additional. | | As the skin of which composed. | - | - | As the skin of which composed with 50 per cent. additional. | |
| Parings and scraps - | Free | - | Free | - | - | Free. | - |
| Fur manufactures: | | | | | | | |
| Muffs: | | | | | | | |
| Fine - | 100 | 600'00 | 100 | 603'00 | Fur manufactures of all kinds | | |
| Common - | " | 300'00 | " | 300'00 | | | |
| All other, not specified: | | | | | | | |
| Of fine fur - | 100 kilogs. | 600'00 | (a) | | | 100 kilogs. | 600'00 |
| Of common fur - | " | 300'00 | (a) | | | | |
| Leather wares: | | | | | | | |
| Harness, plain, | " | 60'30 | (a) | - | - | " | 90'00 |
| " ornamented - | " | 90'00 | (a) | - | - | " | 90'00 |
| Saddles - | Each | 9'60 | (a) | - | - | Each | 15'00 |
| Gloves, cut out or made up - | 100 pairs | 20'00 | 100 pairs | 7'50 | - | 100 pairs | 20'00 |
| Bootmakers' wares: | | | | | | | |
| Boots and buskins | " | 110'00 | " | 110'00 | - | " | 200'00* |
| Other kinds - | " | 70'00 | " | 70'00 | - | " | 200'00* |
| Other leather manufactures: | | | | | | | |
| Bands finished and sewn for machinery - | 100 kilogs. | 75'00 | (a) | - | - | 100 kilogs. | 100'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Boots and shoes of all kinds in leather or stuff, except silk or velvet, will pay a duty of 100 lire per 100 kilogrammes.

| OLD TARIFFS. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Other leather manufactures— <i>cont.</i> | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Fancy goods: | | | All other leather manufactures (including fancy goods and portmanteaux) | |
| Common - | 100 kilogs. 60'00 | 100 kilogs. 60'00 | | |
| Fine - - - | „ 140'00 | „ 100'00 | | |
| Portmanteaux - | Each 2'00 | Each 2'00 | | |
| All other, not specified - | 100 kilogs. 70'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | | 100 kilogs. - 120'00 |

INDIARUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT.

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Raw, solid, or liquid - | Free - - | Free - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Manufactured in braids, ribbons, and elastic tissues. | 100 kilogs. 115'50 | 100 kilogs. 115'50 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. - 140'00 |
| | | | Sawn in sheets and in articles made of sawn sheets - - | „ - 60'00 |
| | | | In threads - - | „ - 75'00 |
| | | | In other articles, including ebonite, but excluding articles of caoutchouc combined with tissues or metals - | „ - 50'00 |
| Manufactured in other articles, including clothing, boots, &c. | „ 32'00 | „ 32'00 | In tubes and in sheets containing metallic wires and gauzes - | „ - 40'00 |
| | | | Mixed with tissues in all kinds of articles, except tissues waterproofed (<i>gommati</i>) in the piece and articles of clothing - | „ - 60'00 |
| | | | Tissues waterproofed in the piece and articles of clothing. | As the tissue of which composed. |

OILS, MINERALS, &C.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Seed oils- - - | 100 kilogs. 6'00 | 100 kilogs. 6'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. - 15'00 |
| Oil cake - - - | Free - - | Free - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Grease of all kinds - | Free - - | Free - - | (Except lard) - | Free. |
| | | | Lard - - - | 100 kilogs. - 10'00 |

| OLD TARIFFS. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---|-----|----------------|-------------|
| Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | |
| | | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| Candles: | | | | | | | |
| Tallow - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Stearine - - | | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | - - | - - | 100 kilogs. - | 15'00 |
| Wax, yellow - | | " 20'00 | (a) | - - | - - | " - | 20'00 |
| " white- - | | " 40'00 | (a) | - - | - - | " - | 40'00 |
| " candle waste | | " 10'00 | (a) | - - | - - | " - | 10'00 |
| Soap: | | | | | | | |
| Common - - | | " 6'00 | 100 kilogs. 6'00 | - - | - - | " - | 8'00 |
| Perfumed - - | | " 30'00 | " 12'00 | - - | - - | " - | 40'00* |
| Glycerine - - | | " 30'00 | " 12'00 | - - | - - | " - | 60'00 |
| Mineral and resinous oils: | | | | Mineral and resinous oils: | | | |
| In tins, glass bottles, or jars: | | | | In demijohns or other similar vessels: | | | |
| Raw - - | | 100 kilogs. 29'00 Gross. | (a) | Raw - - | | " - | 41'00† |
| Refined - - | | " 36'00 | (a) | Refined - - | | " - | 51'00† |
| In barrels: | | | | In other vessels: | | | |
| Raw - - | | " 27'00 | (a) | Raw - - | | " - | 38'00† |
| Refined - - | | " 33'00 | (a) | Refined - - | | " - | 47'00† |
| | | | | Heavy oils:‡ | | | |
| | | | | Distilled to the temperature of 310 degrees: | | | |
| | | | | (1.) Contain- ing less than 20 per cent. of light oil. | | 100 kilogs. - | 6'00 Gross. |
| | | | | (2.) Contain- ing from 20 to 30 per cent. of light oil. | | " - | 12'00 |
| Turpentine - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Resin - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Pitch - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Coal, cinders, and patent fuel. | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Cement - - | | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | (a) | - - | - - | 100 kilogs. - | 1'25 |
| Fireclay - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | " - | 0'2 |
| Millstones and grind- stones. | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | Free. | |
| Roofing slates - - | | Free - - | Free - - | - - | - - | 100 kilogs. - | 0'25 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Soap in tablets, balls, or boxes is subject to the same duty as perfumed soap.

† Mineral and resinous oils imported in demijohns or similar vessels, barrels, casks, or tins pay on the net weight; when in other vessels on the gross weight; but when in bulk on the actual weight of the oil.

‡ Heavy oils imported in bulk pay 20 per cent. additional to these duties.

VI.—TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. |
| Animals living—oxen and bulls - | No. | 121 | 950 | £ 1,860 | £ 15,910 |
| Chemical products, unenumerated | Value | — | — | 4,713 | 4,380 |
| Copper, ore and regulus - | Tons | 3,021 | 4,810 | 63,746 | 111,738 |
| „ unwrought and part wrought - - - | „ | — | 6 | — | 468 |
| Cork, unmanufactured - - | „ | 30 | 15 | 191 | 389 |
| „ manufactured - - - | Lbs. | 49,702 | 39,912 | 3,795 | 2,627 |
| Eggs - - - - | Gt. Hds. | 5,252 | 1,729 | 1,923 | 617 |
| Fish - - - - | Cwts. | 171 | 411 | 306 | 1,049 |
| Fruit, almonds - - - | „ | 1,637 | 1,203 | 6,967 | 4,511 |
| „ figs - - - - | „ | 91 | 226 | 79 | 342 |
| „ nuts, used as fruit - | Value | — | — | 4,168 | 12,080 |
| „ oranges and lemons - | Bushs. | 555,995 | 429,650 | 159,650 | 113,490 |
| „ raisins - - - - | Cwts. | 5,249 | 1,778 | 9,124 | 3,203 |
| „ raw, unenumerated - | Bushs. | 5,321 | 50 | 1,633 | 27 |
| Iron ore - - - - | Tons | 271,891 | 324,488 | 181,064 | 219,730 |
| Lead, ore - - - - | „ | 20 | 31 | 170 | 275 |
| „ pig and sheet - - - | „ | 4,310 | 7,890 | 55,532 | 116,199 |
| Manganese ore - - - | „ | 900 | — | 900 | — |
| Oil, olive - | Tuns | 150 | 33 | 5,566 | 1,243 |
| Onions, raw - - - - | Bushs. | 21,120 | 28,810 | 5,628 | 7,254 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper | Tons | 54,122 | 55,117 | 102,814 | 94,967 |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Lbs. | 600,000 | 770,960 | 58,500 | 102,798 |
| Rags, esparto - - - | Tons | 3,900 | 9,511 | 23,623 | 56,356 |
| Silver ore - - - - | Value | — | — | 14,361 | 14,886 |
| Wine - - - - | Galls. | 390,507 | 350,300 | 94,877 | 88,631 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - | Lbs. | 10,344 | 112 | 321 | 4 |
| Zinc ore - - - - | Tons | 200 | 202 | 600 | 606 |
| All other articles - - | Value | — | — | 16,824 | 19,900 |
| Total Value, January - - | — | — | — | 518,935 | 993,680 |
| „ „ February - - - | — | — | — | 590,692 | 885,003 |

2.—EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|--|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. |
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Alkali - - - - - | Cwts. | 20,501 | 17,860 | 7,627 | 5,000 |
| Apparel and haberdashery - - - | Value | — | — | 665 | 806 |
| Arms, ammunition, and military stores - - - - - | " | — | — | 533 | 7,186 |
| Bags and sacks, empty - - - - | Dozens | 58 | 2,631 | 34 | 694 |
| Caoutchouc, manufactures of - - | Value | — | — | 808 | 968 |
| Carriages, railway, of all sorts, and parts thereof - - - - | " | — | — | 449 | 3,642 |
| Cement - - - - - | Tons | 293 | 300 | 567 | 721 |
| Chemical products and preparations (including dye stuffs) - | Value | — | — | 3,922 | 1,909 |
| Clay, and manufactures of - - - | " | — | — | 565 | 493 |
| Coals, cinders, and fuel - - - | Tons | 129,841 | 137,398 | 58,910 | 66,058 |
| Coal, products of, &c., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum - - - - | Value | — | — | 3,135 | 1,650 |
| Cotton yarn - - - - - | Lbs. | 28,000 | 27,000 | 1,487 | 1,554 |
| Cottons, entered by the yard - - | Yards. | 618,900 | 469,900 | 10,246 | 8,437 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 19,761 | 13,394 |
| Fish of all sorts - - - - - | " | — | — | 1,951 | 1,129 |
| Glass manufactures - - - - - | " | — | — | 327 | 625 |
| Grease, tallow, and animal fat - | Cwts. | 965 | 1,202 | 1,050 | 1,191 |
| Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated - - - - - | Value | — | — | 7,611 | 8,383 |
| Implements and tools - - - - - | " | — | — | 1,606 | 1,685 |
| Jute yarn - - - - - | Lbs. | 469,500 | 154,200 | 4,938 | 1,734 |
| Linen yarn - - - - - | " | 341,200 | 252,900 | 14,774 | 10,804 |
| Linsens, entered by the yard - - | Yards | 98,500 | 69,400 | 3,726 | 3,074 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 2,431 | 2,481 |
| Machinery, steam engines - - - | " | — | — | 2,788 | 4,629 |
| " all other sorts - - - - | " | — | — | 21,890 | 16,310 |
| Manure - - - - - | " | — | — | 2,486 | 17,587 |
| Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought - - - - - | Tons | 5,124 | 7,964 | 26,243 | 44,146 |
| " brass, manufactures of - - | Cwts. | 220 | 259 | 744 | 1,056 |
| " copper, wrought and unwrought - - - - | " | 365 | 53 | 955 | 201 |
| " tin, unwrought - - - - - | " | 328 | 90 | 1,712 | 682 |
| Oil, seed - - - - - | Tons | 32 | 60 | 692 | 1,173 |
| " other sorts - - - - - | Value | — | — | 488 | 744 |
| Oil and floor cloth - - - - - | Sq. yds. | 34,900 | 38,300 | 1,211 | 1,335 |
| Painters' colours and materials - | Value | — | — | 987 | 2,259 |
| Paper of all sorts - - - - - | Cwts. | 426 | 716 | 1,176 | 1,507 |
| Provisions (including meat) - - | Value | — | — | 3,060 | 3,065 |
| Silk manufactures - - - - - | " | — | — | 791 | 3,238 |
| Soap - - - - - | Cwts. | 291 | 184 | 251 | 185 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus - | Value | — | — | 6 | 52 |
| Wood, hewn and sawn, and manufactures of - - - - - | " | — | — | 185 | 2,733 |
| Wool, foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom - - - - | Lbs. | 9,900 | 19,900 | 842 | 1,900 |
| " flocks and rag wool - - - | " | — | — | — | — |
| Woollens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 163,300 | 352,700 | 9,607 | 15,253 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 423 | 595 |
| All other articles - - - - - | " | — | — | 12,166 | 17,969 |
| Total Value, January - - - - | — | — | — | 235,826 | 280,237 |
| " " February - - - - | — | — | — | 297,122 | 309,828 |

3.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. | Jan. 1887. | Jan. 1888. |
| Bacon and hams | Cwts. | 3,563 | 1,357 | £ 6,352 | £ 2,745 |
| Cheese | " | 302 | 279 | 843 | 780 |
| Cocoa | Lbs. | 55,602 | — | 1,698 | — |
| Coffee | Cwts. | 151 | 1 | 520 | 4 |
| Corn, wheat | " | 4,668 | 5,722 | 2,049 | 2,042 |
| " beans | " | 54 | 64 | 20 | 28 |
| " maize or Indian corn | " | 1,998 | 214 | 518 | 59 |
| Cotton, raw | " | 388 | 3,752 | 978 | 9,409 |
| Dye stuffs, indigo | " | 23 | 26 | 586 | 610 |
| Fish, cured or salted | " | 1,150 | 2,178 | 1,396 | 2,517 |
| Guano | Tons | — | — | — | — |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed | Cwts. | 1,912 | 185 | 2,063 | 338 |
| Hides, raw | " | — | — | — | — |
| Jute | Tons | 298 | 222 | 4,189 | 3,041 |
| Lard | Cwts. | 348 | 26 | 608 | 57 |
| Metal, tin in blocks, &c. | " | — | 40 | — | 332 |
| Nitre, cubic | " | 4,189 | 265 | 1,996 | 121 |
| Oil, cocoanut | " | 200 | 571 | 275 | 667 |
| " palm | " | 1,174 | 485 | 915 | 493 |
| Rice | " | 250 | 82 | 126 | 43 |
| Seeds, flax or linseed | Qrs. | — | — | — | — |
| Silk, raw | Lbs. | 110 | 1,179 | 59 | 775 |
| Spices, cinnamon | " | 19,692 | 12,755 | 1,038 | 562 |
| " pepper | " | 8,148 | 15,105 | 346 | 529 |
| " unenumerated | " | 6,392 | 27,120 | 230 | 1,131 |
| Tallow and stearine | Cwts. | 93 | 154 | 63 | 198 |
| Tea | Lbs. | 4,111 | 6,015 | 314 | 356 |
| Wine | Galls. | 1,955 | 1,029 | 562 | 252 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' | Lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| All other articles | Value | — | — | 7,077 | 6,455 |
| Total Value, January | — | — | — | 34,821 | 33,544 |
| " " February | — | — | — | 37,317 | 42,199 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the TRADE between SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM during each month from March 1887 to February 1888, compared with each of the twelve months from March 1886 to February 1887.

| Months. | Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain. | | Exports of Produce and Manufacture of United Kingdom to Spain. | | Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce to Spain. | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|----------|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. |
| March | £ 845,407 | £ 906,072 | £ 286,698 | £ 327,115 | £ 67,413 | £ 74,493 |
| April | 781,457 | 799,058 | 273,145 | 246,897 | 90,222 | 108,699 |
| May | 759,616 | 780,764 | 222,129 | 265,780 | 55,343 | 78,922 |
| June | 699,338 | 718,561 | 262,576 | 302,019 | 86,462 | 69,344 |
| July | 495,364 | 681,501 | 221,722 | 264,524 | 51,785 | 50,077 |
| August | 548,550 | 660,821 | 233,447 | 313,297 | 44,102 | 43,623 |
| September | 719,560 | 710,363 | 328,466 | 304,001 | 33,441 | 40,469 |
| October | 940,778 | 1,134,399 | 301,133 | 262,089 | 59,358 | 57,810 |
| November | 884,052 | 918,304 | 242,845 | 272,223 | 54,638 | 66,958 |
| December | 867,183 | 1,160,441 | 253,238 | 232,493 | 59,020 | 43,790 |
| January | 818,935 | 993,680 | 235,826 | 280,237 | 31,821 | 33,544 |
| February | 890,693 | 885,003 | 297,122 | 309,828 | 37,317 | 42,199 |

VII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

LARD MADE FROM COTTON-SEED OIL IN AMERICA.

A despatch, dated the 10th February last, has been received from Sir L. Sackville West, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a memorandum on the sale of lard made from cotton-seed oil, the production of which is said to be seriously affecting that of real lard in the United States. The following is a copy of the memorandum in question :—

“A Bill is now before the Senate for regulating the sale of adulterated lard, that is to say, lard made from cotton-seed oil, by the imposition of a tax of one cent per lb. The cotton-growing States have memorialised Congress against this measure. They assert that the imposition of such a tax will practically destroy the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, render worthless the mills in which millions of dollars of the hard earnings of the entire country are invested, throw out of employment thousands of poor operators and labourers, and drive from the markets of the world one of the chief products of the United States.

“The extent to which cotton-seed oil is used as an adulterant of lard is admitted by those who use it. A firm in Galveston (Texas) has admitted that they alone consumed one-fifth, or from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 gallons of the total cotton-oil product of the United States in the manufacture of lard, and that the firm made and sold last year 60,000,000 lbs. of so-called refined lard, of which only 60 per cent. was lard, the remainder being cotton-seed oil and beef fat.

“The ‘Cotton-Seed Oil Trust,’ which monopolises the industry of producing the oil, works, it may here be observed, some of the largest lard factories in the United States. The consumers of lard do not complain that cotton-seed lard is an injurious production, but that they have no means of knowing when they are purchasing real lard, and hence they seek for some legislative measure to establish the difference between the two productions.”

TRADE IN EXPLOSIVES IN FRANCE.

The following particulars of the import, export, and production of explosives in France in 1885 and 1886 have been furnished to Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, by the Directors of Commerce and Indirect Taxes, and are contained in his report dated the 13th February last :—

"As regards imports, we should remember that gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, picrate, and fulminate, are all prohibited, that dynamite is allowed to enter at a duty of 2 francs 50 centimes per kilog., under special regulations; and that loaded cartridges are admitted, under special arrangements, at a duty of 25 francs per 100 kilos.

"The import of dynamite and loaded cartridges into France in 1886 were as follows:—From Belgium, 68,605 kilos. of dynamite, and cartridges, *nil*; from England, dynamite, *nil*, and 133 kilos. of cartridges; from Italy, dynamite, *nil*, and 18 kilos. of cartridges; from Switzerland, dynamite, *nil*, and 1,458 kilos. of cartridges; giving totals of 68,605 kilos. of dynamite and 1,609 kilos. of cartridges.

"Belgium is the sole importer of dynamite.

"The exports of explosives have been as follows:—Military powder, 994 kilos. in 1886, and *nil* in 1885; sporting powder, 30,018 kilos. and 13,924 kilos.; mining and foreign trade powder, 833,164 kilos. and 817,779 kilos.

"The production of dynamite and gunpowder is controlled by the Excise, and official returns show the sales to have been as follows:—Sporting powder, 433,518 kilos. in 1886 and 490,562 kilos. in 1885; mining powder, 2,559,128 kilos. and 2,815,258 kilos.; military powder, 164,286 kilos. and 171,888 kilos.; powders sold of all kinds on the Swiss and Italian frontier-districts of Corsica, Monaco, and Tunisia, 148,967 kilos. and 100,193 kilos.; dynamite, 396,618 kilos. and 447,359 kilos.; nitro-glycerine, 668 kilos. and 774 kilos.

"The total amount of gunpowder that paid Excise was 4,169,081 kilos. in 1886 and 4,409,604 kilos. in 1885.

"The Excise on gunpowder gave 12,970,255 francs (518,808*l.*) in 1886, as against 13,862,441 francs (554,496*l.*) in 1885."

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES IN ITALY.

With reference to the notifications on p. 3 of the January number and p. 160 of the February number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 21st February last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, enclosing copy of a letter which he had received from the Minister of Public Works on the subject of tenders for the construction of sections of the railway lines, Eboli-Reggio, and Messina-Cerda, and in which his Excellency states that the competition for contracts will be held on the 23rd of April, and that the plans and conditions are now on view at the Ministry of Public Works.

LEGISLATION IN DENMARK WITH REGARD TO ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

A despatch, dated the 16th February last, has been received from Sir E. J. Monson, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing an extract from the *Dagblad* of the same date, containing the English text of a petition addressed by the butter merchants of Leith to the Danish Government, in favour of the law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of artificial butter. The following is a copy of the petition in question :—

“The Danish Government having laid before the Diet a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of artificial butter, we the undersigned butter merchants feel it our duty to petition in favour of the Government proposal. It is our conviction that Danish butter will be liable to lose its good repute, both in England and elsewhere, unless such measures are taken as will render it difficult or impossible to export artificial butter in any shape from Denmark. As the production of butter has increased considerably, it is all the more necessary that the demand ought to be stimulated by every possible means which can secure the buyers of England and Scotland against any adulteration from Denmark.”

[Here follow the names of the petitioners.]

Sir E. Monson, with reference to the above subject, says :—

“Meetings of a very enthusiastic character continue to be held all over Denmark in support of the Government Bill. Several members of the Government are, however, of opinion that such stringent legislation as that proposed is a mistake ; but they do not care to run counter to the tide of popular sentiment on such a matter as this, and therefore have decided to allow the Minister of the Interior to have his way.”

THE PROPOSED NICARAGUAN SHIP CANAL.

With reference to the proposed Nicaraguan ship canal, a notification as to which appeared on p. 159 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for February last, a report, dated the 10th December last, has been received from Mr. H. F. Bingham, Her Majesty's Consul at Grey Town (Nicaragua). The following is an extract from the report in question :—

“A survey expedition under the command of R. S. Peary, Esq., sub-chief engineer of the Nicaraguan Canal Construction Company, and composed of 39 engineers, clerks, and assistants, one medical man, and 62 labourers, arrived here yesterday in the steamship ‘Hondo,’ from New York. I am informed by Mr. Peary that he intends at once to proceed up the River San Juan, in order to make the final surveys and definitely determine the line of the canal.”

SWEDISH COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. E. Corbett, Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, in a despatch dated the 22nd December last, with reference to the committee appointed by the Swedish Government to consider the depressed condition of industry and agriculture in the kingdom, says:—

“In the first place, the committee recommended the purchase by the State of private railways, but it was found impossible for economic reasons to carry it out.

“They have now made their final report to the Government, and been dissolved.

“With a view to benefit agriculturists the committee recommend the establishment of a loan fund of three million kroner, to be made use of for improvements; they recommend also a further reduction of the land tax; they point out the necessity of special reforms in legislation relative to commerce, industry, and credit, and the reduction of the rate of interest charged by the land mortgage bank, which would, however, be best arrived at by the establishment of a special bank.

“The various other propositions of the committee relate of partnerships, companies, the sale of grain, and finally to the necessity of reforming the whole school system.

“The report, on the one hand, shows how, during the last 10 years there has been a great progress to record, while on the other, capital has been locked up, and credit has been made use of to such an extent that the power of resistance in the face of an unfavourable market has been paralysed.

“In general, the complaints of commerce and industry, &c., may, upon the whole, as all over the world, be traceable to the enormous fall of prices, and under such circumstance it is scarcely likely that any measures can be proposed that will benefit trade. Ruin is also often brought about by bad management and improvident speculations; and in such cases the remedy is to be looked for among the people themselves.”

ABOLITION OF COMMERCIAL TRIBUNALS IN ITALY.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a despatch dated the 28th January last, says that the *Official Gazette* has just published a Royal Decree, dated the 25th January, announcing the suppression of commercial tribunals, and the transfer of matters hitherto within their competency to the jurisdiction of the civil and correctional tribunals; also that the Bill for the suppression of commercial tribunals was presented to Parliament last November by the Minister of Justice, and was voted by both Houses without opposition.

TRANSFER OF RAILWAY AND HARBOUR OF RÉUNION TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. L. St. John, Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion, writing under date of the 13th January last, with reference to the transfer of the railway and harbour of Réunion to the French Government, says:—

“By a letter dated November 3rd, 1887, the directors of the railway and new harbour at the Pointe des Galets, Réunion, inform the French Government that, for want of funds to carry on the works and to meet certain obligations contained in the contract, they feel themselves compelled to hand over both the harbour and the railway to the State; consequently, on the 1st instant (January), the Government took over both.

“As far as the railway is concerned the speculation would not have been a losing one, but the harbour was on too extended a scale for the requirements of this Colony, and the position ill-chosen.

“The Government advanced many millions of francs for carrying on the work, guaranteed a certain amount of interest, and now find themselves burdened with a railway that just pays its expenses and an immense harbour half finished, that, as a speculation, had better be abandoned.”

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. D. Coën, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo, in a report, dated the 14th January last, with reference to the development of telegraphic communication in San Domingo, says:—

“The British steamship ‘Roddam’ has arrived at this port, proceeding from Curaçoa, and having on board the submarine cable belonging to the Société Générale Française des Télégraphes, residing in Paris.

“The cable starts from La Guayra (Venezuela) and proceeds to Curaçoa, thence to this city, where it joins a telegraphic line which crosses the Dominican Territory from south to north, viz., from Santo Domingo to Porto Plata. From the latter place it proceeds to Môle St. Nicholas (Haiti), and thence to Cuba, where it is placed in communication with the United States of North America and Europe.

“According to the information given to me by the English and French engineers in charge of the work, telegraphic communications from this part of West Indies and Europe are expected to be opened two months hence.

“The Dominican Government contribute, by their protection, to the telegraphic line which crosses their territory, and give their help, as far as they possibly can, for the favourable issue of this scheme, which is to the future advantage of the country.”

DANISH INSTITUTE FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY.

The following information respecting the Danish Institute for the Encouragement of Industry, is extracted from a report by Mr. A. P. Inglis, Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, dated the 13th February last:—

“The Copenhagen Institute for the Encouragement of Danish Industry (*Industriforeningen*) dates from 1838. At the end of the first year of its existence its members numbered 552; they are now 6,000.

“The objects of the Institute are:

“1. To organise periodical exhibitions of the products of Danish industry, and to afford facilities for the sale thereof.

“2. To furnish advice and information concerning industrial inventions, in order that the Danish manufacturer may be in a position to obtain the opinion of experts as to the merits of his produce, and have ready access to reports showing the progress of similar industries in other countries.

“The Institute is in possession of convenient premises where members can consult a library of selected works, and the engineer or artisan have access to a varied collection of technical drawings.

“Conferences are held, and lectures delivered at intervals, affording information concerning the various industries represented in the exhibitions.

“Efforts have also been directed to promoting technical education among the artisan class.

“Questions of industrial legislation and the organisation of lab our have at various times occupied the earnest attention of the Society. Annual prizes have also been founded for the most important invention within the year.

“Every advantage is taken of foreign exhibitions to send delegates and agents to report on the exhibits, and also to make purchases of articles suitable for exhibition in Denmark. It may here be mentioned that the first sewing machine was introduced into this country through the instrumentality of this Society. Under its auspices a periodical journal dealing with technical and industrial subjects is also issued bi-monthly. It gives an account of the transactions of the Institute, and supplies drawings and descriptions of manufactured articles likely to interest the various trades.

“The working of the Institute is in the hands of three committees, viz., of commerce, of industry, and of political economy. Each of these enjoys a very wide liberty of action within its own sphere, and has the power of calling in the assistance of experts.

“The industrial exhibitions are held monthly, from October to May. Free space is allotted to exhibitors. No prizes are awarded, but the publicity afforded is found to be a sufficient inducement. An official is always at hand to give information to inquirers.

“Applications are continually being made to the Institute for advice and information concerning new industries, and on doubtful industrial questions.

“The opinion of the Society’s experts is also constantly solicited with reference to new inventions, and not only private individuals but Government departments have been glad to avail themselves of the experience and capacity of the men who direct this Institute; which is in fact a most convenient form of intelligence department on all questions connected with industries and trade, and continues to exert a most beneficial influence on the commercial progress of this country.”

THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE UPON THE MORTALITY OF VERA CRUZ.

The following information respecting the mortality of Vera Cruz is extracted from a report by Mr. A. Baker, Her Majesty’s Consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 13th January last:—

“Besides being enervating, the mixture of heat and damp is responsible for an enormous proportion of the mortality of the districts it pervades; for last year (1887) in the town of Vera Cruz, with a population of 22,000, out of 1,100 deaths, 800 were from lung diseases, or 33, out of a total of 50, per thousand of the population. In other words the deaths from lung diseases alone in the town of Vera Cruz in the year 1887, were, per thousand, over 60 per cent. higher than the rate per thousand in London for *all* diseases, whilst the total death-rate of Vera Cruz was 150 per cent. higher than the total death-rate of London (taking the latter at 20 per thousand).

“Another effect on health of the damp heat of the low-lying districts is to be found in the intermittent and continuous fevers which are so prevalent; but these are seldom fatal (unless when complicated with other diseases or with the inability to obtain proper treatment and diet), so that they do not affect the mortality to any great extent.

“Yellow fever must also be included amongst the effects of climate, for its germ does not propagate itself except under favourable climatic conditions, which unfortunately it finds along this coast. Of the year 1887 there were only 25 days when the temperature did not rise above 22·2 degrees Centigrade, the lowest temperature in which the yellow-fever germ thrives; so that the danger of the disease threatened more than 11 months of the year. But happily the threat was scarcely more than a threat, and the deaths along this coast were very inconsiderable, and chiefly among the social classes who will not, or cannot, observe hygienic rules.

“The yellow fever is so eccentric in its habits, hiding itself for long periods only to present itself when least expected, that the precise conditions necessary for its propagation have as yet baffled

scientific investigation; but, it is a curious fact in connexion with the climatology of this district, that the yellow fever has never marched further inland than the *barranca* (deep gorge) of Metlac, which cuts a gigantic trench between the towns of Cordoba and Orizaba, in a line running almost parallel with the coast and about 60 miles distant from it. Why has the yellow fever never succeeded in passing this immense trench? Some consider that the yellow fever poison consists of particles that float in the air, that such particles are carried inland by the prevailing winds and reach the Metlac *barranca* in safety, but lose themselves on attempting to mount the steep wall on the far side of it. Whether this theory be sound or not the present writer is unable to determine, but the fact remains that the yellow fever has never crossed the Metlac *barranca*, and it is equally certain that the 'Northers,' whilst they blow, clear the town of Vera Cruz of a large proportion of its fevers and other diseases, and raise the general state of public health. Possibly they carry with them inland, as has just been suggested, the yellow fever germs as well."

EXPORT OF SUGAR FROM CUBA DURING 1887.

Mr. A. de C. Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, in a report dated the 21st January last, gives the following particulars of the export of sugar from Cuba during 1887:—

"The total export of sugar and molasses from the Island of Cuba for the year ended 31st December last was 776,468 tons, against 850,407 tons in the previous year, showing a decrease for 1887 of 73,939 tons.

"Of sugar alone, 623,453 tons were exported in 1887, as against 663,343 tons in 1886, being less in 1887 by 39,890 tons.

"The importing countries were: United States, 89·72 per cent. of the sugar and 99·36 per cent. of the molasses; Great Britain, 0·91 per cent. sugar and *nil* molasses; Spain, 7·18 per cent. sugar and 0·35 per cent. molasses; other ports, 2·19 per cent. sugar and 0·29 per cent. molasses.

"Thus, the United States received 91·62 per cent. of the whole sugar produce of the island.

"Since the close of the year remunerative shipments have been made to England, and should present prices be maintained more will doubtless follow."

IMMIGRATION INTO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN 1887.

A despatch, dated the 10th January last, has been received from the Hon F. J. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres, giving particulars of the immigration into the Argentine Republic in 1887. The following is an extract from the despatch in question:—

“From a statistical table furnished to me by the Department of Immigration, showing the influx of foreigners, immigrants, into the Argentine Republic during the past year, I find that the number of immigrants proper is set down at 120,342; passengers and others at 16,585.

“Of the former 67,139 are Italians, 15,618 Spaniards, 7,036 French, and only 1,038 English.

“This immense and constant influx of Italian immigration, increasing as it probably will during the present year, has begun to cause some uneasiness in the public mind, in that portion of it at least which consists of Argentines proper, who consider that before very long they will be so outnumbered and overpowered in their own country and capital as to lose any influence which they may yet possess in the conduct of their own affairs. It has been suggested, and probably the measure may be brought forward before long, that immigrants at the expiration of two years after arrival should be considered Argentines, unless they preferred to retain their own nationality, in which case they would have to pay a certain tax or fine. This alternative would be presented to them every two years, and on each occasion the fine would be levied on those who decline Argentine citizenship.

“Under the heading ‘professions’ of the arriving immigrants, agricultural labourers are set down at 55,409, while those ‘without profession’ come next, at 12,529, and the discomfort which these latter have to undergo on arrival is usually very great, owing, among other things, to their total ignorance of the language.

“At present about 14,000 Italians go back to Italy every year with the fruits of their harvest wages, returning hither later on in like manner and for the same purpose.”

RAILWAY CONVENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

A despatch, dated the 10th February last, has been received from Sir E. B. Malet, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, transmitting copies of a convention which has been concluded between Germany and Denmark, with the object of settling various questions connected with the construction of a railway from Heide *viâ* Fredrichstadt, Husum, and Tondern, to Ribe. The following are the most important points of the convention in question:—

By the terms of Art. 2, the two Governments agree that the gauge of the line shall be 1·435 metres, in order to suit adjacent lines. As regards construction, the rolling stock, not including locomotives, and particularly the direct junction of the two lines of railway between them at the frontier, as well as at the Heide station of the Holsteinische Marschbahn and at the Ribe station of the Danish State lines, their junction respectively with the neighbouring system of railways, the two Governments will always see that traffic from one line to another is not delayed.

Art. 4 stipulates that each of the two Governments reserves to itself the establishment or approval for its own territory of the regulations for the service of trains and tariffs. The two Governments are agreed that the arrivals and departures of the passenger trains of the Danish administration running between the frontier and the Ribe station should agree as far as possible with the departures and arrivals of passenger trains from the German side.

Art. 5 states that each of the two Governments have established a Customs office at the frontier station, and the right of Customs examination will be exercised there.

By Art. 6 those arrangements existing or to be concluded between the two Governments, respecting the formalities for the examination of passports and generally for the supervision of travellers, will be alike applicable to the lines in question.

Art. 7 reserves to the two contracting parties the power to arrange as to the mail service on this railway between the two countries.

Art. 8 provides for the erection of an electric telegraph at the side of the railway, each of the Governments fixing that portion on its own territory.

According to Art. 9 the convention will remain in force even if any change takes place in ownership either by purchase by the German Empire or by the Prussian Government, or by the Danish Government, or in case of expiration of the concession.

Art. 10 states that the convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Berlin at the earliest possible date.

THE CHARGES OF PERUVIAN CONSULS FOR BILLS OF HEALTH.

A despatch, dated the 3rd January last, has been received from Col. C. E. Mansfield, Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, transmitting a copy and translation of a decree of the Peruvian Government, to the effect that their Consuls are to charge for bills of health a uniform rate of one cent per ton up to 500 tons at the first port, and one-half of the rate at all other ports of the first class.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION AT ATHENS.

A despatch, dated the 25th February last, has been received from Mr. W. H. D. Haggard, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, enclosing copy of an extract from the regulations of the Exhibition which will be held at Athens in the month of October. The following is a translation of the extract in question :

"A special space, in the grounds contiguous to the palace, will be reserved to foreign products, to wit: agricultural or industrial machines, instruments or tools used in Greece, which may aid in

developing local production, and finally, inventions of every kind. These articles, which cannot by any means compete with home products, will be exhibited in pavilions constructed at the cost of the exhibitors, and upon a plan previously submitted for the approval of the executive committee.

"The care and insurance of the products exhibited in these pavilions will be obligatory on the part of the exhibitors."

TENDERS FOR COAL ON NORWEGIAN RAILWAYS.

The following notice for tender of coal supply, dated the 22nd February last, has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consul-General for Norway.

Tenders in sealed letters, marked "Kul," for the delivery of 16,500 tons best Shireoak, Kiveton Park, Longrigg, Roughrigg, or Splint Locomotive coal will be received until and on Monday, the 19th March, at the Railway Management Office (Christiania).

1. The coals must be delivered free into carts at the quays as follows:—

At the Western Railway Station in Christiania, 2,300 tons; at Drammen, 5,000 tons; at Holmestrand, 1,000 tons; at Tönsberg, 200 tons; at Laurvig, 800 tons; at Skien, 700 tons; at Trondhjem, 4,600 tons; at Stavanger, 400 tons; at Egersund, 300 tons; at Bergen, where alone the coals will be received in lighters from a sailing vessel, 1,200 tons.

At places where rails exist on quays the coals must be discharged on such rails.

Information respecting the depth at the various places of discharge can be had by application to the Director of the Engineering Department.

2. Certificates from the collieries will be required.

3. The coals must be delivered gradually in the course of the spring, summer, and autumn, by the 15th November, in accordance with further directions to be issued by the Director of the Engineering Department. At Egersund the coals are not to be delivered until December.

4. Payment will be made in cash at the Head Pay Office of the Board of Management upon receipt of each cargo.

5. The railways do not bind themselves to receive more than 40 tons from a sailing vessel, and more than 200 tons from a steamer, per working day, nor to receive from more than one steamer at a time at each place.

6. If supplies of coal are offered for delivery at several places, the price must be stated for each separate place, unless it be desired that the tender should be accepted or rejected in its entirety. The right is reserved of accepting in whole or in part any tender, or of rejecting all the tenders, as well as, in case of the non-fulfilment of a contract, the right to procure the coal that may be wanting at the expense of the contractor.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

STATE PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.

The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 16th February last contains the following information respecting the purchase of railways in Russia by the State:—

“The purchase of railways by the State is making rapid progress in Russia. After the Riachk-Morchansk passed into the hands of the Government, the Minister of Finance prepared to acquire both the Riachk-Viasma and the Morchansk-Sysran. The State obtains also the management of the main line from Viasma (situated between Moscow and Smolensk), viâ Kalouga, to Sysran; direct communication is maintained beyond the latter point to Orenbourg. The purchase of the Orenbourg line is also expected.

“After the absorption of the Morchansk-Riachk, the Russian State system will have a total length of 4,472 versts of workable lines, including 132 versts for the Riachk-Morchansk, 669 versts for the Oural line, purchased last year, 830 versts for the Kharkow-Nikolaïeff, and 360 versts for the Tambow-Saratow. The remainder consists of lines constructed directly by the State, principally military lines. The Transcaspian line is not included in the 4,472 versts.

“Very recently the Minister of Finance has been in communication with the principal shareholders of the Riachk-Viasma and the Morchansk-Sysran, as well as with those of the Transcaucasian for the purchase of those lines; the first is 650 versts long, the second 498 versts, and the third 940 versts, consequently the Russian system will increase by 2,088 versts on the inclusion of these three lines.”

PRODUCTION OF BEER IN RUSSIA IN 1886.

The following information respecting the production of beer in Russia in 1886 is extracted from the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 29th January (10th February) last:—

“The *Journal du Ministère des Finances* publishes the annual report of the Department of Indirect Taxation on the production of beer in Russia in the year 1886. It appears from this report that the number of breweries, compared with 1885, has decreased from 1,541 to 1,407, but that the production of beer has only diminished in the provinces of the south and in the central regions of the *tchernozone*. Per contra, the breweries of the two capitals of the provinces of the Vistula and of Riga have extended their operations in consequence of the steadily increasing competition with other breweries in the markets of the interior. The excise

being collected according to the capacity and discharge of the vats, it is difficult to state exactly the quantity of beer produced in 1886; it may be, however, estimated approximately at 29,091,000 vedros (the vedro being equivalent to 2·7 gallons) at the most, for the amount of excise upon a vedro of beer amounts to very nearly 16·7 copecks.

"It may be interesting to quote the following figures, showing the amount of excise collected in 1886 and 1885 upon beer in the different districts:—Kingdom of Poland (1886), 1,088,309 roubles, and (1885) 1,158,621 r.; the two capitals, 963,497 r. and 1,028,355 r.; Baltic, 718,638 r. and 824,205 r.; North-west, 548,048 r. and 556,871 r.; South, 316,105 r. and 282,861 r.; East, 192,449 r. and 198,641 r.; Central, 187,250 r. and 185,997 r.; South-west, 177,562 r. and 160,241 r.; Central *techernozème* district, 156,327 r. and 137,395 r.; Little Russia, 109,810 r. and 107,882 r.; Siberia (including Turkestan), 99,634 r. and 94,773 r.; North, 72,457 r. and 80,800 r.; and Transcaucasus, 36,791 r. and 41,556 r.

"It will be observed from the above that the breweries of the first four districts supply about 73 per cent. of the total quantity of beer produced in Russia."

SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 18th February last, quoting from the *Vladivostok*, announces that the construction of a railway, connecting the extreme east of Russia with Russian Europe, will certainly commence in 1890, and that a party of surveyors have already arrived at Vladivostok for the purpose of planning the track of the new line.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATISTICAL COMMITTEE AT WARSAW.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 22nd February (5th March) states that, by virtue of a decision of the Imperial Council, approved by the Emperor on the 29th December, a statistical committee is established at Warsaw; all statistical data of the provinces of the Kingdom of Poland will be concentrated there; the committee is within the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, and is placed under the direct authority of the Governor-General of Warsaw.

CHANGE OF THE ORIENTAL MUSEUM OF VIENNA INTO AN AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, in its issue of the 26th January last, with reference to the change of the Oriental Museum of Vienna into the Austrian Commercial Museum, says:—

"A recent Imperial decree has authorised the Oriental Museum to take henceforth the title of 'Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum.' This title, which implies to some extent Government protection, is only granted generally to a very small number of scientific and other societies.

"This sovereign favour, as well as the new charter duly sanctioned by the proper authorities, confirms the change of the Oriental Museum, which has been in question for more than a year.

"Founded in 1873, at the time of the last international universal exhibition which was held at Vienna, that is to say, at a time when, notwithstanding the vicinity of the East, the articles peculiar to those regions were still very little known in Austria, the Oriental Museum has largely contributed, during the 14 years of its existence, to spread the taste in that direction. It may be said that, under this impetus, a certain number of branches of Austrian industry have adopted the Oriental style, and have succeeded in accurately reproducing many clever and elegant examples of it.

"The principal means by which the Oriental Museum has attained its object have been by frequent exhibitions of art applied to industry, organised sometimes at Vienna and sometimes in the provinces; the permanent exhibitions of Oriental collections; the introduction into technical schools of Oriental models and designs; finally, the very active campaign in favour of Oriental art which has been conducted by authorised writers in the review, entitled *Österreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient*.

"The Oriental Museum has besides endeavoured to knit still closer the old commercial relations of Austria-Hungary with the Eastern countries, to develop them, and to extend their range to the regions of the extreme East. It is principally in this direction that its activity has been exercised. The increasingly higher returns of trade between Austria-Hungary and the East Indies are the indisputable result of its efforts. It has applied itself, moreover, to forming mercantile associations and syndicates dealing chiefly with exports to distant countries; to publishing works intended to convey further information as to the people and manners of India and Asia; finally, to establishing connexions, by means of correspondents, between the mercantile world of the East and the manufacturers and merchants of Austria.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs has appointed a member of the consular service to assist during the period of change. He has also entrusted to him the publication of consular trade reports of Austria-Hungary. This department, as well as that of commerce and public instruction, will be represented in the sittings of the Administrative Council by special delegates. Thus the Commercial Museum of Vienna enjoys equally the protection of the Government and that of the representatives of commercial and industrial interests in the Empire.

"Article 3 of the Articles of Constitution indicates some of the new objects which this new commercial museum will endeavour to effect:—

- "1. The development of collections of artistic and ethnographical specimens already commenced; the temporary exhibition of these collections in the provinces.
- "2. The establishment of a bureau for giving information respecting Customs tariffs, costs of transport, ways of communication, and decisions of foreign tribunals in commercial cases.
- "3. The enlargement of the library.
- "4. Correspondence with members of the institute, as well as with the most important scientific and commercial corporations.
- "5. The study of economic progress in foreign countries.
- "6. The establishment of a laboratory for the analysis of raw and industrial products of foreign countries.
- "7. The organisation of meetings and conferences upon subjects of interest to trade and geographical research.
- "8. The issue of publications dealing with the question of the establishment of similar institutions in foreign countries, and containing miscellaneous information respecting commercial interests generally."

WOOL PRODUCTION IN ROUMANIA.

The following information, respecting the production of wool in Roumania, is extracted from the *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 4th February last:—

Wool constitutes one of the most important articles of exportation from the Dobrudsha, and among the nations which take part in this trade France occupies the first rank; then come England and Turkey. The country produces annually 1,500,000 kilos. of wool. Roumania, of this quantity retains about 400,000 kilos. for its manufactures. The remainder goes to Europe. This trade is in the hands of certain persons who make advances of money to farmers, often for two or three years, and thus keep them in their power. At the time of shearing, in the month of June, these persons go into the interior of the country, to take the wool for which they have already made advances.

The wool having been taken in and warehoused at Kustendjé, they wait for the arrival of European purchasers, which usually takes place in the month of August.

In 1886 the wool sales were carried on under favourable conditions, all the stock being taken by the representative of a Roubaix firm, at 1 fr. 17 c. per kilo. The 1887 season did not give the same results. Then, the prices being raised, the traders who were at Kustendjé, in the month of August, returned to France without having transacted the slightest business. After

their departure, the wool was consigned to Marseilles, and it has not yet been disposed of.

There are three kinds of wool: white, black, and grey. Of 100 kilos. of wool produced in the country, it appears that 82 kilos. are white, 10 kilos. black, and 8 kilos. grey.

The first kind in Europe, is sold at prices 70 per cent. higher than those of the two others. The Roumanian sheep raiser does not make these distinctions, and sells his wools *en bloc*. It is in Europe that the classification into white, black, and grey fleeces, which are afterwards sorted, is made.

THE ISLAND OF BLITONG.

The Board of Trade have received an elaborate volume of 550 pages, accompanied by maps, published at The Hague in 1887, dealing with the Dutch possessions of Blitong, or Billiton, an island in the East Indian Archipelago, between Sumatra and Borneo. The author is Mr. Cornelis de Groot, an engineer, who has made the condition of Blitong his special study, having published a work on the island so long ago as 1852, in which he gave the results of a mining survey which he made, in the service of the Dutch Government in the preceding year. Blitong, with the neighbouring Island of Banka, forms the centre of the trade in tin; it is particularly rich in this metal, and the work in question gives an extremely minute and detailed account of the mineral wealth of the colony, and its history from the first visit of the Dutch down to the present time.

PEARL FISHERY IN THE GAMBIE ISLANDS.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 5th February last, states that the date of the opening of the pearl fisheries of the Gambier Islands has been fixed, for the future, at the 1st of November, instead of, as previously, the 1st of December of each year. This change has been made at the request of the Grand Council of Mangareva. The latest figures show that pearls and mother of pearl form the most valuable articles of export from French Oceania.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMALITIES IN COLOMBIA.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 11th February last, warns merchants that great care must be taken to present exact vouchers in introducing goods into the Republic of Colombia, as the Custom house officials of that state are inclined to be troublesome.

CHINESE SILKS.

The French *Journal Officiel* of the 11th February last, quoting from the *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*, says that the Europeans resident in China have left off providing themselves with native Chinese silk, but import from Malabar silk goods, brocades, and satins, which are cheaper, though of poorer quality. These goods from Malabar mostly come originally from England.

The Annamites employ three kinds of silk tissues for their costumes; the first, woven in the country itself, is used by the natives; the second, of a very smooth surface, comes from Tonquin, and is sold in all the principal centres, but most in Saigon and Chalon; the third, which is not so smooth, comes from Canton.

Besides these tissues, the Chinese employ two other kinds, the one imported from Su-Than, in the province of Shanghai, and the other from Canton. European silk goods find a very ready sale if they possess the qualities proper to goods which come from Asia, that is to say, if they are as long as they are broad, can stand water, and do not give when they are pulled. As a rule, the Chinese merchants are contented with a profit of 7 or 8 per cent. This market is not to be neglected when it is remembered that the Chinese and the Annamites clothe themselves almost entirely in silk.

 COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA.

The *Economiste Français* for the 11th February last, states that commercial relations between Paraguay and Bolivia are becoming more and more strained in consequence of the disputes as to the frontier along the Paraguay River, disputes which the recent treaty has rather fomented than calmed.

 INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 18th February last, quoting from the German *Die Industrie*, states that an international exhibition of horticulture will be held at Cologne during the month of August. It will include all plants and garden products (with the exception of vines), garden architecture, ornamentation, horticultural collections, the bibliography of the articles of gardening, and all other objects in any way bearing upon horticulture.

EXPORTS OF LIVE FISH FROM SWEDEN.

The Swedish *Post-och-Inrikes Tidningar* for the 20th February last, contains an important article on the development of the new industry of sending living fish from Sweden. It mentions that it is proposed to run a service of fast steamers between the Swedish ports of the Baltic and North Germany, to be entirely devoted to this commerce. It is intended to fit up the interior of these steamers with cases large enough to give the fish plenty of space, so as to preserve their quality as well as their life. One advantage of this system will be that the steamer will bring her cases of pure sea-water into the harbours where the sales take place, and that, therefore, the fish need never be immersed in the sewage-water that collects in the neighbourhood of seaport towns.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM
IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The *Economiste Français* for the 11th February last, states that the Government of the Argentine Republic, in order to develop the resources of that country, has published a decree organising a permanent commercial museum of the natural and industrial products of the Republic. To the museum it is proposed to attach a sort of statistical bureau, recording all facts connected with wages, freights, prices, &c.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Belgian *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 2nd February, states that plans for the construction of a railway between Buenos Ayres and Chili have been approved by the Governments concerned.

IMMIGRATION INTO FRENCH GUIANA.

A decree of the President of the French Republic, published in the French *Journal Officiel* for the 15th February, annuls the law passed by the Government of French Guiana last November, which levied heavy duties on all Chinamen settling in that colony for purposes of trade, taxed other foreigners than the Chinese to a less extent, and forbade all convicts to trade under any circumstances in any of the free parts of the colony.

COAL IN TURKEY.

The Belgian Consul at Salonica, writing to the Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* of the 11th of February last, states that an extensive bed of coal, discovered in 1886, is now being examined close to Gheoghely railway station, not far from Salonica. At first the prospects of mining did not appear very hopeful, but of late there had been reason to believe the bed to be richer than was at first supposed. The Government has not yet been persuaded to give any company a firman permitting them to work the mine.

ANTIMONY IN TURKEY.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 18th February, quotes from the *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople* the statement that M. Miltiades Constantinidis, who is the proprietor of a mine of antimony in the island of Samos, is receiving offers from various capitalists with a view to the working of this mine. The latter is said to be very rich, and a certain quantity of the ore, lately examined, produced from 58 to 60 per cent. of antimony.

CONCESSIONS FOR LEAD MINES IN TURKEY.

The following information, respecting concessions for lead mines recently made by the Turkish Government, is extracted from the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 19th February last :—

A firman of the 20th December last, approves the concession, granted to Mr. Belper, an Englishman, of a mine of argentiferous lead, situated at Peikova, Avret-Hissar district of the vilayet of Salonica.

The concession is for 99 years; the extent of the mine 4,990 deunums. The grantee will pay to the Treasury annually 5 paras gold (the para being equivalent to $\frac{1}{18}d.$) per deunum (deunum = 40 sq. paces), about 623 piastres 30 paras in gold. Further, the grantee will cede to the State five per cent. of argentiferous lead ore extracted.

The grantee must, besides, deposit 200*l.* gold, once for all, for the cost of the firman.

Mining operations must commence within a year from the date of the firman.

Three other firmans, also dated the 20th December, grant to Mr. Belper, on similar conditions, the following concessions :—

Of the argentiferous lead mine at Bal-Oghoulari and Gumuch-Déré, in the district of Avret-Hissar in the vilayet of Salonica, of an extent of 13,850 deunums.

Of the copper and argentiferous lead mines of Fenerli and Rayan, district of Avret-Hissar in the vilayet of Salonica, extending 9,740 deunums.

Of the argentiferous lead mines of Païrat, district of Kebileketch in the vilayet of Salonica, and of an extent of 12,635 deunums.

Another important concession has just been granted to Messrs. G. Coronio, J. Azarian, and A. Azarian, for the argentiferous lead mines of Boulgar Dag.

The extent of the concession is 7,200 hectares; limit 50 years.

The rent to the Government is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the lead turned over, delivered at Mersine, free of all charges.

The grantees, or the society which will take over their rights, will not have to pay any tax or imposts of any description. They will be entitled to free importations, during the time of the concession, of material and machines coming from abroad and intended for use in the mines.

From the 1st January 1891, the extraction should be, at the lowest, 5,000 tons per annum.

THE SOUTHERN IRON INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's for the 28th January last contains the following information on the production of iron in the Southern States of the American Union:—

The Chattanooga *Tradesman* has compiled from reports of the American Iron and Steel Association the production of pig iron in the south in 1887, representing the following States: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. The total output was 929,436 tons, an increase of 30 per cent. in two years, representing one-eighth of the total production of the United States. The total number of furnaces in blast January 1, 1888, in the states named was: charcoal, 28; coke, 30; anthracite, 1. The increase of production of 1887 over 1885 has been as follows in the states named: Maryland, 116 per cent.; Virginia, 7 per cent.; North Carolina, 103 per cent.; Georgia, 24 per cent.; Alabama, 28 per cent.; Texas, 137 per cent.; West Virginia, 19 per cent.; Kentucky, 11 per cent.; Tennessee, 55 per cent. Alabama produced 292,762 tons in 1887; Tennessee, 250,344; Virginia, 175,715; West Virginia, 82,311; Kentucky, 41,907; Georgia, 40,947; Maryland, 37,427; Texas, 4,383; and North Carolina, 3,640. There are 25 blast furnaces now building in the south, 20 of which will go into blast this year, and the estimated total pig iron production of the south in 1888 is placed at 1,154,896 tons.

KEW GARDENS' BULLETIN OF MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The first annual volume of the *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, containing the monthly parts from January to December 1887, has recently been issued by the Director of Kew Gardens. For facilities of reference this volume is accompanied by a table of contents showing the numbers and the subjects of the articles that have appeared in each monthly issue.

COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF VENEZUELA.

From the *Statistical Annuary of the United States of Venezuela* for the year 1887, a copy of which has been received from the Venezuelan Statistical Bureau, it appears that there are in the country 232 kilometres of railway open to traffic, with 407 more in course of construction, and several contracts have been made for the construction of 1,982 kilometres, which will give a general total of 2,622 kilometres.

The telegraphic lines of Venezuela have an extension of 4,179 kilometres, and are thus divided:—

Northern telegraphic line: connecting Caracas, Maiquetia, La Guayra, and Macuto.

Eastern line: from Caracas to Güiria, passing through Rio Chico, Barcelona, Cumana y Carupano.

South-eastern line: from Caracas to Ciudad Bolivar, passing through Cua, Altigracia, and Zaraza.

Southern line: from Caracas to La Victoria and San Fernando de Apure.

Western line: from Caracas to San Antonio del Tachira, where it is connected with the Columbian lines, and these with the transatlantic cable at Buenaventura; double lines join the capital of the Republic to Barquisimeto. This line comprises the deviations from Valencia to Puerto Cabello, from Acarigua to Guanare, and from Quibor to Puertos de Altigracia. All the lines belong to the Republic.

The chief industries that constitute the wealth of the country are agriculture, stock-breeding, and mining.

The most important agricultural products are: coffee, cacao, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, tonka beans, dividivi, dye-woods, timber for building and cabinet-work, india-rubber, Peruvian bark, and all kinds of alimentary roots and beans, the weight of which exported during the fiscal year 1885–86 amounted to 56,771,212 kilos., with an estimated value of 52,426,286 bolivars.

The cattle exported during 1886 amounted in number to 12,752,750.

Until a few years ago, the territory of Venezuela was scarcely known as a mining country, but since 1866 it began to exhibit in the markets of the world the fabulous wealth it possesses, and which consists not only of the most precious metals but also of

the most valuable and useful minerals. In fact, gold, copper, silver, iron, lead and tin, charcoal, sulphur, petroleum, kaolin and asphalt mines are abundant in Venezuela. The total product of all the mines during the year 1886 was valued at 28,560,500 bolivars, of which 24,070,320 bolivars represented the output of gold.

The total value of the imports into Venezuela during the fiscal year 1885-86 was 62,453,378 bolivars, and of exports during the same period, 82,304,289 bolivars.

The following is an extract from the regulations in force in favour of immigration into Venezuela :

"2. The emigrants principally have to be agriculturists and must be provided with authentic certificates stating their profession and morality, and exemption from organic and epidemic diseases, and their solvency.

"8. The Government of Venezuela will defray the expenses occasioned by the landing of emigrants, their stay in the depôt, and their conveyance to destination.

"10. The Government will allot to every family settled in the Colonial District, a provisional title to six hectares of cultivatable land, a cottage, and the tools required for work, the emigrants being at liberty to select any cultivation they may please. The settlers, who at the end of the first year may have cultivated all their ground, shall be favoured with a grant of land equal to the number of hectares they may have cultivated, and with the definite title of all the lands that may have been given to them.

"11. During one year from their arrival at the settlement, every emigrant shall receive from the Government for his maintenance as follows: two bolivars each person from 15 to 50 years of age, one bolivar each child from 6 to 14 years; children under 6 and persons exceeding 50 years of age are to receive nothing."

LAW FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDS IN THE MANURE TRADE IN FRANCE.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 7th February last, publishes the text of a law for the suppression of frauds in the manure trade in France, which has recently been passed by the French Chambers, and received the President's sanction on the 7th February. The law provides that those persons who, in selling or exhibiting for sale manures, shall have deceived or attempted to deceive the purchaser, either as to their nature, composition, or quantitative analysis of the useful elements which they contain, or as to origin or use, or by designating or qualifying them with a name which is usually given to other fertilising substances, will be punished with imprisonment of from six days to one month, and with a fine of from 50 to 2,000 francs., or one of those penalties only. The law contains further provisions as to repetitions of offences, conditions of sale, classification of manures, &c.

LAWS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDS IN THE MANURE TRADE IN BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 7th February last, publishes the text of two laws for the suppression of frauds in the manure trade in Belgium, which have recently been adopted by the Belgian Chambers, and received the Royal sanction on the 29th and 30th of January respectively. The first of these laws enumerates the steps to be taken by vendors of manures other than natural manures, the penalties to be imposed in case of infraction of the law, &c. The second law gives the designations to be adopted by sellers of manures, in making out invoices, &c.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND RUM FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

The *Demerara Argosy* for the 4th February last, contains the following information respecting the exports of sugar and rum from British Guiana in 1886 and 1887 :—

“The comparative returns of produce exported in the years 1886 and 1887 respectively, laid before the Court of Policy, disclose some interesting facts in relation to the bearing on our staple industry of the course of trade. In relation to sugar exported, the exact figures are these :—

| Countries of Destination. | 1887. | 1886. | Increase in 1887. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | Hhds. | Hhds. | Hhds. |
| United Kingdom - | 79,419 | 74,544 | 4,874 |
| United States - | 67,392 | 47,523 | 19,869 |
| British Provinces - | 2,760 | 1,977 | 782 |
| Other Countries - | 288 | 237 | 51 |
| | 149,859 | 124,281 | 25,576 |

“In avoirdupois, these quantities mean that in 1887 we exported 134,874 tons, 8 cwt., 1 qr. of sugar, against 111,855 tons, 7 cwt., 2 qrs. in 1886, showing an excess in 1887 over 1886 of 23,019 tons, 6 cwt. and three qrs. It should, however, be explained that these weights are arrived at by calculation, not by actual weighing, the calculation being (if we are correctly informed) based on the assumption that eight barrels or eight bags are equivalent to a hogshead and that every hogshead is equal to 18 cwt. net. There is here a margin for error, though probably not a very wide one, the average weight of packages being pretty well known. It would, however, be more satisfactory to have actual weights, and these ought, one would think, to be easily procurable. Although sugar shipped on estate's account is not usually weighed by a

sworn weigher and gauger in Georgetown or New Amsterdam, it is said to be the custom to weigh every package before it leaves the estate, and those weights might be furnished to the Customs Department; but, we fear that, unless it were made compulsory, the duty would sometimes be neglected.

“The chief and most instructive feature of the returns, so far as sugar is concerned, is that three-fourths of the total excess went to the United States. Even in December, when the prices of Demerara Crystals in the London market were at abnormal figures relatively to other sorts, there was an increase of 2,090 hogsheads in the shipments to the States against a decrease of 469 hogsheads in those to the United Kingdom. There was also a large proportional increase in the shipments to ‘British Provinces’ (Nova Scotia and Newfoundland being meant thereby) but the quantity sent thither is not a tithe of what it ought to be, and would be if a reciprocal trade with the Dominion were opened up.

“The relatively small increase (16,550 gallons) in the quantity of rum shipped, concurrently with a large proportional increase in sugar, is indicative of one or two causes, possibly of both: an improvement and more careful supervision of the processes in the manufacture of, or a marked improvement in the quality of the cane juice operated upon. No less than 20,667 of the 24,939 puncheons shipped went to the United Kingdom. The United States took 30 puncheons, against 98 in 1886; the British Provinces 1,618 (against 1,488 in 1886), and other countries 2,613, against 3,528 in 1886, the diminution in the last case being probably due to the raising of the import duty in Martinique.

“Of molasses the quantities shipped was 1,906,600 gallons, against 2,000,100 gallons in 1886. The decrease was no doubt due to the same causes as the relatively small increase in rum—better quality of juice and greater care in the manufacture of sugar. For molasses, ‘other countries’ are far and away our best customers, having taken no less than 12,978 of the 19,866 casks exported last year. Of this large quantity by far the greater part went as usual to the French West Indies; while 3,029 casks were sent to the British Provinces, 2,948 to the United Kingdom, and 111 to the United States. In 1886, the States took 953 casks, the British Provinces 3,825, and other countries 14,014.”

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

The following information respecting patents for inventions in Switzerland is extracted from the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 19th February last:—

“In July last, the Swiss people accepted, by 203,506 votes against 57,862, an addition to the Federal Constitution, which places within the jurisdiction of the Confederation, legislation ‘upon the protection of new designs and models, as well as of inventions represented by models and applicable to industry.’

This provision requires two distinct laws. The bill relating to industrial models and designs has not yet appeared, but an extra-parliamentary commission of 16 members has inquired into the project of the Federal Department of Commerce and Agriculture with reference to patents for inventions.

"The result of their labours has been that the Federal Council adopted, in its sitting of the 20th January, a message to the Federal Assembly and a *projet de loi* of 32 articles upon invention patents.

"The Constitution refers only to inventions *represented by models*. This condition, which does not exist in any other country, will give to the Swiss law a peculiar character. It has for its object, to exclude, and it does exclude from protection and limitation of the law upon patents, the chemical industries. It will also result in eliminating patents taken out for inventions badly matured, and of which the authors are unable to explain the technical working.

"The first article describes a model as any plastic representation of an invention which shows clearly the nature and use of the latter. The Federal Council does not consider that the deposition of the model by the inventor should be made obligatory, but will be contented with proof that this model exists.

"In the *projet de loi* it is laid down that the delivery of the patents will be submitted to a preliminary examination, the sole object of which is to draw the attention of the inventor to nullifying causes which might prejudice his patent; the refusal of the patent is only to be justified if the necessary formalities of deposition have not been fulfilled.

"In order to reconcile the necessity of stating the ownership of an invention at the time when it is conceived, and of the required production of a model, the *projet* provides for the delivery of a provisional patent, demanded at the time of the invention, the only effect of which will be to maintain for three years the claim of the inventor to a final patent granted upon proof of the existence of the model; the final patent alone will confer on the proprietor an exclusive right to his invention, and the power of prosecuting those who infringe it."

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF COTTON PIECE GOODS BY NATIVE HOUSES IN CALCUTTA.

The following is an extract from a report by Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, on the administration of the Customs Department in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1886-87:—

"One feature in connection with the trade in cotton goods which is worthy of notice is the increase of direct importations by

native houses of business. A number of years ago, with a few exceptions, the whole of the cotton piece goods trade was in the hands of European firms only; but of recent years there has sprung up a direct trade between Manchester and Calcutta, and a large amount of business is now carried on in this way. There is no doubt that natives can work their business in Calcutta more cheaply than Europeans can, and from this it might be supposed that ultimately a very large proportion of the trade would fall into native hands. But I do not think this will be the case, as there are disadvantages connected with this system. They are far away from their supplies, and when disputes arise, as they generally do, especially in a bad and unprofitable market, there must be difficulties in settling them. Then they have not the same choice of selection of goods as a firm having a house in the place where the goods are produced; and agents, however trustworthy, cannot be expected to look after the interests of their constituents as a merchant will look after his own. The movement, however, is noticeable, and it will be interesting to see if it is capable of further development."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Communications have been received from the India Office, transmitting reports from the Public Works Department of the Government of India to the effect that the following sections of railways have recently been opened to public traffic:—

The Miraj-Belgaum section, a distance of 85 miles, of the Southern Mahratta Railway of India, opened on the 22nd December last.

Warangel-Dornakal section of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, a distance of $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the mineral branch line of Singareni, a distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which were opened for public traffic on the 1st January last.

Palghat Town extension, a length of three miles, of the Madras Railway, opened on the 2nd January last.

Calicut extension, a length of nine miles, of the Madras Railway, opened on the 2nd January last.

Channrah-Thansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a distance of 95·15 miles, opened on the 1st February.

A further communication, dated the 1st February last, has been received through the India Office from the Public Works Department of the Government of India, intimating that sanction has been accorded to the construction, at the cost of the Darbars of Gondal and Porbandar, of a metre-gauge railway 69 miles long from the Dhoraji station on the Bhaonagar-Gondal railway to the seaport of Porbandar *via* Superi Upleta, Bhayawadar, Jampur, and Wansjalia, and that the work of constructing the line was to commence at once.

STATISTICS OF THE EXPORT OF RAW GOLD FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch, dated the 25th January last, from the Governor of Natal, enclosing a return of the raw gold exported from Natal and the Cape Colony during the three years ended the 31st December last.

Exports from Natal.—In 1885, 14,921 ozs. of gold, valued at 52,222*l.*; in 1886, 31,435 ozs., value 113,166*l.*; in 1887, 40,437 ozs., valued at 143,551*l.*; giving a total export for the three years of 86,793 ozs., valued at 308,939*l.*

Exports from the Cape Colony.—In 1885, 5,050 ozs., valued at 17,321*l.*; in 1886, 6,674 ozs., valued at 23,914*l.*; in 1887, 25,698 ozs., valued at 92,936*l.*; giving a total export for the three years of 37,422 ozs., valued at 134,171*l.*

Total exports from Natal and the Cape Colony.—In 1885 19,971 ozs., valued at 69,543*l.*; in 1886, 38,109 ozs., valued at 137,080*l.*; in 1887, 66,135 ozs., valued at 236,487*l.*; giving a grand total for the three years of 124,215 ozs., valued at 443,110*l.*

TRADE OF NATAL IN 1887.

The following particulars respecting the trade of Natal are extracted from the Customs House returns for 1887, which were published in the *Natal Mercury* (Mail Edition) of the 25th January last:—

The total amount of Customs duties, &c. collected on goods imported into Natal in 1887 was 231,406*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, as compared with 140,403*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* in the year 1886. The total value of imports in 1887 is given at 2,263,920*l.*, as against 1,367,506*l.* for the previous year. Goods to the value of 1,056,959*l.* were exported in 1887, as compared with a value of 960,290*l.* for the year 1886.

THE TRADE OF MARTINIQUE IN 1887.

The following information respecting the trade of Martinique in 1887 is extracted from the French *Journal Officiel* for the 4th February last:—

“Importations into Martinique remained in 1887 at about the same level as in 1886, the values being 23,461,450 francs and 23,735,026 francs respectively. It will be seen from the sub-joined statement that the slight difference of 273,576 francs, representing the decrease in the past year, is almost exclusively

on account of cargoes received from foreign countries other than the United States of America.

Increase in imports :—

| | Francs. | Francs. |
|--|---------|---------|
| From French colonies and fisheries - - - | 283,137 | |
| From the United States - - | 533,902 | |
| | <hr/> | 817,039 |

Decrease in imports :—

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| From France - - - | 56,909 | |
| From foreign countries other than the United States - | 1,033,706 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,090,615 |
| Total decrease - - - | <hr/> | <hr/> 273,576 |

“In 1887 the total value of exports amounted to 20,859,130 francs, as compared with 20,378,808 francs in the previous year.

“In comparing the quantity of goods exported during these two years it is found that during 1887 there were shipped 18,765 hogsheads of sugar and 11,630 hectolitres of rum and tafia more than in 1886. Notwithstanding this considerable increase in the shipments of these articles, it has only resulted in a final surplus of 479,322 francs, by reason of the low prices realised during the greater part of last season.”

OPENING OF A NEW DRY DOCK AT SAIGON.

The *Saigonuais*, in its issue of the 8th January last, states that by the opening of the new dry dock at Saigon, which took place on the 3rd January, the ships of the whole world may be now repaired in that port, the dock measuring 166 metres, while that of Toulon is only 144. The *Saigonuais* goes on to remark that this gigantic undertaking, which may be considered of national importance, reflects very considerable credit upon M. Hersent, Contractor of Public Works at Paris, who has carried it out, and that it has been superintended on the spot from 1884 to 1888 by M. Baruzzi, engineer.

REVENUE RETURNS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 8th February last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting comparative statements of revenue received in the Cape of Good Hope during the month and six months ended the 31st December 1887 and 1886.

From these statements it appears that the unaudited revenue received during the month of December 1887 was 289,325*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, representing a net increase of 26,319*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1886. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1887 amounted to 126,118*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and 87,853*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* respectively.

During the six months July to December 1887, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 1,648,624*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, showing a net increase of 163,831*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* over the corresponding period in 1886.

THE TRADE OF CAPE COLONY IN 1887.

A communication, dated the 29th February last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting statements of the trade of Cape Colony in 1887. From these statements it appears that the total value of the imports into Cape Colony in 1887 was 5,036,135*l.*, and of the exports 7,719,385*l.*

IX.—SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

The following information respecting the development of the Malmani Gold Fields, and other parts of the South African Republic, is extracted from a report dated the 13th January last, by Mr. Ralph Williams, British Officer at Pretoria, which has been communicated by the Colonial Office to the Board of Trade :—

“ I left Pretoria on the 14th December last for Rustenburg, Zeerust, and the Malmani Gold Fields. Owing to the prevalence of horse-sickness, I decided to travel with oxen, which, when a light waggon is used, may be made to cover some 30 miles a day.

“ The road from Pretoria to Rustenburg, a distance of some 65 miles, calls for no comment. Rustenburg itself is a town of a few hundred inhabitants, and is very prettily situated at the foot of the slopes of the Magaliesberg.

“ Small as is the town, there are yet four or five churches, with resident clergy belonging to the various denominations.

“ The trade of the town is fairly brisk, being supported by a comparatively flourishing farming population, and by the large neighbouring native town under the Chief Mogata. Much of the trade is now falling into the hands of the Arabs who are now numerous in the South African Republic. At and from Rustenburg the aspect of the country changes, and instead of the open veldt, which exists to that point from the south coast, the country becomes fairly timbered, and the scenery most picturesque.

“ Leaving Rustenburg on the 17th December, nine miles brought me to Mogata's town, a large and singularly clean place, and especially pretty owing to its surroundings, and the numerous orange trees which are planted throughout the town.

“ The town is the best constructed that I have seen south of the Zambesi. Much of the workmanship is really beautiful, arguing skill and patience not usually found among the tribes to the southward, and the huts are clean almost to the point of discomfort, and in every courtyard designs are sketched out on the floor, the pattern being frequently laid down in peach-stones. The inhabitants are a branch of the Makatee people, really of Basuto origin (as are so many of the tribes throughout the Transvaal).

“ I do not imagine that the population would now exceed 2,000 or 3,000, but the town would hold many more.

“ Within a very short distance of this place is President Kruger's farm, his home before he was elected President, and now occupied by his son. The neighbourhood abounds in farms

which, estimated from a Transvaal point of view, are exceptionally prosperous.

"Shortly after leaving Mogata's the Magaliesberg is crossed for the second and last time, and the roads bear N.N.W. for Zeerust.

"Here is passed one of the old roads (perhaps one of the very oldest) to the interior. It is called Hartley's hunting road, and goes by Pilandberg, crossing the Limpopo river some 30 or 40 miles south of its junction with the Marico, and leading up to Baines' drift towards the junction of the Limpopo and Matlabas.

"From the Magaliesberg the route to Zeerust lies across many rivers, which in summer often become roaring torrents. The country is pretty, in some places very pretty, and is interspersed with Boer farms and native villages. The soil appears to be fertile, but very little is done to take advantage of it. The natives, who are very numerous, appear to cultivate large mealie grounds, but the Boer farms here, as elsewhere, are simply mud huts, jotted down apparently without regard to the useful or the ornamental.

"My route towards Zeerust passed a large Makatee village called Pella's, chiefly known as being the seat of a Lutheran mission station. Zeerust lies at the foot of a high range of hills, being exactly on the dividing line between the Bushveldt and the great plains of the south. I do not imagine that the population all told numbers over 600 or 700 souls. In bygone days Zeerust was the starting point for the interior, and nearly all traders for Matabeleland and the Zambesi made their final departure from thence. The opening up of Bechuanaland has altered much of this, and Zeerust has now to depend for its prosperity on the farmers of the Marico, and on the reversion of any business which may accrue from the newly discovered gold fields of Malmani.

"From Zeerust to Malmani is some 18 miles. The township of Malmani is situated near the banks of the Malmani river, a river rising not very far above the town, and losing itself after the fashion of South African rivers some distance below it. On the 7th February 1887 four farms in this district were proclaimed as a public gold field, and from that time to the present Malmani has made fitful efforts to compete with its richer neighbour on Witwatersrand.*

"The formation at Malmani is a quartz formation, and not, as on the Rand, banket. The quartz varies in colour and in quality, some of the reefs being singularly friable, especially after exposure to the air, while other reefs are of great hardness.

"The reefs, although here following the course of the river, are found, as is usual in other parts of the world, in the rocky higher lands, some distance back from the river, and not as on Witwatersrand in the rolling veldt.

"It does not appear that very much real work has been done up to the present. I am informed by Mr. Vanden Berg, the Gold Commissioner for the district, that the line of reef has been

* For details as to the Witwatersrand Gold Field, see pp. 658-662 of the December number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

partially prospected for a distance of some 20 miles, fair indications being found for that distance.

"Test crushing from some of the workings have been made with results from 1 ounce to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, but I do not gather that much reliance can be placed on these crushings as a guide to the future. The workings as at present are being carried on by companies and syndicates, there being about four companies actually incorporated and some 30 to 40 syndicates existing. Only 25 stamps are actually erected, and of these, 20 are for the present abandoned, and five are at work. It is considered by those on the spot that mining will pay well at a production of an ounce to the ton, but I do not think that those who made this calculation go upon any particular data.

"There is an obvious want of capital at Malmani, and the gold field is essentially one for capitalists.

"The town population is at the outside estimate some 400, and I am told by the Gold Commissioner that about the same number are at work along the river.

"The population consists for the most part of prospectors and Kafirs, with the usual number of young men who appear to have limited occupation and enough money to spend at the bar and the billiard table. With indications such as are to be found at Malmani, it would be unwise to predict a failure in the future, but at the same time I cannot think that at the present Malmani is worthy to take rank among the payable gold fields of the Transvaal.

"On Saturday the 31st December, I reached Ventersdorp, a thriving and rather pretty little town situated at the head-waters of the Schoon spruit. Ventersdorp has, I think, a future before it. It is extremely well watered, and is in the centre of a district which has been fairly prospected, and shows distinctly good indications of gold, both quartz and blanket reefs being found. It is too early yet to speak with confidence, but work is being begun in the neighbourhood.

"Before finally closing my report, I beg to state that the gold industries at Witwatersrand are prospering to a remarkable degree. Stamps are being erected in all directions, and workings are being rapidly pushed forward. The output of gold is increasing daily, and the results are in most cases exceeding anticipation. I am of opinion that it is now beyond question that in Witwatersrand the Transvaal possesses mineral wealth of enormous value, destined in the future to create an entirely new condition of things in this country.

"Barberton and the De Kaap gold fields profiting by the errors of the past appear to be doing good work, and their condition is very hopeful.

"Nothing is more striking than the rapid way in which the mineral development of this country is being hurried forward, and it is, I think, founded almost throughout on a solid basis."

X.—THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FRANCE FROM THE PHYLLOXERA.

In the *Économiste Français* for the 4th February last is a report by M. A. Lalande, Deputy for the Gironde, on the losses sustained by France in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera. The following is a translation of an extract from the report in question:—

“ Few persons are aware of the enormous losses to France resulting from the ravages of the phylloxera. The following particulars, which are taken from the report of the Director of Agriculture, may convey some idea of their extent.

“ The extent of vineyards destroyed in France up to the end of 1884 amounted to 1,000,000 hectares, and even slightly exceeded that figure; and independently of the vines destroyed there are vines diseased, but still living. The area covered by these was 664,511 hectares. It would be rather below than above the mark if the quantity of diseased vines were to be estimated as equal to 200,000 hectares of destroyed vines.

“ The actual loss is then 1,200,000 hectares of destroyed vines, that is to say, half of the total extent of land under vine cultivation in France.

“ What does the loss of these 1,200,000 hectares represent in money value? In considering this question it is necessary to observe that the value of vines destroyed is generally estimated according to the price they would actually realise. But from a national point of view, this method of valuation is much below the mark.

“ In fact, the saleable value of property is calculated on its net return, but its value from a national point of view is far greater. It should be based upon the gross revenue, which is divided into two parts: 1st, that which is sufficient to recoup the outlay for wages and the various expenses of cultivation; 2nd, the excess constituting the net revenue. Now, the saleable value of destroyed vines may be considered in France as representing an average of 6,000 frs. per hectare.

“ If, according to the considerations indicated above, it is desired to take as a basis for valuation the gross revenue, the value of the destroyed vines must be estimated at a figure much greater than 6,000 frs.

“ But after the loss of the vines, there remains the value of the uncultivated land, and this value is generally very small, for the majority of the vines are planted in land not well adapted to other cultivations. Taking, however, everything into account and over-estimating nothing, I will adopt as a basis for valuation, the figure of 6,000 frs. mentioned above, and we arrive at a sum of 7,200,000,000 francs (288,000,000*l.*) as representing the loss

sustained by France from the destruction of the vineyards; and this is not all, for to this loss of capital must be added the loss of incomes or wages. It is difficult to estimate these accurately, but we believe that we are well within the mark in taking as a basis for calculation the value of the vines which France has imported, and of dried raisins which have only been imported in order to be made into wines since the destruction of our vineyards. These imports, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, have amounted to more than 3,800,672,488 francs or 152,000,000*l*.

Imports into France, for Consumption, of ordinary Wines and of Dried Raisins from 1875 to 1886.

| — — | | Ordinary Wines. | Raisins. |
|------|-----|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Frs. | Frs. |
| 1875 | - - | 8,351,741 | 5,755,614 |
| 1876 | - - | 18,468,811 | 5,447,204 |
| 1877 | - - | 22,593,989 | 8,649,482 |
| 1878 | - - | 50,204,145 | 14,829,096 |
| 1879 | - - | 107,479,899 | 40,807,043 |
| 1880 | - - | 297,917,248 | 62,631,970 |
| 1881 | - - | 346,516,425 | 37,364,289 |
| 1882 | - - | 295,207,947 | 31,903,088 |
| 1883 | - - | 360,000,000 | 39,000,000 |
| 1884 | - - | 319,664,326 | 49,644,909 |
| 1885 | - - | 361,476,779 | 95,350,824 |
| 1886 | - - | 489,985,194 | 88,422,465 |
| 1887 | - - | 545,000,000 | 98,000,000 |
| | | 3,222,866,504 | 577,805,984 |

SUMMARY.

| | Frs. |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ordinary wines - - - | 3,222,866,504 |
| Dried raisins - - - | 577,805,984 |
| | <u>3,800,672,488</u> |

“The total loss may be taken at a sum exceeding 10,000,000,000 frs. or 400,000,000*l*. Such is approximately the damage wrought by the phylloxera in France. It is certainly the greatest cause of agricultural, industrial, and commercial distress which has been experienced in France for many years past, and which has necessarily resulted in a decrease of railway receipts and the diminution of our financial strength.”

XI.—TRINIDAD PITCH LAKE.

The following memorandum on the Trinidad Pitch Lake has been received from the Colonial Office for publication in the *Board of Trade Journal*:—

A very important question in connection with this valuable property has been decided by the Government of Trinidad, in accordance with the opinion of the Legislative Council of the Colony, to whom it was referred by the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, viz., whether the Government should exercise its right to throw open a lot of five acres (which was reserved when the existing leases for all the other lots of the lake were granted), and grant licenses to win pitch therefrom, or accept an offer made by the leaseholders of all the other lots for a grant of the entire lake for a period of 21 years.

The proposal made by Messrs. Barber and Greig, representing large interests both in the United States of America and in this country, on behalf of the present leaseholders was shortly as follows. They asked:—

- 1st. That the Colonial Government should grant them the exclusive right to win pitch from the lake for the fixed term of 21 years.
- 2nd. That the Government should levy an export duty of 6s. 8d. per ton on raw asphalt, and 10s. per ton on *epurée*, on all asphalt exported from the Colony.
- 3rd. That the Government should grant permission to lay down tramways and erect piers for facilitating the transportation and shipping of the pitch.

In consideration of the above concessions they offered:—

- 1st. To pay yearly in advance the sum of 10,000*l.*, which was to be taken as covering the export duty on a minimum output of 30,000 tons.
- 2nd. To pay export duty at the rates mentioned above on all asphalt exported by them in excess of said 30,000 tons.
- 3rd. To surrender at once their existing leases, and thereby place the entire lake under the control of the Government at the end of the present grant, or immediately in case of default by them in any of the terms of the grant.

This was the offer of the present leaseholders and their supporters, who claimed to be entitled to the entire credit of developing the existing trade in Trinidad asphalt. As against this proposal there was no other definite offer sent in, nor were any data forthcoming to show what revenue might be expected to accrue to the Colonial Government if the five acre lot was thrown open to licensees, although several parties petitioned

against any grant to the existing leaseholders, and affirmed in general terms that it would be more profitable to throw the reserved lot open.

The Council, at a meeting on the 1st of September 1887, by a vote of seven to five, passed a resolution in favour of accepting the offer of the present leaseholders, subject to the following modification, viz., that the grant should be for a term of 14 years, with a right to renewal for a further term of seven years should the grantees have, during the said 14 years, paid to the Colonial Government the total sum of 168,000*l.* sterling (equivalent to an annual payment of 12,000 sterling).

The leaseholders subsequently, after communication with the Secretary of State, agreed to a further modification of their proposal, viz., that the export duties should be at the rate of 5*s.* per ton on raw pitch and 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton on *epurée*, and that they should, in addition to the export duty, pay a royalty of 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton on raw pitch and 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on *epurée*, the guarantee of 10,000*l.* a year to cover export duty and royalty on 30,000 tons.

This modification has been approved by the Legislative Council, and the Government have accepted the proposal as thus modified. This decision has met with general approval in the Colony.

All who know anything of the present trade in asphalt, and of the number of interests that it was necessary to reconcile before the present united action could be taken, are well aware that if the new arrangement is to be a success a much larger quantity of asphalt than 30,000 tons will have to be exported by the concessionaires.

The development of the asphalt trade of the Colony during the operations of the existing lessees has been very remarkable, the exports during past 20 years having risen from a little over 2,500 tons in 1867 and 1868 to an average of 37,500 tons for each of the past four years (1883-1886).

XII.—THE GRAIN TRADE OF ODESSA IN 1887.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* in its issue of the 4th (16th) February last, contains the following information on the export trade of Odessa in 1887 :—

“The *Gazette Russe*, dealing with the export trade of the port of Odessa, states that it has never yet reached the proportions of last year. In 1886 the export of wheat was 6,000,000 tchetverts,* in 1887 9,494,000 tchetverts. The 1887 trade circular published by the firm of Th. Raffalovitch and Co., permits of a comparison of the export trade of the past year with that of previous years.

“In the first place it appears that the figure of 9,500,000 tchetverts of cereals exported in a single year has never been previously reached at Odessa. In the decennial period commencing 1860, the exportation of wheat from this port varied between 1,713,000 tchetverts (in 1869) and 3,687,000 tchetverts (in 1867). In the decennial period following, this branch of export trade twice exceeded 7,000,000—in 1878 and in 1879. The average during these 10 years was, however, between 4 and 4½ millions. Finally, the average for the period comprised between 1880 and 1886 was 6½ millions.

“Coming next to the description of cereals, the first place in the export trade of Odessa belongs to wheat, 3,932,000 tchetverts being exported in 1887. However considerable this quantity may be, it was exceeded in 1885, when 5,051,000 tchetverts of wheat were shipped from Odessa. The same is the case with rye. In 1887 only 954,000 tchetverts were exported, whilst in 1884 the shipments exceeded 1,065,000 tchetverts. Oats again only count for 215,000 tchetverts in 1887, whilst in 1884 and in 1885, the exports amounted to 407,000 and 443,000 tchetverts respectively.

“The enormous increase in last year’s exports is owing to barley and maize, articles which have never reached similar proportions. In 1887, 2,043,000 tchetverts of barley were exported (whilst during the last quinquennial period the quantity of exports varied between 1,000,000 and 1,300,000 tchetverts only) and 2,021,000 tchetverts of maize. This last figure is an astonishingly high one, the exportation of maize having only twice exceeded 1,000,000 tchetverts. Linseed again figures at 276,000 tchetverts, which is greater than in the preceding five years, but less than in 1879, 1880, and 1881, during which years the exports of linseed reached 358,000, 396,000 and 512,000 tchetverts respectively.

“The fluctuations in the prices of cereals upon the principal market of *Midi*, resulting from the state of the crops, from foreign competition, from freights, and from other causes may be clearly seen in the statement exhibiting the prices of cereals between 1883

* The tchetvert is equivalent to 5·77 Imperial bushels.

and 1887, both yearly and monthly, which is appended to M. Raffalovitch's circular. From January to May a slight rise took place in all descriptions of cereals, then a period of low prices set in, the minimum being generally reached in the month of September till the end of the month, when the true state of the Indian and American harvests is known. From this time prices begin to rise. Last year the difference with regard to wheat, barley, and maize from the month of September to the 31st December has been from a rouble and a half to two roubles per tchetvert. Take for example winter wheat—at the beginning of 1887 at Odessa, the poud was quoted at from 1 r. 25 c. to 1 r. 36 c. • at the end of August at from 95 c. to 1 r. 8 c.; on the 31st December at from 1 r. 10 c. to 1 r. 20 c. Thus, although at the end of the past year prices rose very considerably, they were nevertheless, lower than at the end of 1886 and at the commencement of 1887.

“Important factors in the fluctuations of prices and the amount of exports are the variations in the rates of exchange and freight. Owing to the varying stability of these factors, the former especially, the trade in wheat assumes the character of a Bourse speculation, the prices of cereals being fixed according to the relation existing between foreign prices and the rates on our exchange, as well as according to the lesser or greater number of foreign vessels anchored in our ports. As to incidental expenses, they are so great at Odessa that the carriage of wheat from the warehouses to the roadstead costs more than its shipment from Odessa to London (*sic*)!

“Freight changes momentarily, the difference sometimes during one year amounting to as much as 100 per cent. In the month of August 1887 freights from Odessa to Antwerp ruled at from 12 to 13 shillings per ton, while in November they were at 25 shillings.

“The principal cause of the variations in the prices of cereals is to be found in the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, some writers attributing the extension in the export trade in cereals in great measure to its depreciation. Owing to the rate of 11·50 on London, the quarter of wheat, which costs in the British capital 30 shillings, realises at Odessa a rouble and a half more per tchetvert than at a period when the rate was at 10 roubles the pound sterling. The fact is none the less disastrous to the country, as it helps to depreciate stock and to enhance the price of articles of consumption, especially those coming from abroad.

XIII.—TOBACCO AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE IN EGYPT.

The following information on the subject of tobacco as a source of revenue in Egypt is extracted from a report by Sir Edgar Vincent, entitled *L'Administration Financière 1884-1887 et la Modification du Régime Fiscal des Tabacs en Egypte*, issued in the month of December last.

“Tobacco, one of the principal sources of revenue in other countries, has hitherto been treated in Egypt with the greatest consideration.

“A reference to the following table will show that even at the present time, after a large increase of duties, the Treasury only derives from this source $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole of its revenues, while the proportion reaches 10, 12, and even 15 per cent. in other countries; these figures clearly show that the return per capita in Egypt is relatively insignificant when compared with European countries.

Revenue from tobacco in various countries.

| Countries. | Population. | Total Revenue. | Revenue from Tobacco. | Proportion of Revenue from Tobacco to Total Revenue. | Proportion per Inhabitant. |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | £ sterling. | £ sterling. | Per cent. | Piastres. |
| France . . . | 38,000,000 | 125,000,000 | 15,200,000 | 12'16 | 39'00 |
| Austria . . . | 39,000,000 | 82,000,000 | 11,500,000 | 14'02 | 28'75 |
| Italy . . . | 30,000,000 | 67,000,000 | 7,440,000 | 11'11 | 24'20 |
| England . . . | 36,000,000 | 92,000,000 | 9,300,000 | 10'11 | 25'20 |
| Spain . . . | 16,000,000 | 34,500,000 | 5,500,000 | 15'95 | 32'50 |
| Egypt . . . | 6,800,000 | 9,500,000 | 335,000 | 3'52 | 4'80 |

“The small revenue which Egypt derives from tobacco is at the present time threatened by the extension of native cultivation; the duties collected on the importation of Turkish and foreign tobaccos, which produced in 1886 the sum of three hundred thousand pounds, are rapidly diminishing, and competent authorities are apprehensive of this decrease assuming proportions which will place in serious peril the finances of the country, if effective steps are not immediately taken to check the diminution in the revenue.

“The Director General of Customs estimates that if no surtax is imposed upon the cultivation of tobacco, the revenue will experience a further diminution to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds.

“The development of tobacco production is easily explained by the protection enjoyed by this branch of cultivation under the

existing fiscal regime. While foreign tobaccos pay $12\frac{1}{2}$ piastres per oke, and native tobacco only 1 piastre, such a disproportion is opposed to all the principles of sound political economy.

"It is true that native tobacco is burdened with an additional tax of 3 piastres per oke at the time of its introduction into octroi towns, but this tax only produced three thousand pounds, Egyptian, in 1886. The tobacco crop, being estimated at a minimum of 3,500,000 okes, it follows that the octroi duty has only been paid upon an infinitesimal part of the production, about 110,000 okes.

"The examination of the above facts and figures leads to the conviction that the treatment at present applied to tobacco is not just, and that a systematic change is necessary if it is desired to ward off the disagreeable contingencies above referred to.

"The method which naturally suggests itself, and which is also more in conformity with the true principles of administration, would appear to consist in raising the tax on native tobacco to the level of the duties charged on foreign tobaccos; the special tax on cultivation would then reach the sum of forty pounds per feddan.

"The Customs authorities are of opinion that even this would be insufficient, and that in the interests of importers it would be necessary to fix the tax at fifty pounds per feddan, this amount being based upon an average yield of 500 kilogrammes per feddan. Be this as it may, the Government does not deem it expedient to adopt this high figure, and is of opinion that the tax which would be most compatible with the present exigencies should be thirty pounds per feddan.

"A *projet de loi* submitted to the Assembly has been prepared upon this basis, and the Government is convinced that its adoption will have a decisive influence upon the re-establishment of the financial equilibrium.

"This change in the system of tobacco taxation will yield a return estimated at one hundred thousand pounds for 1888. This amount, in all probability, will go on increasing in subsequent years, the Director-General of Customs calculating that the increase in revenue may eventually reach three hundred thousand pounds.

"If these anticipations are realised, the measure which is recommended will possibly bring about a decrease in the taxation imposed upon the soil and agriculture of Egypt."

XIV.—THE PAPER ROUBLE AND THE RATE OF EXCHANGE IN RUSSIA.

A despatch, dated the 13th July last, has been received from Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg transmitting translation by Mr. Michell of an article which appeared in the *Novoe Vremya* of the 26th January (7th February) last, on the paper rouble and rate of exchange in Russia. The following is a copy of the translation in question :—

“The small dependence of our foreign trade on the value of the paper rouble is proved by the Customs Returns. A report has just been issued of the Foreign Trade of European Russia for the period embracing the 1st January—1st December 1887. The figures published again controvert the *dicta* pronounced in the protectionist camp as indisputable, namely, that the depreciation of our monetary standard is mainly attributable to the balance of trade being unfavourable to Russia.

“It is difficult to find a period in the history of the foreign trade of this country in which the balance of such trade was more favourable to ourselves than at present. During the eleven months of the past year the value of goods exported amounted to 518,601,000 roubles, which was 118,000,000 roubles in excess of the same period in 1886; while the value of goods imported in 1887 amounted only to Rs. 305,754,000, or 51,000,000 roubles less than the total imports in 1886. The total excess of exports over imports in 1887 amounted to 213,000,000 and exceeded by 169,000,000 the favourable balance of trade of 1886.

“This result is owing on the one hand to the increased exportation of our main products, especially of wheat (by 40,000,000 pouds), oats (by 21,000,000 pouds), barley, rye, millet, spirits, linseed, flax, hemp, which more than compensated for a diminished exportation of wool, skins, and some other goods of secondary importance. On the other hand, the importation of goods into Russia is rapidly falling in consequence of the increase of Customs Duties and the development of native manufacturing industry.

“The Customs receipts during the 11 months of last year were about 16,500,000 roubles less than those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, reckoning the deficit at the rate of exchange taken by the Ministry of Finance for the gold rouble in the Budget for 1888.

“The importance of the matter does not, however, consist in this decrease of Customs revenue, but in the fact alluded to above.

“The balance of trade proves to be completely in favour of Russia, and yet our rate of exchange does not improve, and since 1886 it has fallen more than 10 per cent.

“Such a melancholy phenomenon cannot be ascribed to political influences. Moreover, rumours of war became more persistent

only since last autumn, whereas our rate of exchange began to drop in January 1887. It is not so much the rumour of war that affects the exchange, as the scarcity of money in our market.

"Remittances abroad to the amount of, say, 200 million roubles, would rapidly raise the rate of exchange. Unfortunately there is a demand in the home market for money on all sides, and even from the south of Russia, which formerly had remittances abroad to dispose of; but during the last year the grain merchants of the south were in want of money to pay for the grain they purchased for exportation, and in this way the already impoverished money market of St. Petersburg was still further drained.

"The cause of the present state of things must be sought in the re-sale to us of an enormous quantity of Russian securities in circulation abroad by the exchange of Berlin and partly that of London. Although a certain amount of our securities held abroad were absorbed by speculators on the exchanges of Paris and Amsterdam, yet it is said that Government stock of the value of about 200 million roubles returned to Russia. If this calculation be approximately correct, we have here the explanation of the fall of our rate of exchange, in spite of a favourable balance of trade.

"There is still another phenomenon which cannot be easily explained, and that is the undoubted decrease of money in circulation; at the same time the rate of discount is very high. While money can be easily procured at Berlin at less than 2 per cent., our Bank rate of discount varies between 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The money market being so distressed, we would suppose, according to the teaching of political economy, that the rouble would rise in value. It would seem that economic laws have no application in Russia.

"Admitting even the existence of much that is hazy and contradictory in the science of political economy, we must still concede the possibility of an explanation less consoling, namely, that our rate of exchange, even in its present melancholy condition, is only maintained owing to certain circumstances, if not artificially. When money will become less scarce, the value of the rouble will fall still more.

"We have among us many advocates of the theory that a depreciation of the value of the rouble can only be of advantage to Russia, because it allows her to increase her exports and to compete with countries which have a metallic standard; but this though plausible is paradoxical and extremely dangerous.

"It is true that with the fall in the price of the rouble articles of export rise in value, while the cost of their production remains almost the same.

"But this difference gradually disappears, prices inevitably regulate themselves, and wages together with the cost of living and of production attain a higher level.

"To this it is replied, it does not much matter; our exports rise in corresponding price, consequently everything remains the

same. We would, however, observe that the export trade, valuable though it may be, is not of decisive signification. Of what possible consequence can the exportation of 500 millions of merchandise be, when our production in general most certainly exceeds 5 or 6 milliards of roubles annually? Moreover, of these 500 millions more than 300 millions are paid for, as we see, in foreign goods, and at the same time with the increase of the cost of production the importation of the latter will be considerably facilitated.

"We have, of course, a protective tariff, but it is easy to understand that the high Customs duties are not paid by foreigners, but by Russian consumers.

"To sum up the foregoing, it should be recognised that the daily depreciation of the value of the rouble is an extremely serious phenomenon, which should not be regarded with indifference, and we must not strew flowers over the yawning precipice. Facts should impress us more than eloquent reasoning. There was a period in the history of Russia (1807-1812) when the paper rouble fell to a quarter of its value, and this depreciation, notwithstanding our infantine condition as producers, and the then undeveloped state of public credit, was accompanied by most ruinous consequences.'

XV.—WORKING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following observations on the working of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States, a précis of which was given on pp. 235-6 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 1887, are made in the first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has recently been issued :—

“The Act to regulate commerce has now been in operation nearly eight months. One immediate effect was to cause inconvenience in many quarters, and even yet the business of some parts of the country is not fully adjusted to it. Some carriers also are not as yet in their operations conforming in all respects to its spirit and purpose. Nevertheless, the Commission feels justified in saying that the operation of the Act has in general been beneficial. In some particulars, as we understand has also been the case with similar statutes in some of the States, it has operated directly to increase railroad earnings, especially in the cutting off of free passes on interstate passenger traffic, and in putting an end to rebates, drawbacks, and special rates upon freight business. The results of the law in these respects are also eminently satisfactory to the general public, certainly to all who had not been wont to profit by special or personal advantages. In connexion with the abolition of the pass system, there has been some reduction in passenger fares, especially in the charge made for mileage tickets in the north-west, the section of the country where they are perhaps most employed.

“Freight traffic for the year has been exceptionally large in volume, and is believed to have been in no small degree stimulated by a growing confidence that the days of rebates and special rates were ended, and that open rates on an equal basis were now offered to all comers. The reflex action of this development of confidence among business men has been highly favourable to the roads.

“In some localities the passage of the Act was made the occasion on the part of dissatisfied and short-sighted railroad managers for new exactions, through a direct raising of rates, by change in classification and otherwise. The manifestation of the spirit which induced such action is now but seldom observed, and the wrongs resulting from it have in general been corrected. The effect of the operation of the fourth section has been specially described above, and the Commission repeats in this place its opinion that, however serious may have been the results in some cases, the general effect has been beneficial. The changes in classification made since the Act took effect have been in the direction of greater uniformity, and have also in general, it is believed, been concessions to business interests.

"The tendency of rates has been downward, and they have seldom been permanently advanced, except when excessive competition had reduced them to points at which they could not well be maintained. No destructive rate wars have occurred, but increased stability in rates has tended in the direction of stability in general business. There is still, however, great mischief resulting from frequent changes in freight rates on the part of some companies; changes that in some cases it is difficult to suggest excuse for.

"The general results of the law have been in important ways favourable to both the roads and the public; while the comparatively few complaints that have been heard of its results are either made with imperfect knowledge of the facts, or spring from the remembrance of practices which the law was deliberately framed to put an end to.

"*Amendments of the Law.*—The Commission has not seen occasion for recommending any very considerable changes in the Act under which its work is performed. It has seemed to its members that the law for the regulation of interstate commerce should be permitted to have a growth, and that it would most surely, as well as most safely, attain a high degree of efficiency and usefulness in that way. The general features of the Act are grounded in principles that will stand the test of time and experience, and only time and experience can determine whether all the provisions made for their enforcement are safe, sound, and workable. When they prove not to be, experience will be a safe guide in legislation to perfect them.

"The law ought, as we think, to indicate in plain terms whether the express business and all other transportation by the carriers named in the Act shall be governed by its provisions. The provision against the sudden rising of rates ought to be clearly made applicable to joint rates as well as to others. The Commission ought also to have the authority and the means to bring about something like uniformity in the method of publishing rates, which is now in great confusion, and to carefully examine, collect, and supervise the schedules, contracts, &c. required by the law to be filed as well as properly to handle the mass of statistical information called for by the twentieth section. For all these purposes, as well as for others imperfectly provided for, a considerable addition to the force employed with the Commission will be indispensable."

XVI.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Labour Statistics. Rates of Wages in Belgium. Replies to certain Questions by the Labour Commission appointed by Royal Decree, in Belgium, dated 15th April 1886, as to Rates of Wages and recent Fluctuations in various Industries, and as to the Condition of Workmen in Belgium.* (C.—5269.) Price 1s.

This paper has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. It is stated in the prefatory note which accompanies the extracts from the Belgian report that “the accompanying statements as to rates of wages in Belgium are extracted and translated from a bulky volume which has recently been issued by the ‘Commission du Travail’ in Belgium, appointed by Royal Decree, dated 15th April 1886. This book is entitled ‘Réponses au Questionnaire concernant le Travail Industriel, Vol. 1.’; this ‘Questionnaire’ containing no fewer than 100 questions as to the wages, means of living, condition, &c. of the working classes in Belgium.

“The replies which have been selected for extract and translation are those to questions Nos. 20, 42, and 44, which deal directly with rates of wages, working men’s budgets, and the relative changes in money wages, and the prices of leading articles of workmen’s consumption in recent years. The questions are set out in full at the head of each part containing the corresponding replies.”

2. *Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for the Year 1886* (C.—5225.) Price 5½d.

The above return is stated to be collected and compiled under the direction of the Local Government Board for Ireland. From the return it appears that the amount raised in Ireland during the year 1886 by local taxation (exclusive of receipts from loans and from Imperial taxes) was as follows:—

| | £ | Per cent. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rates on real property - - | 2,797,451 | 80·1 |
| Tolls, fees, stamps, and dues - - | 447,622 | 12·8 |
| Other receipts - - | 247,599 | 7·1 |
| Total - - | 3,492,672 | 100·0 |

Thus showing a decrease of 70,644*l.* in the “Rates on real property,” a decrease of 16,232*l.* in “Tolls, fees, stamps, and dues,” and a decrease of 41,552*l.* in “Other receipts,” making a total decrease of 128,448*l.* as compared with the previous year, 1885.

3. *Pauperism (England and Wales). Return A. Comparative Statement of Pauperism, December 1887. 77 (A. XI.) Price 2d.*

The return now published completes the monthly comparative statements of the pauperism of England and Wales for the quarter ended Christmas 1887.

On referring to the tables in the monthly comparative statements for the months of October, November, and December 1887, showing the number of paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of each week of the corresponding months for the last 31 years, it will be seen that, with the exception of the second week of the quarter, the number of paupers continues to increase week by week during the whole three months.

The number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, and vagrants,) relieved in England and Wales on the last day in each week of the month of December was as follows:—First week, 745,902; second week, 752,043; third week, 756,993; fourth week, 758,146.

4. *Poor Relief (England and Wales) Return C. In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief. 253 (C. I.) Price 4½d.*

This is the usual half-yearly statement issued by the Local Government Board.

It shows that the expenditure during the half-year ended Michaelmas 1887 on in-maintenance and out-door relief in each division of England and Wales, together with the cost per head on population of each kind of relief, was as follows:—

| DIVISIONS. | Expenditure during Half-year ended Michaelmas 1887. | | Cost per Head on Population. | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | Of In-Maintenance. | Of Out-door Relief. |
| | £ | £ | s. d. | s. d. |
| The Metropolis - - - | 306,388 | 91,820 | 1 5½ | - 5½ |
| South-Eastern - - - | 95,760 | 125,312 | - 8½ | - 11 |
| South Midland - - - | 43,686 | 104,159 | - 6½ | 1 2½ |
| Eastern - - - | 38,921 | 87,717 | - 6½ | 1 2½ |
| South-Western - - - | 39,009 | 143,977 | - 5 | 1 7½ |
| West Midland - - - | 87,042 | 146,216 | - 6½ | - 11 |
| North Midland - - - | 35,191 | 97,319 | - 4½ | 1 1 |
| North-Western - - - | 112,965 | 116,962 | - 6 | - 6 |
| York - - - | 55,742 | 130,174 | - 4½ | - 9½ |
| Northern - - - | 31,095 | 71,211 | - 4 | - 9½ |
| Wales - - - | 28,023 | 143,986 | - 4 | 1 8½ |
| TOTAL for England and Wales - | 874,722 | 1,264,353 | - 7½ | - 10½ |

5. *Statement of the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries for the five Years 1882-83 to 1886-87.* (C.—5266.) Price 1s. 2d.

This annual statement of the trade and navigation of British India is for the year ending 31st March 1887-88, and is prepared under the direction of Mr. Godley, Under Secretary of State.

It contains tables showing the value of the imports and exports of merchandise, and of treasure (bullion and specie), gross amount of the Customs duties collected, and rates of tariff under which such duties were collected, quantity and value of the Government stores imported and exported, together with the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, and the number of vessels built and registered in India, the information being given in all cases for each year from 1882-83 to 1886-87.

The following is a general statement of the total foreign sea-borne trade of British India for a period of five years:—

| | | Tens of Rupees. | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| Private Imports : | | | | | | |
| Merchandise | - - - | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,536 | 58,661,462 |
| Treasure | - - - | 13,453,157 | 12,877,963 | 13,878,848 | 15,477,801 | 11,053,319 |
| | | 63,456,198 | 65,581,854 | 67,028,159 | 67,289,337 | 69,714,781 |
| Private Exports : | | | | | | |
| Merchandise | - - - | 83,400,865 | 88,121,296 | 83,200,528 | 83,827,840 | 88,428,660 |
| Treasure | - - - | 980,859 | 981,572 | 1,887,330 | 1,087,838 | 1,684,511 |
| | | 84,381,724 | 89,102,868 | 85,087,858 | 84,915,678 | 90,113,171 |
| Government Transactions : | | | | | | |
| Imports | { Stores | 2,092,670 | 2,575,457 | 2,553,761 | 3,844,329 | 3,115,889 |
| | { Treasure | 0 | 0 | 9,350 | 0 | 0 |
| Exports | { Stores | 84,258 | 54,794 | 54,764 | 53,424 | 41,457 |
| | { Treasure | 61,200 | 28,735 | 83,300 | 20,400 | 36,005 |
| | | 2,238,128 | 2,658,986 | 2,701,175 | 3,918,153 | 3,193,351 |
| Total Trade | | 150,076,050 | 157,343,708 | 154,817,192 | 156,123,168 | 163,021,303 |
| Excess Exports of Merchandise (including Government Stores) | | 31,389,412 | 32,896,742 | 27,552,220 | 28,225,399 | 26,692,766 |
| Excess Imports of Treasure | | 12,411,098 | 11,867,656 | 11,917,568 | 14,369,563 | 9,332,803 |
| Net Excess Exports of Total Trade | | 18,978,314 | 21,029,086 | 15,634,652 | 13,855,836 | 17,359,963 |

In the introduction it is stated that all values are given in this volume as "tens of rupees," a denomination which, while not subject to the charge of inaccuracy attaching to that of "£ sterling," calculated at the nominal exchange of 2s. to the rupee, never-

theless enables comparisons to be made with the figures in any past volumes in which that inaccurate expression of values was employed.

The net imports of the precious metals during the past five years are shown as follows:—

| | | | Tens of Rupees. | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|------------|
| | | | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 4,930,871 | 7,480,227 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | 5,462,505 | 6,405,151 |
| 1884-85 | - | - | 4,671,936 | 7,245,631 |
| 1885-86 | - | - | 2,762,935 | 11,606,628 |
| 1886-87 | - | - | 2,177,065 | 7,155,738 |

The total number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries during the last two years were as follows:—

| | | | | Sailing and Steam. | | |
|---------|---|---|---|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | Number. | Tons. | Average Tonnage. |
| 1885-86 | - | - | - | 10,562 | 7,294,589 | 691 |
| 1886-87 | - | - | - | 10,581 | 7,171,863 | 671 |

The following figures relate to steam vessels only:—

| | | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|---------|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1885-86 | - | - | 1,631 | 2,361,942 | 1,632 | 2,397,828 |
| 1886-87 | - | - | 1,602 | 2,342,690 | 1,620 | 2,398,164 |

6. *Grain, &c. (Fiars Prices). Return for each County in Scotland of the Fiars Prices of each description of Grain, &c., as struck by the Sheriffs and Juries of Counties for the Years 1879 to 1886 inclusive, distinguishing the several classes of Grain, &c. 319. Price 1d.*

This is a return to the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Jasper More compiled from the returns transmitted annually by the Sheriff and Stewart Clerks to the Teind Clerk. It shows

the annual prices which have been returned in each separate county in Scotland, given alphabetically, for each different species of grain, &c. in each year from 1879 to 1886.

7. *Agricultural Statistics, Ireland. Tables showing the Extent, in statute acres, and the Produce of the Crops for the Year 1887, with observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police who acted as Superintendents of the Agricultural Statistics. (C.—5220.) Price 4d.*

This is the annual report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, and is issued in anticipation of the detailed report on the agricultural statistics of that country. The Registrar states that "the acreage under crops in 1887, compared with 1886, shows, in cereal crops, a decrease in wheat of 2,365 acres, in oats of 6,928 acres, in barley of 19,429 acres, and in bere of 40 acres, while in rye there is an increase of 198 acres. In green crops—turnips increased by 800 acres, and mangel wurzel by 4,320 acres, but there is a decrease of 2,908 acres in potatoes. In other crops—flax increased by 2,394 acres, and hay by 49,609 acres. Compared with the average acreage for the 10 years 1877–1886 there is a decrease in all the chief crops except hay, which has increased by 173,695 acres, and flax, in which there is an increase of 10,025 acres. Wheat shows a decrease of 53,756 acres, oats a decrease of 62,248 acres, and barley a decrease of 42,887 acres, but there is an increase of 2,149 acres in rye. Potatoes have decreased by 30,970 acres, and turnips by 7,720 acres: mangel wurzel shows a small increase of 226 acres.

"The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1887, compared with 1886, exhibits an increase in wheat of 0·7 cwt., while oats show a decrease of 2·4 cwts., barley of 2·5 cwts., bere of 1·3 cwts., and rye of 0·8 cwt. In other crops—potatoes only show an increase, viz., 1·2 tons; turnips decreased by 4·2 tons, mangel wurzel by 2·6 tons, hay by 0·4 ton, and flax by 10·6 stones. The rates for 1887, compared with the average rates for the 10 years 1877–1886, show a decrease in all crops except wheat and potatoes, which exhibit an increase of 1·1 cwts., and 1·3 tons respectively. Oats decreased by 1·8 cwts., barley by 2·4 cwts., bere by 1·9 cwts., and rye by 0·7 cwt. Turnips show a decrease of 3·0 tons, mangel of 1·9 tons, flax of 10·1 stones, and hay of 0·4 ton."

8. *Thames and Severn Canal. Report to the Board of Trade on the Thames and Severn Canal. (C.—5272.) Price 1d.*

This is a report by Mr. Courtenay Boyle to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, and is dated 27th October 1887. The canal runs from the Thames at Lechlade to the Stroud Water Canal at Wallbridge, close by Stroud.

9. *Egypt* (No. 1, 1888). *Correspondence respecting the proposed International Convention for securing the free navigation of the Suez Canal.* (C.—5255.) Price 8d.

This paper, published in February 1888, carries the correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Office and the various foreign Governments interested on the subject of the free navigation of the Suez Canal, down to the 6th of December 1887.

10. *Oleomargarine and other Spurious Butters* (*Legislation in Foreign Countries*). *Return in continuation up to the present time of Paper* (Commercial No. 9, 1885 [C.—4386.]) 311. Price 4½d.

The above return carries the correspondence relating to foreign legislation respecting oleomargarine and other spurious butters down to the 24th of December 1887. Particulars relating to the under-mentioned foreign countries are given in the correspondence.

Austro - Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and the United States.

11. *Railways, &c. Bills.* *Copy of Report by the Board of Trade upon all the Railway, Canal, Tramway, Subway, Gas, and Water Bills of Session 1888, together with Statements relating to Applications to the Board of Trade for Provisional Orders for Tramways and Gas and Water.* 3. Price 6d.

This report contains a statement of the number of Bills of the present session which relate to railways, canals, tramways, &c., and their total proposed capital and length of line. It gives also a statement showing the number of applications to the Board of Trade for Provisional Orders under the Tramways Act, and the Gas and Water Facilities Act, together with an analysis of the various Bills and an analysis of the applications to the Board of Trade for Provisional Orders or Certificates. An analysis is also given of Bills which contain provisions for the amalgamation of certain railway companies, or for the sale or lease of certain railways.

12. *Gold and Silver Commission.* *Second Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent Changes in the Relative Values of the Precious Metals; with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.* (C—5248.) Price 3s.

The Royal Commissioners in submitting this, the second portion of their report, state that they append notes of the evidence which they have taken since the date of their last report (issued in June 1887), together with other information bearing upon the subject of their inquiry.

They further state that the present section of the evidence relates chiefly to the effect upon the trade industry and general

interests of the United Kingdom of the changes in the relative value of gold and silver.

They further add that they propose shortly to proceed to consider their final report on the several matters referred to them, and that they hope to submit their conclusions at no distant date.

The report, which is dated the 30th of January 1888, is signed by 12 out of the 13 Royal Commissioners, Mr. Chamberlain having resigned in September 1887.

To the present report is annexed an appendix, which contains answers to a circular letter addressed to certain persons in foreign countries. To this circular answers were received from the following authorities.

Professor Pierson, of Amsterdam, attributes the fall in the price of silver chiefly to increased production and to the decreased amount of silver coined.

Professor Nasse, of Bonn, is also of opinion that the alteration in the relative value of gold and silver is primarily the consequence of changes in the mint regulations of most civilised States, in which the German Empire took the lead.

Professor Lexis, of Göttingen is of opinion that the permanent causes of the depreciation are, firstly, the almost continuous increase in the production of silver for the last 20 years, which latterly amounts to more than double the annual average for the years 1866-70; and, secondly, the diminished use of silver in consequence of its exclusion from the coinage system of several important countries.

M. Emile de Laveleye, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Liège, states that it is perfectly evident that the fall in the value of silver as compared with gold is entirely due to the legislative measures that have been adopted by different States, firstly, by the adoption of the gold instead of the silver standard, and secondly, in the suspension of the coinage of silver.

The Hon. David Wells, of Norwich, Connecticut, U.S., attributed the depression to the increased supply of silver and to a movement in favour of a gold standard in some countries, together with a partial disuse of silver. He does not apprehend a further decline in the value of silver as compared with gold, but rather looks for an advance of silver in value and its eventual return to a parity of value with gold.

13. *Emigration and Immigration. Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the Year 1887, and Report to the Board of Trade thereon.* 2. Price 4d.

This is the annual Board of Trade report on the emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom. The return shows that there was a total increase of 65,693 emigrants in 1887 as compared with 1886, the precise figures being 396,494 in 1887

and 330,801 in 1886. In the year 1887, 281,487 were of British and Irish origin, as compared with 232,900 in 1886. From the above figures it appears that there was a total increase in 1887, as compared with 1886, of 65,693, or 20 per cent.; of foreigners there was an increase of 14,202, or 15 per cent., and of British and Irish an increase of 48,587, or 21 per cent.

It is remarked that the number of British and Irish emigrants in 1887, viz. 281,487, is the largest yet reached in any year since the nationality of emigrants has been distinguished with the exception of 1883, when the number was 320,118. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at the middle of 1887 as 37,091,564 (according to the estimate of the Registrar-General), the proportion of emigration of British and Irish origin was in that year '76 per cent., a higher rate than that of any previous year since 1854, except the year 1882, when it was '79 per cent., and the year 1883, when it was '90 per cent.

Some small part of the emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States has of late years been effected by way of the continental ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, the total number of emigrants by these routes from the United Kingdom for 1887 having been 3,350, and for 1886, 3,637.

The number of immigrants in 1887 was 119,013, of whom 85,475 were of British and Irish origin; this shows an increase of 10,134 in the total immigration, and of 5,457 in those of British and Irish origin, as compared with the previous year, 1886. The excess of emigration over immigration during the last few years is shown as follows:—

| | Total Number of Passengers. | Passengers of British and Irish Origin only. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Number of emigrants in 1887 - - | 396,494 | 281,487 |
| „ immigrants „ - - | 119,013 | 85,475 |
| Excess of emigrants in 1887 | 277,481 | 196,012 |
| Corresponding excess in 1886 - - | 221,922 | 152,882 |
| „ „ 1885 - | 150,836 | 122,176 |

As regards destination, the United States comes of course first with 72 per cent. of the total British and Irish emigration; then comes Australia with 12 per cent., and then Canada with 11 per cent.

As regards ports of departure, Liverpool, London, and Queens-town continue to be the chief ports of embarkation, whilst a somewhat larger number of emigrants than usual embarked in 1887 at Southampton and Londonderry, and a somewhat smaller number at Plymouth and Dartmouth.

14. *Statistical Tables relating to the Progress of the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom and of other Countries in recent years, with Report to the Board of Trade thereon.* (C.—5297.) Price 3½d.

This is Mr. Giffen's report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon competition with English foreign trade which was published on p. 175 of the February number of the *Journal*, together with the accompanying tables which were too voluminous to be reprinted in the *Journal*.

15. *Correspondence respecting the Liquor Traffic in the North Sea.* (C.—5263.) *Commercial No. 5* (1888). Price 5½d.

This paper gives the report of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Trevor, the British delegates at the International Conference at The Hague in June 1886. It also gives the correspondence which ensued, together with the Convention which was signed at The Hague in November 1887, and carries the correspondence down to December 6th of that year.

16. *First Annual Report of the Agricultural Adviser to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Agriculture.* 1887. (*Insects and Fungi injurious to the Crops of the Farm, the Orchard, and the Garden.*) (C.—5275.) Price 3d.

This is a report, dated January 1888, by Mr. Charles Whitehead, the Agricultural Adviser to the Privy Council for Agriculture. In it Mr. Whitehead deals with his subject under the following five heads, viz., the Ribbon-footed Corn Fly, the Corn Saw-fly, the Hessian Fly, the Clover Eelworm, and the Hop Mildew. In each case he gives the natural history, methods of prevention, and remedies against the insects named in his report.

17. *The Land Commission for England. Report of the Commissioners for the year 1887.* (C.—5288.) Price 2½d.

This is the annual statement of the Land Commissioners for the year 1887, dated 31st January 1888, and is drawn up on the same lines as the previous reports by the Commissioners under 11 different heads. Under the heading No. 9 it is shown that the tithes in 12,236 parishes and other districts in England and Wales have been commuted by agreements or awards. The amount of rentcharge so commuted and apportioned is stated as follows, viz.:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----|--------------------------------|
| Payable to clerical appropriators | - 680,039 | 0 | 11 ³ / ₄ |
| Payable to parochial incumbents | - 2,412,103 | 14 | 4 ¹ / ₂ |
| Payable to lay improprators | - 766,205 | 18 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| Payable to schools, colleges, &c. | - 196,056 | 15 | 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 4,054,405 | 8 | 7 ¹ / ₂ |

Considerable progress has, the Commissioners state, been made in the proceedings under the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption

Act. There were, on the 25th June 1886, lands in 491 parishes liable to extraordinary tithe rentcharge in respect of either hop, fruit, or market-garden cultivation. These lands have been since surveyed and mapped, and the boundaries of the farms, which will become chargeable with the annual four per cent. rentcharge on the capital value of the extraordinary charge, have been ascertained by this office in 482 parishes, subject to final revision. The areas of the lands liable to the charge have in like manner been ascertained in 380 parishes.

The results in the three counties of Kent, Sussex, and Southampton, subject to small alterations which may subsequently be found necessary, are given in the following table :—

| County. | No. of Parishes. | Area liable to the Extraordinary Charge on 25th June 1886. | | | Total. | Area at the time of the Commun- tation. | No. of Land- owners. | No. of Occu- pations. |
|---------------|------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Hops. | Fruit. | Market Gardens. | | | | |
| Kent - - | 270 | Acres. 38,634 | Acres. 7,664 | Acres. 1,875 | Acres. 48,173 | Acres. 28,425 | 2,779 | 4,231 |
| Sussex - - | 66 | 9,747 | — | 799 | 10,546 | 9,053 | 718 | 1,279 |
| Southampton - | 24 | 2,827 | — | 157 | 2,984 | 1,369 | 200 | 256 |
| Totals - | 360 | 51,208 | 7,664 | 2,831 | 61,703 | 38,847 | 3,697 | 5,766 |

18. *Report on certain Statistics of Banking in Ireland, and Investments in Government and India Stocks on which Dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland 31st December 1871-87 and 30th June and 31st December 1878-87. (C.—5293.) Price 1½d.*

This is the annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland on Banking Statistics and Stock Investments in Ireland. It states that the deposits and cash balances of joint stock banks on 31st December 1887 were 29,771,000*l.*, and that the estimated balances of the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December 1887 were 2,932,000*l.* The report also states that in December 1887 there was a decrease of cash balances in the Irish joint stock banks as compared with the corresponding period in 1886, amounting to 401,000*l.*, or 1·3 per cent.; that there was an increase of 432,000*l.* in cash balances in the Irish joint stock banks in December 1887, as compared with June 1887; that there was a total increase in the deposits in savings banks in Ireland in December 1887, as compared with the same period of 1886, amounting to 265,000*l.*, or 5·6 per cent., of which increase 229,000*l.* was in Post Office, and 36,000*l.* in Trustee savings banks; that there was an increase of 143,000*l.* in the deposits in savings banks in December 1887, as compared with the previous June; that there was a decrease in the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, of 241,000*l.* in December 1887, as compared with the same period of 1886; that in December 1887 there was a

diminution of 940,000*l.* in the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year; that in December 1887 there was a diminution of 395,000*l.* in the amount of bank note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886; that there was an increase of bank note circulation to the amount of 283,000*l.* in December 1887, as compared with June of the same year.

19. *Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1887.*
(C.—5307.) Price 2*d.*

In his annual report the Registrar-General states that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1887 was 83,202, an increase of 19,786 as compared with 1886; the number of males being 43,378, or 11,237 more than in the previous year, and of females 39,824, an increase of 8,549.

Of the 83,202 emigrants in 1887, 82,923 were natives of Ireland, and 279 were persons belonging to other countries.

The ages of the emigrants are given, from which it appears that 79·8 per cent. of the persons who left Ireland in 1887 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years, the per-centage over that age being 9·3, and of children under 15 years 10·7; in 195 cases, or 0·2 per cent., the ages were unspecified.

Of the 82,923 natives of Ireland who emigrated in 1887, 77,861, or 93·9 per cent., went to the Colonies or to foreign countries, and 5,062, or 6·1 per cent., to Great Britain. The United States of America absorbed 69,789, or 84·2 per cent. of the number of native emigrants, in 1887, compared with an average of 59,246, or 76·5 per cent., for the four preceding years.

XVII.--STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.--CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 4th February 1888 - | 60,744 1 | 62,880 3 | 7,846 2 |
| " 11th " " - | 54,985 5 | 56,898 4 | 9,414 7 |
| " 18th " " - | 57,410 3 | 45,718 0 | 7,150 7 |
| " 25th " " - | 55,303 0 | 37,868 4 | 8,100 7 |
| February 1888 - - - | 228,443 1 | 203,365 3 | 32,512 7 |
| Corresponding month in 1887 - | 163,326 3 | 283,134 0 | 41,067 5 |
| " 1886 - | 279,788 5 | 311,504 1 | 52,641 1 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 4th February 1888 - | 30 8 | 30 6 | 16 0 |
| " 11th " " - | 30 5 | 30 1 | 15 10 |
| " 18th " " - | 30 1 | 29 11 | 15 9 |
| " 25th " " - | 30 2 | 29 8 | 16 0 |
| February 1888 - - - | 30 4 | 30 0 | 15 10 |
| January 1888 - - - | 31 1 | 30 3 | 15 11 |
| December 1887 - - - | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November " - - - | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October " - - - | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September " - - - | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August " - - - | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July " - - - | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June " - - - | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May " - - - | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| April " - - - | 32 9 | 23 11 | 16 0 |
| March " - - - | 32 10 | 24 2 | 16 3 |
| February 1887 - - - | 33 3 | 25 10 | 16 11 |
| " 1886 - - - | 29 5 | 28 8 | 19 0 |
| " 1885 - - - | 32 8 | 31 10 | 20 8 |
| " 1884 - - - | 37 3 | 32 1 | 19 6 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—FEBRUARY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 29th February 1888, and the Two Months ended 29th February 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. | Total for corresponding Month, 1887. |
|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Month ended 29th February. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 4,873 | 546 | 1,555 | 1,128 | 8,102 | 8,386 |
| Scotch - - - - | 946 | 92 | 170 | 106 | 1,314 | 1,563 |
| Irish - - - - | 1,336 | 40 | 221 | 46 | 1,643 | 2,373 |
| Total of British origin - | 7,155 | 678 | 1,946 | 1,280 | 11,059 | 12,322 |
| Foreigners - - - | 3,765 | 101 | 31 | 189 | 4,086 | 2,545 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 231 | 231 | 302 |
| Total - - - - | 10,920 | 779 | 1,977 | 1,700 | 15,373 | 15,169 |
| Total for corresponding Month, 1887 - - - } | 10,395 | 758 | 2,673 | 1,343 | 15,169 | — |
| Two Months ended February. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 8,440 | 951 | 2,803 | 1,979 | 14,173 | 14,716 |
| Scotch - - - - | 1,531 | 142 | 361 | 238 | 2,272 | 2,666 |
| Irish - - - - | 2,102 | 73 | 348 | 116 | 2,639 | 3,698 |
| Total of British origin - | 12,073 | 1,166 | 3,512 | 2,333 | 19,084 | 21,080 |
| Foreigners - - - - | 5,729 | 174 | 76 | 359 | 6,338 | 4,103 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 473 | 473 | 650 |
| Total - - - - | 17,802 | 1,340 | 3,588 | 3,165 | 25,895 | 25,832 |
| Total for corresponding Months, 1887 - - - } | 16,505 | 1,128 | 3,554 | 2,645 | 25,832 | — |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER of RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | February | | Two months ended February | |
|---|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Total gazetted - - - - | No. 419 | No. 404 | No. 835 | No. 760 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :— | | | | |
| Grocers, &c. - - - - | 32 | 29 | 59 | 54 |
| Farmers - - - - | 28 | 19 | 59 | 52 |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. - - | 19 | 38 | 53 | 59 |
| Builders - - - - | 17 | 30 | 47 | 48 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers - | 13 | 8 | 29 | 13 |
| Bakers - - - - | 12 | 9 | 23 | 21 |
| Tailors, &c. - - - - | 13 | 8 | 20 | 12 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. - - - | 9 | 11 | 19 | 17 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silver-smiths, &c. - - - | 10 | 3 | 17 | 10 |
| Clerks, commercial and general - - - | 8 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Butchers - - - - | 8 | 11 | 15 | 17 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. - - - | 9 | 2 | 14 | 4 |
| Provision merchants, &c. - - - | 4 | 3 | 13 | 7 |
| Confectioners - - - - | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| Agents, commission and general - - - | 4 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. - - - | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| Furniture dealers and makers - - - | 3 | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers - - - | 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. - - - | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. - - | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Cabinet-makers and upholsterers - - - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers - | 3 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants - | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Auctioneers - - - - | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Ironmongers - - - - | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Solicitors - - - - | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Woollen merchants, manufacturers, &c. - | 3 | — | 7 | 1 |
| Merchants - - - - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Carpenters and joiners - - - - | 3 | 10 | 5 | 13 |
| General dealers - - - - | 3 | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Tobacconists, &c. - - - - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. - - - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. - - - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Fishing-net, smack owners, and masters - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Lodging-house keepers - - - - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Saddlers and harness makers - - - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c. - - - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - - | 3 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Bricklayers, plasterers, &c. - - - | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| Brick and tile makers, &c. - - - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Cheesemongers - - - - | 3 | — | 4 | — |

| | February | | Two months ended February | |
|---|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations— <i>cont.</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Millers - - - - - | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Accountants - - - - - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Hatters - - - - - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - - | 2 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Brokers, ship and insurance - - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Cab, omnibus, and coach proprietors - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Colliers, miners, &c. - - - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Fancy goods manufacturers, importers, &c. - | 1 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Gardeners, market - - - - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Labourers, &c. - - - - - | 2 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Machinist and implement manufacturers and merchants - - - - - | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Officers in army - - - - - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Oil merchants - - - - - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ship owners and managers - - - - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Tea merchants - - - - - | 3 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Theatre and music hall proprietors, &c. - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Warehousemen - - - - - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants and dealers - - - - - | — | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Printers and publishers - - - - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Stationers - - - - - | — | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Wine and spirit merchants, &c. - - - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 29th February 1888, and during the first Two Months of the Year 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| Animals. | February | | Two months ended February | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - - - | 32,417 | 30,325 | 73,913 | 75,544 |
| Sheep - - - - - | 7,457 | 6,682 | 20,473 | 23,322 |
| Swine - - - - - | 57,493 | 48,175 | 122,910 | 112,089 |
| Goats - - - - - | 29 | 12 | 38 | 21 |
| Horses - - - - - | 1,319 | 1,329 | 2,561 | 2,599 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - - - | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Asses - - - - - | 7 | 19 | 26 | 24 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS during the Month and Two Months ended February 29th, 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | February | | Two Months ended February | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 4,549 | 5,402 | 9,593 | 9,736 |
| Soles | 5,072 | 7,978 | 11,281 | 15,922 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 9,083 | 6,755 | 16,730 | 15,335 |
| Total prime fish | 18,704 | 20,135 | 37,604 | 41,043 |
| Salmon | 128 | 292 | 128 | 292 |
| Cod | 28,481 | 28,365 | 52,279 | 51,151 |
| Ling | 6,707 | 7,610 | 13,533 | 13,169 |
| Haddock | 133,608 | 113,572 | 269,537 | 224,097 |
| Mackerel | 493 | 4,874 | 3,775 | 14,451 |
| Herrings | 4,909 | 7,684 | 13,254 | 35,702 |
| Pilchards | 402 | 126 | 4,496 | 4,046 |
| Sprats | 3,692 | 18,945 | 40,691 | 57,405 |
| Plaice | 51,211 | 159,652 | 110,271 | 304,019 |
| All other, except shell fish | 102,882 | | 200,089 | |
| Total | 351,217 | 361,255 | 745,662 | 745,375 |
| Shell Fish :— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 9,375 | 7,908 | 11,744 | 10,553 |
| Crabs | 102,026 | 85,626 | 142,900 | 135,486 |
| Oysters | 3,086,000 | 2,840,000 | 6,823,000 | 5,733,000 |
| Other shell fish | 31,261 | 30,392 | 64,879 | 51,155 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 17,811 | 15,940 | 33,315 | 31,186 |
| Soles | 23,545 | 33,333 | 61,205 | 63,236 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 16,612 | 24,304 | 37,655 | 51,320 |
| Total prime fish | 62,068 | 73,576 | 132,175 | 145,742 |
| Salmon | 1,194 | 2,465 | 1,194 | 2,455 |
| Cod | 19,484 | 19,571 | 36,434 | 37,686 |
| Ling | 4,464 | 5,306 | 9,045 | 9,475 |
| Haddock | 56,810 | 41,043 | 109,481 | 83,796 |
| Mackerel | 985 | 4,968 | 3,914 | 10,900 |
| Herrings | 1,284 | 2,401 | 3,718 | 10,025 |
| Pilchards | 130 | 47 | 1,033 | 750 |
| Sprats | 394 | 1,659 | 3,256 | 5,500 |
| Plaice | 47,577 | 115,593 | 99,560 | 227,107 |
| All other, except shell fish | 73,425 | | 139,582 | |
| Total | 268,715 | 266,629 | 539,392 | 533,446 |
| Shell Fish :— | | | | |
| Lobsters | 519 | 387 | 659 | 519 |
| Crabs | 1,043 | 1,104 | 1,486 | 1,819 |
| Oysters | 11,161 | 8,937 | 26,400 | 18,609 |
| Other shell fish | 5,263 | 6,346 | 10,223 | 10,568 |
| Total | 17,986 | 16,774 | 38,768 | 31,515 |
| Total value of fish landed | 286,701 | 283,403 | 578,160 | 564,961 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month and Two Months ended February 29th, 1888, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1887.

| | February | | Two Months ended February | |
|--|----------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 420 | 421 | 849 | 660 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - - | 653 | 625 | 1,293 | 1,169 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 54,621 | 41,940 | 95,580 | 62,928 |
| Ling - - - - - | 9,711 | 8,372 | 15,156 | 10,733 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 97,288 | 68,574 | 191,017 | 136,073 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 30 | 4 | 70 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 107,217 | 163,067 | 179,443 | 304,346 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 1,610 | 20,719 | 10,015 | 42,342 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 13 | 11 | 13 | 30 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 252 | 101 | 492 | 157 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 7,970 | 5,366 | 17,092 | 14,512 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 5,624 | 5,065 | 13,472 | 10,882 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 1,073 | 693 | 1,452 | 978 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - - - | 12,084 | 13,546 | 22,335 | 24,750 |
| Eel - - - - - | 1,632 | 822 | 2,583 | 1,612 |
| Skate - - - - - | 6,400 | 3,670 | 10,482 | 5,967 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - - - | 13,739 | 9,629 | 27,457 | 18,626 |
| Total - - - - - | 320,312 | 342,656 | 588,741 | 635,775 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 42,600 | 21,500 | 84,800 | 48,500 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 64,700 | 63,600 | 139,700 | 142,700 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 21,900 | 34,700 | 41,200 | 60,200 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels - - - - - | 23,280 | 22,706 | 50,867 | 46,345 |
| Clams - - - - - | 2,144 | 2,126 | 4,848 | 3,798 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 5,200 | 5,314 | 8,519 | 8,779 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 956 | 1,070 | 2,321 | 1,937 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - - | 956 | 836 | 1,860 | 1,512 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 21,794 | 18,780 | 38,193 | 29,027 |
| Ling - - - - - | 4,997 | 3,765 | 7,595 | 4,941 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 37,238 | 29,607 | 75,371 | 60,273 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 4 | 1 | 21 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 17,580 | 23,393 | 38,758 | 52,089 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 52 | 643 | 253 | 2,179 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 40 | 26 | 60 | 70 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 61 | 27 | 122 | 38 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 1,163 | 974 | 2,449 | 1,897 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 2,008 | 2,079 | 4,701 | 4,406 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 1,788 | 1,243 | 2,429 | 1,594 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - - - | 7,319 | 7,464 | 14,110 | 15,091 |
| Eel - - - - - | 827 | 541 | 1,316 | 1,048 |
| Skate - - - - - | 1,375 | 923 | 2,703 | 1,482 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - - - | 2,066 | 2,407 | 4,827 | 4,732 |
| Total - - - - - | 100,420 | 93,856 | 197,069 | 182,337 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 1,934 | 1,082 | 3,790 | 2,297 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 331 | 384 | 687 | 792 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 95 | 130 | 199 | 290 |
| Mussels - - - - - | 1,344 | 1,195 | 2,918 | 2,426 |
| Clams - - - - - | 313 | 302 | 710 | 548 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 854 | 872 | 1,406 | 1,378 |
| Total - - - - - | 4,871 | 3,974 | 9,710 | 7,734 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - - - | 105,291 | 97,830 | 206,779 | 190,068 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Month ended February 29th, 1888.

| | February. | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | North Coast. | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | — | 47 | 46 | 21 | 114 |
| Soles | — | 55 | 62 | 103 | 220 |
| Total prime fish | — | 102 | 108 | 124 | 334 |
| Cod | 62 | 1,871 | 788 | 2,231 | 4,952 |
| Ling | 37 | 169 | 414 | 475 | 1,095 |
| Haddock | 2 | 285 | 32 | 2 | 321 |
| Mackerel | — | — | — | — | — |
| Herrings | 8 | — | 249 | 131 | 388 |
| Sprats | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting | — | 2,123 | 30 | 290 | 2,443 |
| Hake | — | 319 | 24 | — | 343 |
| All other, except shell fish | 564 | 1,748 | 1,624 | 279 | 4,215 |
| Total | 673 | 6,617 | 3,269 | 3,532 | 14,091 |
| Shell Fish: | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 192 | 324 | — | 1,446 | 1,962 |
| Crabs | — | 63 | — | — | 63 |
| Oysters | — | 22,000 | — | — | 22,000 |
| Other shell fish | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | — | 175 | 235 | 2,246 | 2,656 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | — | 226 | 116 | 87 | 429 |
| Soles | — | 236 | 155 | 549 | 940 |
| Total prime fish | — | 462 | 271 | 636 | 1,369 |
| Cod | 35 | 1,377 | 334 | 863 | 2,609 |
| Ling | 20 | 84 | 193 | 194 | 491 |
| Haddock | 1 | 334 | 19 | 4 | 408 |
| Mackerel | — | — | — | — | — |
| Herrings | 5 | — | 65 | 20 | 90 |
| Sprats | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting | — | 911 | 17 | 101 | 1,029 |
| Hake | — | 210 | 6 | — | 216 |
| All other, except shell fish | 145 | 902 | 553 | 114 | 1,714 |
| Total | 206 | 4,330 | 1,458 | 1,932 | 7,926 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | | |
| Lobsters | 10 | 17 | — | 41 | 68 |
| Crabs | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Oysters | — | 34 | — | — | 34 |
| Other shell fish | — | 54 | 27 | 237 | 318 |
| Total | 10 | 106 | 27 | 278 | 421 |
| Total value of fish landed | 216 | 4,436 | 1,485 | 2,210 | 8,347 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS, FEBRUARY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS, and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month and Two Months ended 29th February 1888, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1887.

| | Month of February | | Two months ended February | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 393,750 | 308,985 | 824,841 | 786,392 |
| Brazilian - - | 33,983 | 41,357 | 64,378 | 80,576 |
| East Indian - - | 20,376 | 35,895 | 37,667 | 61,944 |
| Egyptian - - | 18,862 | 25,858 | 65,930 | 76,054 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 5,681 | 4,843 | 9,284 | 9,717 |
| Total - - | 472,652 | 416,938 | 1,002,100 | 1,014,683 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 14,670 | 12,520 | 30,255 | 32,475 |
| Brazilian - - | 82 | 569 | 1,602 | 569 |
| East Indian - - | 20,730 | 17,051 | 40,598 | 35,975 |
| Egyptian - - | 458 | 2,854 | 905 | 3,541 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 1,488 | 1,424 | 2,942 | 2,298 |
| Total - - | 37,428 | 34,448 | 76,302 | 74,858 |
| FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 241,669 | 232,753 | 479,611 | 484,614 |
| Brazilian - - | 27,573 | 23,951 | 59,653 | 51,781 |
| East Indian - - | 11,059 | 12,376 | 22,311 | 23,258 |
| Egyptian - - | 16,971 | 23,621 | 40,042 | 53,463 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 10,119 | 9,995 | 21,013 | 21,096 |
| Total - - | 307,391 | 302,696 | 622,630 | 634,212 |
| FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 830 | 147 | 1,105 | 319 |
| Brazilian - - | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian - - | — | — | — | — |
| Egyptian - - | 48 | — | 203 | 112 |
| Miscellaneous - - | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 878 | 147 | 1,308 | 431 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note. — Rouble = 2s. 0d.; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d., Milreis = 4s. 6d.;
Lire = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Dollar = 4s. 2d.; Piastre = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles 32,162,000 | 35,272,000 | 305,574,000 | 356,453,000 |
| France | Jan. | (1888.) Frs. 281,846,000 | (1887.) 276,267,000 | — | — |
| Portugal | Nov. | (1887.) Milreis 3,263,000 | (1886.) 2,862,000 | 34,589,000 | 34,063,000 |
| Italy | Dec. | Lire 189,711,000 | 150,033,000 | 1,601,483,000 | 1,447,729,000 |
| United States | Jan. | (1888.) Dollars 58,488,000 | (1887.) 54,931,000 | — | — |
| Egypt | June | Piastres 60,235,000 | 55,709,000 | 402,089,000 | 383,877,000 |
| British India* | Dec. | (1887.) Rupees 5,33,26,090 | (1886.) 5,20,16,318 | 44,33,17,212 | 43,63,91,862 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles 61,594,000 | 44,003,000 | 518,601,000 | 400,658,000 |
| France | Jan. | (1888.) Frs. 213,433,000 | (1887.) 204,772,000 | — | — |
| Portugal | Nov. | (1887.) Milreis 1,957,000 | (1886.) 1,844,000 | 19,212,000 | 23,449,000 |
| Italy | Dec. | Lire 45,792,000 | 98,555,000 | 999,152,000 | 1,020,750,000 |
| United States | Jan. | (1888.) Dollars 63,055,000 | (1887.) 71,534,000 | — | — |
| Egypt | June | Piastres 45,845,000 | 29,946,000 | 481,177,000 | 470,171,000 |
| British India* | Dec. | (1887.) Rupees 8,26,06,597 | (1886.) 7,06,31,070 | 63,81,35,621 | 62,30,80,206 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | Nine Months ended 31st December | | Nine Months ended 31st December | |
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living - - | 21,94,823 | 23,40,516 | 9,42,215 | 5,83,360 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink - | 5,29,08,464 | 5,00,28,110 | 16,62,04,428 | 18,70,49,880 |
| III.—Metals, and Manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) | 80,05,132 | 62,36,513 | 48,427 | 37,631 |
| B.—Metals - - - | 3,60,11,262 | 3,16,88,969 | 3,44,752 | 2,87,485 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 1,24,14,536 | 93,29,087 | 578 | 1,501 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) - | 1,60,05,300 | 95,25,572 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials - | 71,44,557 | 67,26,405 | 10,13,52,013 | 10,39,10,007 |
| V.—Oils - - - - | 1,04,26,161 | 1,02,81,881 | 33,28,840 | 33,49,023 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles - - | 2,94,29,298 | 2,35,67,070 | 25,50,22,991 | 23,12,03,365 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 22,30,13,195 | 21,63,90,994 | 5,65,50,026 | 4,44,15,005 |
| B.—Apparel - - - | 95,02,724 | 86,29,222 | 6,10,381 | 5,56,213 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured - - | 3,62,61,760 | 3,21,37,523 | 2,53,42,106 | 2,42,96,053 |
| TOTAL - - - | 44,33,17,212 | 43,63,91,862 | 60,97,46,757 | 59,82,89,228 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

NEW SERIES.

REPORTS of the Annual Series, 1888, have been issued from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, &c.

| No. | | Price. |
|------|-----------------------|--------|
| 249. | Algiers - - - - - | 2d. |
| 250. | Bucharest - - - - - | 1d. |
| 251. | Christiania - - - - - | 1d. |
| 252. | Paris - - - - - | 1d. |
| 253. | Bogola - - - - - | 1d. |
| 254. | Salonica - - - - - | 1d. |
| 255. | Copenhagen - - - - - | 1d. |
| 256. | Jeddah - - - - - | 1d. |
| 257. | Russia - - - - - | 2d. |
| 258. | Paris - - - - - | 1d. |
| 259. | Palras - - - - - | 1d. |
| 260. | Brussels - - - - - | 1d. |
| 261. | Ichang - - - - - | 1d. |

The following Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

| No. | | Price. |
|-----|--|--------|
| 77. | <i>Germany.</i> —Report on the German grain duties - - - - - | 1d. |
| 78. | <i>United States.</i> —Report on liquor traffic legislation in the United States - | 3d. |
| 79. | <i>Switzerland.</i> —Report on the North-East Railway of Switzerland - | 1d. |
| 80. | <i>United States.</i> —Report on the oyster fisheries of Maryland - | 1d. |
| 81. | <i>Austria-Hungary.</i> —Report on the timber trade of Trieste - | 1d. |
| 82. | <i>Russia.</i> —Report on Russian agriculture, 1886-87 - - - - - | 2d. |
| 83. | <i>United States.</i> —Report on the manufacture of sugar from sorghium, in Kansas - - - - - | 1d. |

THE
Board of Trade Journal
OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES
AND

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

April 1888.

[No. 21.

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

FIRES IN COTTON CARGOES.

A report has recently been issued by the Board of Trade of an investigation held before Sir Digby Murray and Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., inspectors for the Board of Trade, into the nature and causes of the outbreak of fire on the s.s. "Hawarden," whilst on a voyage from Savannah, on or about the 18th day of October last.

The inspectors who conducted the investigation report with regard to the outbreak of fire in the cotton cargo of this vessel, a fortnight after sailing from Savannah for Liverpool, that it originated in a bale in the ground tier, and was not caused by heat from furnaces, nor by spontaneous combustion, nor could sparks or fire get at the bale after loading; and that Dr. Duprè found in the charred remains at least one undoubted match and several wooden spills or pipe lights.

They further point out that the risk of fire at Savannah is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as at New Orleans, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as at New York; that three men were convicted of incendiarism at New Orleans in 1880, and fires there, which were eight in that year, fell off to two in 1881. They think, therefore, that there is grave suspicion of some of the fires at Savannah being attributable to incendiarism.

The inspectors' general conclusions are that the fires proceed from the following causes:—

1. Accident, which is favoured by the slovenly manner in which American cotton is pressed, covered, and hooped.

2. By design, which is encouraged by the Customs and regulations of the port, which enable interested persons to obtain an undue value for the services rendered to ship and cargo in the event of fire.

ACTION AGAINST STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO RECOVER FOR
DAMAGES BY FIRE TO PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.

A case has recently been decided by Judge Brown, of the United States District Court at New York, in an action brought against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which is of considerable importance to British shipowners. This action was brought to recover for the damages to the contents of some of the trunks of the libellant and his family, who were passengers upon the respondents' steamer "Ems," from Bremerhaven to New York, in October 1886. On the night after the steamer left Bremerhaven, a fire, from some cause unknown, was discovered in the baggage compartment, where all the trunks were stowed. The steamer was stopped, and by means of a fire-hose introduced through a ventilator, the compartment was flooded with water, the fire extinguished, and a considerable part of the baggage, not touched by fire, was injured by the water. Upon arrival at New York, no general average adjustment was had, and the cargo was delivered to the consignees without payment of any general average contribution for the damages from water. The libel charges that the respondents are therefore liable for the amount which they should have collected for the damage occasioned by the water, excluding all that was touched by fire. The respondents contend that the damage was not a general average charge.

The "Ems" was divided by bulkheads into various compartments. The baggage compartment was a longitudinal one, situated over the boiler, and running along one side of the ship, about 50 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and enclosed in iron, which was cased with two layers of wood, with spaces between them and the iron. From one-third to one-half of the woodwork on one side of the compartment was more or less burned and charred before the fire was extinguished; in two or three small places the wood was just burned through. The fire was discovered through the smoke issuing from the compartment, and the state-rooms above were so filled with smoke as to drive out the occupants.

The following is a summary of the decisions given in this case:—

1. General average.—Passengers' baggage.—Right to be contributed for. Passengers' baggage is to be contributed for in general average. Though reciprocity is the usual rule in general average as respects the right to compensation and the duty to contribute, there are well-established exceptions, which include apparel and other articles attached to the person.

2. *Same.*—Passengers' baggage.—When it contributes. Passengers' baggage in daily use does not contribute in general average. Baggage stored in the ship's compartments, and not in use, does contribute.
3. *Same.*—Fire in baggage compartment.—Damage by water.—Sacrifice. The damage to cargo occasioned by water used to extinguish fire in a compartment of an iron steamship is a voluntary sacrifice and a general average charge, if the fire was such as to threaten the safety of the whole ship if not extinguished. It is immaterial that the means to extinguish the fire were easy if the use of those means involved the damage sued for.
4. *Same.*—Duty of master to take average bond.—Foreign codes. Fire broke out in a steamship in a compartment used for the stowage of passengers' baggage. Water was introduced into the compartment, and in extinguishing the fire the trunks of libellant, a passenger on the steamship, were damaged by the water. On the completion of the voyage no average adjustment was had, or average bonds taken. *Held*, that it was the duty of the master, in case of a loss, to cause an average adjustment to be made, and to hold the cargo until the amount payable by each contributor is paid, or secured by a proper average bond. If the cargo is delivered to the various consignees without taking such bonds, an action lies, in favour of the persons entitled to the contribution, against the master, the ship, or her owners.
5. *Same.*—Revised Statutes, section 4282. An action arising from independent acts of negligence on the part of the ship, and from the breach of a maritime duty, in failing to enforce a general average contribution is not within the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 4282, exempting shipowners from liability for damage to merchandise on board their vessels occasioned by fire.

PRESENTATION OF MANIFESTS IN ITALIAN PORTS.

Mr. S. G. Cocoto, British Vice-Consul at Brindisi, states that masters of British ships expose themselves to the risk of being heavily fined if on arrival at Italian ports they do not cause every particle of tobacco, cigars, and salt on board to be entered on the ship's manifest and collected for inspection. This inspection is generally followed by a rigorous search on the part of the Custom house officers, and if the smallest quantity of any of the aforesaid articles is found not manifested, or in possession of any member of the crew, or in any part of the ship, a fine is invariably inflicted.

TENDERS FOR STEAM CRANES AT SEVILLE.

A communication, dated the 22nd March last, has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing copy of a notice respecting tenders for steam cranes at Seville. The following is a copy of the notice in question:—

“Information has been received from Her Majesty’s Consul at Cadiz that the Board of Works of the River Guadalquivir and Port of Seville has advertised for tenders for six steam cranes for the use of that port, two strong enough to raise ten tons each, and four five tons each. Tenders will be received up to the 26th proximo (April). Applications for details should be addressed to “Senor D. Conradi, Secretario de la Junta de Obras del Rio Guadalquivir, Sevilla.”

BRITISH YACHTS IN ITALIAN PORTS.

A despatch, dated the 14th March last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty’s Chargé d’Affaires at Rome, stating that a contention having arisen at Naples between the owner of the British yacht “Doris” as to the right of the latter to receive on board his yacht free of duty certain groceries for ship’s use brought from England in a merchant steamer and landed at the Naples Custom house, representations were made to the Italian Government to the effect that an Italian steamer would, under similar circumstances, be allowed in England to ship stores out of bond and free of duty. A request was also preferred by Mr. Kennedy that British yachts belonging to duly recognised clubs might be treated with like liberality in Italian ports. Mr. Kennedy encloses in his despatch translation of a note addressed to him by the Minister of Finance on the 3rd March last, stating that yachts of any flag whatever recognised by their respective Governments are to be placed on the same footing as men-of-war, according to the provision laid down in Rule 76 of the *Bolletino Ufficiale* of the Minister of Finance for the year 1886.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POULTRY, GAME, &c.
AT ROME.

With reference to the notification on p. 231 of the last number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a communication, dated the 26th March last, has been received from the Agricultural Society of Rome, stating that the International Exhibition of Poultry, Game, &c. has been postponed until the 25th April, and will last till the 10th May. It is to be held in the Botanical Garden at Rome.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION AT ATHENS.

With reference to the notification on p. 287 of the March number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 9th March last, has been received from Sir H. Rumbold, Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, forwarding copy of a letter from the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Executive Committee of the Exhibition has just arranged to place the circular gallery of the building at the disposal of foreign exhibitors, with the condition that the exhibitors will themselves undertake the custody and insurance of their exhibits. It is added, that it is only in the event of this rotunda, which is tolerably extensive, being entirely taken up, that foreign exhibitors will have to construct pavilions at their own expense.

EXPORTS FROM ITALY TO ENGLAND, *via* SPAIN.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a despatch dated the 14th March last, states that the Italian Government have approved a plan for sending in transit through Spain, goods destined for England, which formerly passed through France. According to this plan a steamboat service will be established between Genoa, Barcelona, and Bilbao. The railway tariffs will be reduced between Barcelona and Bilbao.

RAISING OF BLOCKADE ON EBRIE COAST.

A communication, dated the 3rd April last, has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that a note had been received from M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, stating that the French authorities at Grand Bassam have raised the blockade of the Ebrie coast from Abre to Dabon.

THE BARCELONA EXHIBITION.

A notification has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the Spanish Ambassador in London that the official inauguration of the Universal Exhibition at Barcelona, at which Her Majesty the Queen Regent will be present, will take place on the 15th of next month. The exhibition was, however, to be opened, as already announced, on the 8th instant.

II.—QUARANTINE NOTICES.

DENMARK.

A despatch, dated 29th February, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that in addition to the precautionary measures against the introduction of small-pox from Swedish ports on the Sound between Malmö and Landskrone, the notice issued by the Danish Government on the 24th February establishes quarantine against all arrivals from Italian ports in the Adriatic situated between Ortone and Bari, both ports inclusive, and against all vessels which have communicated on their voyage with others from the said ports, they being considered as infected with Asiatic cholera.

By the same notice the importation of linen, clothing, and bedding which has been used, except passengers' luggage, rags, wadding (used), wool flock, paper refuse, hides, and hair from the above-named Swedish and Italian ports is forbidden.

The sanitary measures imposed on the 7th December 1887, and the 4th January 1888, on arrivals from Sicily and Sardinia, and from Italian ports situated between Cape Santa Maria de Leuca and the French frontier, and from Maltese ports, are, at the same time, rescinded.

The prohibition against rags, &c., from ports in Paraguay, Uruguay, Sicily, Sardinia, the Argentine Republic, Malta, and the Continental ports of Italy between Cape Santa Maria de Leuca and Cape Miseno is abrogated.

SPAIN.

A despatch, dated 14th March, from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, state that vessels proceeding from the Gulf of Guayaquil to ports in Spain will be considered foul, owing to an outbreak of yellow fever at Guayaquil.

CYPRUS.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 24th March, from the High Commissioner of Cyprus:—"Italy released from quarantine."

TURKEY.

A despatch, dated 1st March, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, reports the suppression of the medical visit on arrivals from all ports of Italy.

EGYPT.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 17th March, from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria:—"Quarantine in Egypt against arrivals from Rangoon."

URUGUAY.

A despatch, dated February 25th last, from Her Majesty's Representative at Monte Video, states that in consequence of the increase of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro the Sanitary Board of Monte Video have declared vessels clearing from that port for The Plate subject to 10 days' quarantine.

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CHANGE IN DAY OF DESPATCH OF MAILS FOR NEW ZEALAND
viâ SAN FRANCISCO.

It has been arranged with the New Zealand Post Office to shorten the time of transit to that Colony *viâ* San Francisco by despatching the mails from London every fourth Saturday instead of every fourth Wednesday, and so making use of the quick packets of the Cunard Line leaving Queenstown on Sundays. The mails will continue to be despatched alternately *viâ* San Francisco and by direct steamers from Plymouth, as shown below. No correspondence is sent *viâ* Brindisi unless specially superscribed to that effect.

The Colonial contract service *viâ* San Francisco is to be maintained up to November 1889.

Viâ San Francisco (Saturday evening), 21 April, 19 May, 16 June, 14 July, 11 August, 8 September, 6 October, 3 November, 1 December, 29 December.

Viâ Plymouth (Friday evening), 4 May, 1 June, 29 June, 27 July, 24 August, 21 September, 19 October, 16 November, 14 December.

PARCEL POST WITH CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, HONG KONG, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (ADDITIONAL MAILS.)

Advantage will be taken of the more frequent sailings of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to despatch parcel mails from London for Colombo, Singapore, and Hong Kong, in future every Wednesday morning instead of every alternate Wednesday morning.

Parcel mails for Western Australia are now despatched from London every Thursday morning.

MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Mails for the United States of America are now despatched every Wednesday and Saturday, by ships of the White Star and Cunard Companies leaving Liverpool on those days, and calling at Queenstown on Thursdays and Sundays to pick up the mails.

In addition to the two regular mails in each week thus provided, the Post Office is free to despatch mails by any other ships which the public may desire to use for the transmission of their letters to America; for example, by the "Alaska" or the

"Arizona" of the Guion Line, the "City of Rome" of the Anchor Line, or the "City of Berlin" of the Inman Line. Such letters need only be superscribed with the name of the ship and the route by which it is desired they should be forwarded. In the case of the steamers of the North German Lloyd, the Post Office will dispense with the name of the ship and accept the general superscription "By German Line," thus affording additional facility to those who, while well aware of the regular weekly voyages of these steamers, are unacquainted with the name of the particular ship sailing on each occasion.

These arrangements practically afford a means of sending mails on three days in the week, viz., on Wednesday evening by White Star Line; on Thursday morning (specially addressed) by North German Line; on Saturday evening by Cunard Line.

Ships of the Inman Line sail from Liverpool every Wednesday, those of the Guion Line every Saturday, and the "City of Rome" every fourth Wednesday during the summer season, and all call at Queenstown on the following day.

PARCEL POST WITH CANADA. (LIMIT OF WEIGHT RAISED.)

The maximum weight of parcels for the Dominion of Canada has now been raised from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs.

A list of the places in Canada at which, and at which alone, parcels are delivered, may be seen at any post office.

PARCEL POST TO AUSTRALIA. (EARLIER DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM LONDON.)

On and from the 5th April, the parcel mails for Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania were to be made up in London every Thursday morning at an earlier hour than heretofore.

The latest time of posting was, accordingly, thenceforward to be as follows:

In London, General Post Office, 10.0 p.m., Town districts, 7.0 p.m., Suburban districts, 4.0 p.m. on Wednesday; in the country, in time to reach London on Wednesday night.

MAILS FOR SALVADOR.

From information recently received, it appears that the route of New York and Panama affords a more frequent and expeditious means of communication with Salvador than the present mail route of Southampton and Panama.

Henceforth, therefore, mails for Salvador will be despatched three times a month by way of Queenstown, New York, and Panama; and the dates of despatch from London during the remainder of the present year will be as follows:—

April 21, 28; May 9, 19, 30; June 9, 20, 30; July 7, 21, 28; August 8, 22, 29; September 8, 19, 29; October 10, 20, 31; November 10, 21, 28; December 8, 22, 29.

Mails will also be made up in Ireland on the following day in each case.

The mails will go on from New York by steamers leaving that port on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, in correspondence with steamers leaving Panama for Salvador.

No correspondence will be sent to Salvador *viâ* Southampton unless specially superscribed to be so sent.

The rates of postage for letters, &c. addressed to Salvador will be the same as at present, whether sent *viâ* New York or *viâ* Southampton.

RESUMPTION OF DIRECT MAIL SERVICE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

The direct mail service between this country and Newfoundland, by means of packets sailing once a fortnight from Queenstown to St. John's, will be resumed this month.

The mails for Newfoundland will be made up in London on alternate Tuesday evenings, commencing on the 17th of April, and the packets will sail from Queenstown on alternate Wednesdays.

MAILS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The following table shows the principal ports at which the mail packets leaving Liverpool every Saturday for the West Coast of Africa will call, on each voyage, during the second quarter of the year 1888:—

On every voyage:—Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Sherbro, Kroo Coast, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Forcados.

On the voyages of April 28, May 12, 26, June 9, 23:—Madeira, Teneriffe, Monrovia, Grand Bassam, Quitta, Jellah Coffee, Akassa, Opobo.

On the voyages of April 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 6, 30:—Goree, Dakar, Bathurst (Gambia), Grand Bassa, Half Jack, Salt Pond, Addah, Benin, Brass, Bonny, New Calabar.

On the voyages of May 5, June 2, 30:—Sinoe.

Mails will be forwarded as opportunities offer to Ahgwey, Anamaboe, Appam, Assinie, Axim, Bageida, Bay Beach, Cape Palmas, Chama, Danoe, Dix Cove, Elmina, Grand Popo, Isles do

Los, Lavanah, Little Popo, Porto Seguro, Pram Pram, Secondee, Sulymah, Whydah, and Winnebah; but these places are not included in the above table, as the dates on which the West Coast packets will call at them cannot be fixed in advance.

Packets will leave Liverpool for the South-west Coast of Africa on every third Wednesday, and will call at the under-mentioned ports:—

On the voyages of April 18, May 9, 30, June 20:—Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Goree, Kroo Coast, Accra, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Cameroons, St. Thomas, Eloby, Gaboon, Loango, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, Loanda.

Mails will also be forwarded as opportunities offer to Cape Lopez, Fernan Vaz, N'Gove, Nyanga, Sette Cama, Mayumba, Kabenda, Muculla, Mussera, Nova Redonda, Benguela, and Mossamedes.

PARCEL POST TO EGYPT (*viâ* FRANCE AND ITALY).

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight can now be received at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Egypt, *viâ* France and Italy.

Rates of Postage.—For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 2s. 6d.; exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight, 3s. 2d.

N.B.—Although the route *viâ* France and Italy is more direct, parcels for Egypt will still be sent by steamer from London *viâ* Gibraltar, if prepaid at the following rates:—For the first 2 lbs., 1s. 3d.; for each additional pound or fraction of a pound, 7½d.

MAILS FOR GREECE AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS *viâ* ITALY.

In consequence of recent alterations in the packet service between Italy and Greece, there will be two additional weekly despatches of mails for Greece.

Henceforth these mails will be despatched from London as follows:—Sunday morning and evening; Monday morning; Tuesday evening; Wednesday morning and evening; Thursday morning and evening; Friday morning.

The mails despatched on Sunday morning are made up in London on Saturday evening after the 9 o'clock collection.

There is no change as regards mails for the Ionian Islands.

MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The following statement shows the dates on which, during the next few weeks, the mails for the Falkland Islands, both direct from Dartmouth and *viâ* Punta Arenas by Pacific packet, will be made up in London and will arrive at Port Stanley:—

Leaving London on the evening of the 5th May, leaving Dartmouth on the 7th May, and arriving at Stanley on the 8th June.

Leaving London on the evening of the 29th May (2nd June, supplementary), leaving Punta Arenas on the 10th July, and arriving at Stanley on the 12th July.

IV.—TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

FRANCE—ITALY.

Application of New Differential Tariff in France against Italian Goods.

A communication has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing a statement showing the differential duties now levied by the French Customs authorities on the importation of goods of Italian produce and manufacture. This statement can be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.

FRANCE.

Regulations respecting Certificates of Origin.

The French Customs Department have issued a circular, dated the 5th March last, calling attention to the necessity of Customs officials at the various ports carefully examining all bills of lading, manifests, &c., with a view to prevent the introduction into France by an indirect route of goods of Italian origin, and their admission to conventional treatment. The officials are also to make a strict examination when they are in doubt as to the accuracy of the declarations.

In addition, the Department has decided to re-establish the formality of certificates of origin for produce similar to that which has hitherto comprised the bulk of Italian imports, namely, wines, silks (in cocoons, raw and thrown), silk waste, cattle, olive oil, table fruits, enamel and vitrifications of every kind, game and poultry, live or dead, fresh or salted meats, butter, straw hats, volatile or essential oils. The certificates in question will be required on importation from European countries and from countries other than European situated in the basin of the Mediterranean.

As provided in commercial treaties, the certificates of origin should be granted either by the chief Customs officer at the port of exportation, or by the French consuls or consular agents residing in the place of exportation or in the ports of embarkation.

The products of those countries having commercial treaties with France, which are only conveyed in trucks *plombés*, by the railways of Northern Italy, will, however, continue to be admitted to conventional *régime*.

SWITZERLAND.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.

According to the *Feuille Federale Suisse* of the 17th March last, the following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff had been given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of February.

In Category 4, the words “chemically prepared” are inserted between “phosphate of lime” and artificial manure.

Plantain syrup (Spitzwegerichsaft).—Category 12a. Duty, 30 francs per quintal.

In Category 62, the word “planed” is cancelled in “boards, rough-hewn, for parquet flooring, provided with grooves.”

Under the head of “Articles very rough, common, of iron, &c.” (Category 129 in the tariff), there must only be included, with the exception of tools rough-hewn, heavy articles, such as plough-shares, axletrees for carriages, anvils, &c. Small articles of forged or malleable cast iron, even when only rough-worked, are included in Category 130, and pay a duty of 7 frs. per quintal. Nuts roughly worked, and fish-plates for rails, are transferred from Category 129 to Category 130.

Caoutchouc in sheets with mixture of tissue and brass wire.—Category 138. Duty, 7 francs per quintal.

Mica in sheets.—Category 162. Duty, 3 francs per quintal.

Mango (Cape onion) in pulp for the preparation of sauces.

—Categories 213 and 214. Duties, from 7 to 16 francs per quintal.

Tokay wine without label.—Categories 252 and 253. Duty, 3 frs. 50 c. per quintal.

Medicinal Tokay wine in bottles, recommended on the label as strengthening only, without attributing to it other medicinal properties, is no longer included in Category 256.

In Category 270 the words “without text” are added after “chromo-lithographic cards.”

Chromo-lithographic cards with printed text.—Category 271. Duty, 30 francs per quintal.

Chromo-lithographic cards with lithographed text.—Category 271a. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

New Customs Tariff.

The Swiss Federal Council informed the National Council, on the 24th March last, in answer to a proposed interpellation by several members, that the provisions of the new tariff as to articles not bound by treaties will come into force on the 1st May next. The referendum has not been demanded.

SPAIN.—ITALY.

New Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

A despatch, dated the 14th March last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, enclosing copy and translation of the treaty of commerce and navigation recently negotiated and signed at Rome between Italy and Spain. Mr. Kennedy, with reference to the new treaty, says :—

“This treaty with its annexed tariff awaits the approval of the Legislatures of the two countries and ratification at Madrid.

“The proposed new conventional tariff does not possess much interest for British trade.

“The alterations in the tariff are chiefly as follows :—

“On importation into Italy from Spain :—

“Wine will pay 4 lire per hectolitre.

“Pure spirit in casks, 14 lire per hectolitre instead of 12 lire.

“Olive oil, 6 lire instead of 3 lire.

“Arachide (nut) oil is raised from 6 to 15 lire.

“Scrap-iron, formerly free, will now pay 1 lira per quintal.

“Copper in bars will pay 14 instead of 12 lire.

“Mercury, 40 lire instead of 20.

“On imports into Spain from Italy :—

“Paper is removed from the conventional tariff, and also rice, with or without husks.

“Tunny fish preserved in oil in barrels and boxes will pay 10 lire per quintal.

PORTUGAL.

Proposed Law for increasing Tonnage and Harbour Dues.

A communication, dated the 2nd March last, has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing copy of a translation which has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon of the proposed law for increasing tonnage and harbour dues in Portuguese ports, together with a report on the subject by Sir George Bonham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.* The following is a copy of the translation of the law in question :—

Art. 1. The tonnage and anchorage dues levied for the benefit of the Public Treasury on all Portuguese and foreign vessels in the continental ports of the Kingdom and in the islands of Azores and Madeira, shall, in future, be regulated and levied in accordance with the provisions of this law.

* For Report by Sir G. Bonham, see p. 404.

Art. 2. Portuguese or foreign sailing vessels or steamers engaged in the navigation of the high sea or on long voyages will have to pay, on quitting a Portuguese port, 70 reis (3·73*d.*) per each cubic metre of their respective tonnage.

§. Subject to the following exceptions:—

1. Portuguese or foreign steamers belonging to any lines of navigation carrying on a regularly subsidised mail packet service, at least once a month, whether they start from any Portuguese port or whether they merely call at any Portuguese port, shall only pay 20 reis (1·06*d.*) per cubic metre, provided they convey the mails gratis both on the outward and on the homeward voyage, but they shall pay 40 reis (2·13*d.*) per cubic metre should the conveyance of the mails not be carried out gratis.

2. Steamers not employed in any subsidised mail packet service, although they may carry the mails gratis, when calling to complete their cargo or to receive passengers shall pay 45 reis (2·40*d.*) per cubic metre.

Art. 3. At the port of Funchal (Madeira) vessels will not be liable to the payment of any tonnage dues during the period of five years, reckoned from the date of the promulgation of this law.

Art. 4. The admeasurement of the tonnage of ships in cubic metres shall be calculated in accordance with the gross tonnage as reckoned in conformity with Moorson's system.

§. Until Moorson's system shall have been established in Portugal for all intents and purposes, the tonnage is to be calculated in accordance with the measurement as effected according to that system, as stated in the ship's papers, and, in the absence of the same, according to the admeasurement in conformity with the system which is at present pursued in the Lisbon Custom house.

Art. 5. The provisions set forth in Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Law of the 27th December 1870,* shall continue in force, and any laws contrary thereto, including No. 8 of the 93rd Article of the Decree, having the force of law, of the 9th July 1886, are hereby revoked.

The translation of Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Law of the 27th December 1870, referred to above, reads as follows:—

III.—All Portuguese and foreign vessels entering, either in ballast, through permission of the Custom house, or through a forced or voluntary visit and departing either in ballast or without performing any commercial operation, or taking in passengers shall not pay tonnage dues.

IV.—In the case of any unforeseen call at a port, the landing and reshipment of merchandise for the purpose of repairing the ship, or for the cleansing thereof when in quarantine, the tran-

* *Vide* Hertlet's Commercial Treaties, vol. xiii., p. 695.

shipment of merchandise to another vessel, in case the first should be unfit to go to sea, the sale either of damaged goods, provided the sale should be sanctioned by the respective Custom house, or of a part of the cargo for the support of the crew, after the captain shall have proved his inability to raise money in any other way for the purpose mentioned, shall not be considered commercial operations.

V.—All Portuguese and foreign vessels that shall enter a national port, and then call at another national port, whether it be for depositing the whole or part of their cargo, or for improving or completing the same, shall not be liable to the payment of tonnage dues, provided it be proved that they have already paid the said duties at the Custom house of the first port from which they sailed.

VI.—All Portuguese vessels, whether sailing or steamships, engaged in the coasting trade shall pay 20 reis (1.06*d.*) per each cubic metre of their tonnage in each voyage.

§ By coasting trade and navigation is meant that which is carried on by Portuguese vessels from some ports in the continental part of the Kingdom to others therein, or from these to the ports in the adjacent islands, and *vice versa*, or from some ports in the said islands to others therein.

VII.—The following are exempted from the payment of tonnage dues :—

Firstly. All national and foreign vessels entering in ballast and sailing with a full cargo of salt.

Secondly. All national and foreign vessels engaged in fishery, either on the coast or on the high sea, and all their tenders engaged in the conveyance of fish, provided they shall have previously obtained a proper permit, and provided it shall appear from the visit of inspection, on entering and leaving port, that they only bring or take articles appertaining to fishery.

Thirdly. In the adjacent islands all vessels without a deck.

Fourthly. All vessels of war, whether national or foreign.

VIII.—The Government shall lay down the rules for the practical manner of measuring the tonnage for the payment of the respective dues, and the ship's register may be accepted as the basis for the said payment should the fiscal authorities agree as to the tonnage specified therein.

IX.—In addition to the tonnage dues, all special taxes applicable to harbour and dock works shall continue in force, and shall be recovered accordingly.

X.—The Decree of the 14th November 1836, and the Laws of the 11th of April 1839, of the 28th of August 1840, of the 10th of May 1841, and of the 26th of June 1850, and any other legislation to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Extract from Decree, having the force of law, of July 9, 1886.—
Art. 93. Foreign vessels, to which the qualification of packets may have been accorded, are bound to convey the Post Office mails

gratis, without any limit as to weight or size, and they shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

* * * *

No. 8. Payment of the tonnage dues in the continental part of the Kingdom and in the adjacent islands, with a deduction of one-third of the amount of the established dues.

ITALY.—FRANCE.

Application of New Differential Tariff in Italy against French Goods.

A communication has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing a statement showing the differential duties now levied by the Italian Customs authorities on the importation of goods of French produce and manufacture. This statement can be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.

ITALY.

Alterations in Customs Tariff.

A despatch, dated the 14th March, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, stating that the following alterations have recently been made in the Italian Customs Tariff:—

“The Italian Government have accepted an Austrian proposal in respect to linen goods in return for a diminution of duty on silks.

“Consequently on 16th instant (March) yarns and tissues of linen and hemp will, on entry into Italy, be taxed on basis of Tariff A. of 1878.

“On the other hand, the duty on silk tissues, plain, imported into Austria from Italy, will be reduced to 200 florins per quintal.

“The Italian Government, profiting by a reservation on the additional protocol to the Italo-Austrian Commercial Treaty, have decided to apply, from the 1st instant (March), a duty of 4 lire per quintal on common bottles, instead of the duty of 3 lire per 100 bottles, as originally proposed.

“By royal decree, dated 8th March, the import duties on rice (Tariff Article No. 269) have been increased as follows:—(a.) Rice with husk, 50 lire per ton; rice, without husk, 110 lire per ton.”

With reference to the statement above, respecting the basis on which yarns and tissues of flax and hemp will be taxed on entry into Italy, the appended statement has been prepared showing in detail the duties now leviable on these articles: The duties, therefore, as given on pp. 140–41 and 145–47 of the February number of the *Journal*, will be modified as follows:—

| No. in Tariff. | Articles. | Conventional Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 80 | Yarn of flax or hemp, single, unbleached : | Lire. |
| | (a.) Up to 6,000 metres per kilog. - - - | Quintal 11·50 |
| | (b.) Above 6,000 to 15,000 metres - - - | " 11·50 |
| | (c.) Above 15,000 metres per kilog. - - - | " 11·50 |
| 82 | Yarn of flax, hemp, or jute, single : | |
| | (a.) Lye-washed or bleached - - - | " 11·50 |
| | (b.) Dyed - - - | " 17·19 |
| 83 | Yarn of flax, hemp, and jute, twisted : | |
| | (a.) Unbleached - - - | " 23·10 |
| | (b.) Lye-washed or bleached - - - | " 23·10 |
| | (c.) Dyed - - - | " 34·65 |
| 84 | Sewing thread of hemp and jute, wound on reels, in balls, &c., prepared for retail sale, and shoemakers' twine - - - | Pay same duty as non-sewing thread, according to quality. |
| 86 | Tissues of linen and hemp : | |
| | (a.) Unbleached, plain : | |
| | Having 10 elementary threads or less in warp and woof in the square of 5 millimetres* - | Quintal 23·10 |
| | Above 10 to 26 threads - - - | " 57·75 |
| | Above 26 to 40 threads - - - | " 57·75 |
| | Above 40 threads - - - | " 57·75 |
| | (b.) Unbleached, figured, and damasked - - | Pay same duties as unbleached, plain. |
| | (c.) Lye-washed or bleached, plain - - - | Do. |
| | (d.) Bleached, figured, and damasked - - | Do. |
| | (e.) Coloured or dyed, plain : | |
| | Having 10 elementary threads or less in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimetres - | Quintal 38·00 |
| | Having more than 10 threads - - - | " 90·00 |
| | (f.) Coloured or dyed, figured and damasked - | Pay same duties as coloured or dyed, plain. |
| 88 | Haberdashery of linen and hemp - - - | Quintal 110·00 |
| 89 | Netting : | |
| | (a.) Plain - - - | " 110·00 |
| | (b.) Made up (<i>foggiate</i>) - - - | " 110·00 |
| 90 | Buttons of linen and hemp - - - | " 100·00 |
| 91 | Galloons and ribbons of linen and hemp - - - | " 100·00 |

* Girths and hose of linen and hemp, having 10 elementary threads or less in warp and woof in the sq. of 5 millimetres, are leviable with the conventional duty of 12 lire per quintal. Packing cloth pays duty according to the general tariff.

Regulations respecting Certificates of Origin, &c.

The following is a translation of an extract from a circular issued on the 29th February last by the Italian Customs Department, respecting the regulations governing the production of certificates of origin in Italian ports, &c. :—

“In view of the increase of Customs duties lately imposed by France upon Italian exports, the Royal Government has found itself compelled to avail itself of the powers granted by Parliament, and to impose differential duties on French imports into Italy.

"It is understood that, for all heads or sub-heads not included in the said differential tariff, the duties are to be collected according to the General Tariff.

"The temporary conventional tariff which was distributed to Custom house offices, in consequence of the extension of the treaties with France and Switzerland, ceases to be in force from March 1st.

"The introduction of differential duties against France renders it necessary to demand certificates of origin for goods coming from all other countries, as a condition to entitle them to a lower rate of duty.

"Certificates of origin may be granted by Chambers of Commerce and similar institutions, by Italian consular officers, by municipal authorities, or by foreign Custom houses in the form established by their respective Governments. They must show the marks of the packages, the quality and quantity of the goods, and must further certify that the goods are the produce of the soil, or of the industry of the country from whence they are sent to Italy.

"In countries of the East, and in Tunis, where no municipal authorities exist, certificates of origin must be granted exclusively by the Italian consular officers, or by the Italian Chambers of Commerce, in places where such bodies exist.

"Heads of Custom houses may even content themselves with requiring, in the place of certificates of origin, the mere original invoices, and are allowed to dispense even with the invoice in the case of goods which bear the characteristic impress of the produce of a particular country, or constitute, as it were, a monopoly of the country, such as, for instance, wines of particular growths, Spanish pilchards, English herrings, &c.*

"Again, a certificate of origin will not be necessary in the case of goods which come directly from the country producing them, without any transshipment or merely entrance of the vessels conveying them, in French ports, taking place on the way.

"On the other hand, certificates of origin will be considered as null and void where they include goods which notoriously do not belong to the agricultural or industrial products of the country of issue, such as, for instance, wines, thread, textiles, or ironmongery, &c. in the case of Tunis.

"In the case of postal parcels the declaration of the sender takes the place of a certificate of origin.

"In short, heads of Custom houses are given the widest discretionary powers in regard to the admission of goods to favoured treatment whenever they are sure that the favour does not apply to goods liable to general or differential treatment; and they

* Since the above has been in type information has been received from the Foreign Office, to the effect that a notification has been issued by the Italian Director of Customs that after the 18th April invoices will no longer be accepted as proof of the origin of goods imported into Italy. All goods in order to enjoy conventional treatment must be furnished with a certificate of origin, except such as have come straight from the country of production, or which have been merely transhipped in a French port.

must use their best endeavours to prevent the new regulations from causing impediments to trade, especially as regards goods already arrived or now on their way, and until the regulations themselves are made known abroad.

“The Offices of Registry (*Uffici di Scrittura*) shall endorse upon the declarations (for whatever Customs destination) presented on the arrival of the goods, upon the previous entry, the origin of the goods themselves, in the following terms:—‘The origin having been ascertained to be’

“Conventional duties will continue to be applied, irrespective of origin, to the small quantities of goods carried by travellers in their luggage.

“The same is the case with Italian goods conveyed in the coasting trade, which re-enter the realm with a pass not in proper form, or are found not to agree in quality or quantity with the statements in the (*ricapito discorta*) bill of lading (?).

“With regard to French goods which may be in bonded warehouses on March 1st, the differential duty is to be levied on them, if they are withdrawn for consumption or transit, since their being in a bonded warehouse has not made them lose their character of foreign goods imported from France.

“It is to be further noted that in accordance with the provisions of Art. 14 (second par.) of the Regulations of 31st October 1876, French goods being excluded from most favoured nation treatment cannot be admitted into bonded warehouses on or after March 1st, unless the managers of such warehouses assume the formal obligation referred to in said article.

“Finally, it is necessary to point out that the Ministerial Decree of 30th December 1887, exempting distilleries of the first category from the duty on molasses and corn, continues in force.”

A further circular on the above subject is to the following effect:—

The preceding circular (No. 15 of 29th February 1888) exempts goods subject to most favoured treatment from the necessity of certificates of origin when arriving directly from the places of production without touching at any French ports.

The Department deems it right that these goods should not be deprived of such benefit, when transhipped directly from one vessel to another in French ports, provided such transshipment is shown by the bills of lading or in the ships’ manifests, duly attested by the Italian consular authorities.

BULGARIA.

Reduction of Customs Duty on Imports from Turkey.

A despatch, dated the 26th February last, has been received from Mr. N. R. O’Conor, Her Majesty’s Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, enclosing a report from Mr. W. S. Richards, British Vice-Consul at Bourgas, dated the 19th February,

respecting the reduction of import duty on all goods entering Bulgaria from Turkey. The following is an extract from the report in question:—

“The Custom house here have publicly announced that henceforth an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* only will be levied on all Turkish goods, after a reduction of 10 per cent. has been made on the selling price (at Constantinople) of the article imported.

“The whole import duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all European goods (which have therefore *ipso facto* already paid an import duty of 8 per cent. in that country) will still be levied. European goods imported direct will continue to pay 8 per cent. As regards exports, a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only is now being levied.

“Henceforth in cases where the Customs valuation of imported goods is excessive, the importer will be entitled to cede, should he wish to do so, the goods imported or so much of them as is, in his opinion, the countervalue of the duty levied to the Custom house officials, who are bound to accept such goods in lieu of the duty it is sought to levy.

“It appears that the reduction of the duty on Turkish imports and the new regulation just cited have caused the most lively satisfaction here, some merchants assuring me that it actually makes a difference to them of 90 per cent. on the cost hitherto incurred of importing Turkish and other goods.

“In the case of European goods imported from Turkey a certificate of origin is required, otherwise such goods will be treated as if imported direct from Europe and a duty of 8 per cent. levied accordingly.”

Customs Regulations on Eastern Roumelian Frontier.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 16th March last, with reference to the Customs regulations in Southern Bulgaria, says:—

In consequence of the suppression of the Customs frontier line between Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, the importation, whether of the home-products of Bulgaria or of foreign products which come by way of the principality into the province of Eastern Roumelia and into the other provinces of the Empire, is free, principally in consequence of the absence of Customs frontiers between these provinces and Eastern Roumelia.

By reason of this condition of affairs, this portion of the Empire has been free to foreign produce.

The Customs administration being unable to tolerate this condition of affairs, the following provisional measures have been decreed by the Imperial Government, pending the final settlement of the Bulgarian question:—

1. A Custom house is temporarily established at the first railway station between Eastern Roumelia and Mustapha-Pacha.

This office will collect Customs duty upon all products discharged from waggons, as well as on goods conveyed either by land or by way of the river Maritza.

The products conveyed by railway at Adrianople, at Dédéagatch, and at Constantinople, will be subjected to Customs inspection, and the waggons on which they are loaded will be secured.

Customs offices will also be established on various points of the frontier-line, and all products coming from Eastern Roumelia will be subjected to Customs duty.

2. A Custom house will be established near the railway station at Adrianople, to collect Customs duties on all articles arriving by railway for consumption in the vilayet of Adrianople.

3. Articles intended for exportation, arriving by railway at Dédéagatch and at Constantinople, will pay a duty of 1 per cent.

4. In order to offer greater facilities to trade, and to avoid any delay in the conveyance of goods by railway, the Customs duty on the principal articles arriving from Eastern Roumelia by railway will be collected according to a tariff established at the rate of 100 piastres per Turkish pound, and fractions proportionately.

In cases where it is desired to pay Customs duty in medjidiés, this money will only be received at the rate of exchange announced at the commencement of each month by the General Direction of Indirect Taxes.

The duty of 8 per cent. on articles not mentioned in the tariff and intended for consumption in the Empire, and that of 1 per cent. on goods intended for exportation by way of Dédéagatch and Constantinople, will be collected on the *ad valorem* price of those articles.

5. Essence of roses coming from Eastern Roumelia will be, as heretofore, free of duty, and will only be liable to a duty, as at present, of 1 per cent. on exportation.

Customs Duties on Turkish Imports into Eastern Roumelia.

A report has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Bourgas, stating that the local authorities there have recently announced that henceforth Turkish goods will be imported free of Customs duty. By Turkish goods must be understood goods of Turkish manufacture coming direct from a Turkish port. European goods imported from Turkey will continue to pay half per cent., and European goods imported direct 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. Mr. N. R. O'Connor, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, in transmitting this report, states that he understands that the remission of duty only applies to the products leaving and entering the province of Eastern Roumelia, and does not extend to those of Bulgaria proper.

EGYPT.

Modification of Customs Duties on Tobaccos.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 27-28th February last, publishes the text of a decree of the Egyptian Government, modifying the

Customs duties levied on the importation of tobaccos into Egypt. The following is a translation of the decree in question:—

Art. 1. On and after the 1st February 1888, the duty to be levied on the importation into Egypt of Turkish tobacco of any description, whether in leaves, cut, in snuff, or in cigarettes, is established at $11\frac{1}{10}$ Egyptian piastres per kilog. for tobaccos provided with a *raftieh* of the tobacco excise administration of the Ottoman Empire, and at $14\frac{1}{2}$ Egyptian piastres per kilog. for Turkish tobaccos not provided with such *raftieh*.

Art. 2. The import duty on Turkish tombac remains at 10 Egyptian piastres per kilogramme.

Art. 3. The duty on tobaccos of all kinds, American, English, Greek, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish, and Norwegian, whether in leaves, cut, in snuff, or in cigarettes, is fixed at 10 Egyptian piastres per kilogramme.

Art. 4. The Customs duty on cigars of any origin will continue to be levied at the rate of 16 Egyptian piastres per kilogramme.

UNITED STATES.

Customs Decisions

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs Law of the United States, were given by the United States during the month of February last:—

Flat metal boxes, with covers decorated with coloured pictures, which are commercially known as tobacco-boxes, and sold and used as receptacles for either smoking or chewing tobacco, but more generally for the latter, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 390) for “fancy boxes,” or under Schedule N (T. I., 410) for “pocket-books, shell boxes, and all similar” articles, of whatever material composed and by whatever name “known,” and not under the provisions in Schedule N (T. I., 476) for “smokers’ articles.”

A fabric which is reported by the appraiser to consist of a gauze composed entirely of silk, and which is designed for use in the manufacture of various articles of wearing apparel, mostly for neck-wear, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule L (T. I., 383) for “merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for, made of” silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value,” and not under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 448) for “hat materials,” as claimed by the importers.

Certain so-called “herring-bone trimmings,” which are manufactured of cotton, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule I (T. I., 325) for “trimmings.”

An importation which consisted of a mixture of hog's hair and bistles in equal parts, the hair not being curled and being fit for use as bristles, was held to be liable to duty at the rate of 15 cents per pound, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 402) for "bristles."

A substance called "charcoal," but which the experts of the Customs report to be not the charcoal of commerce, but to be a preparation thereof, capable of sustaining a long, slow combustion, for use in heating the vessels in which incense is burned, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, as contained in the Act of March 3, 1883, as an "unenumerated manufactured article."

Fire-screens, so called, which consist of fenders constructed of brass ware, lacquered, woven in open-work style, so as to hinder radiation as little as possible and at the same time prevent injury from live coals or burning brands, and which are commercially known and designated as "five-fold brass fenders," are not the "screens" which are specified in Schedule K (T. I., 378), but are held to be dutiable, inasmuch as they are not otherwise provided for, at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares composed wholly or in part of metal."

Certain fancy cigar-boxes, containing cigars, which boxes are inlaid with strips of different-coloured woods and have metal hinges and fastenings, and also have the brand of the cigars burnt in on the top, are held to be coverings which are not designed for use otherwise than in the *bonâ fide* transportation of the cigars, and to be exempt from duty under the provision in section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883.

Pieces of bored steel wire, intended for use in the manufacture of hypodermic syringes, each wire being about 3 feet in length and in diameter about the size of an ordinary knitting-needle, are not the "wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes" as specified in Schedule C (T. I., 170), but are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the further provision in Schedule C (T. I., 216) for "manufactures, articles, or wares composed wholly or in part of steel."

Wet wood pulp, although it has not passed through the so-called drying process, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 393) for "pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use."

A lapidary's machine imported by an institution of learning was held by the Treasury Department to be liable to duty, inasmuch as it was not comprised within the clause in the free list (T. I., 759) for "philosophical and scientific apparatus, "instruments, and preparations specially imported in good faith "for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for educational purposes," &c.

Articles intended for use as ornaments for Christmas trees, consisting of metal threads woven into a cotton cord which is

cut into lengths of about 3 feet, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 425) for "toys."

Certain so-called "black taggers' iron," which upon careful test was found to consist of thin sheets of steel, not iron, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* (it costing less than 4 cents per pound), under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 177) for "steel sheets of all gauges and widths."

Certain coal which, upon chemical analysis, was found to be semi-anthracite, and of a species commercially known in the United States as "hard bituminous," was held to be dutiable at the rate of 75 cents per ton, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 417) for "bituminous coal."

Essence grasse and essence girofle, which are in fact distilled oils, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provisions of Schedule A (T. I., 92); essence terebinthine is held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the same schedule (T. I., 86), as spirits of turpentine; and essence lavende grasse and essence lavende as free of duty, under the provisions in the free list (T. I., 560 and 573) for "aspic or spike lavender" and "lavender," respectively.

Lime-glass tubes, the ends of which have been squared by means of a grinding-wheel, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule B (T. I., 135) for "articles of glass, cut."

Certain medicinal spirits known as "Ernst L'Art's Pepsin Bitters," of which alcohol is a component part, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 2 dollars per proof gallon, under the provision in Schedule H (T. I., 313) for "bitters containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for."

Certain woollen dress-fabrics known as "wool crois   or shooda," which bear no resemblance to the fabrics known as "wool cloth" or "ladies' cloth," are held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed in Schedule K (T. I., 365) for "women's and children's dress-goods, and goods of like description."

An application for permission to store articles entered for exportation with benefit of drawback in Customs bonded warehouses was refused by the Treasury Department, inasmuch as there is no authority found in either Customs or internal-revenue laws whereby such application could be granted.

On the exportation of stair-pads manufactured by Kirk and Hinds, of North Troy, Vt., wholly of imported material, a drawback will be allowed at the rate \$1.82 per gross, less the legal retention of 10 per cent. No drawback can be allowed on the imported paper used in the manufacture of carpet-lining made by the same firm, inasmuch as the thread used in making up such lining is manufactured in the United States.

Brush bags manufactured of jute, embroidered with worsted yarn, which are suspended by ornamental metal frames, the frames constituting 45 per cent. of the total value of the material, are

held to be dutiable at the rates prescribed by Schedule K (T. I., 363) for manufactures in part of worsted, it being understood that such rate is the highest rate to which such merchandise is liable under existing statutes.

It is held that, for the purpose of making allowance for damage on merchandise imported into the United States under the immediate-transportation Act, the unlading of the merchandise from the cars should be considered as the date of the landing of the merchandise within the scope of section 2927 of the Revised Statutes.

So-called "paper reliefs," which consist of white paper tablets on which leaves, prints, &c. have been stamped or embossed in relief, which are intended as designs for the use of artists, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule M (T. I., 388) for manufactures of paper.

On the exportation of imported goat-skins prepared in the United States by cleaning, dyeing, and resewing, a drawback will be allowed equal to the duties paid on the imported skins, less the legal retention of 10 per cent.

Fire-proof bagging, manufactured of domestic cloth and other materials, which may be exported as coverings of cotton in bales for the purpose of protecting the bales from fire and water, may be admitted to free entry under Treasury Department's regulations which provide for the return of bags of domestic manufacture.

It is held that tinner's shears which are finished and fit for use are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule C (T. I., 197) for "cutlery," under the rule laid down in Decisions 8336 and 8587.

Human hair, not drawn, but partially cleaned, which is not specially provided for under the existing Tariff Acts, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 444) for "human hair, * * * clean or drawn, * * * but not manufactured," under and in pursuance of section 2499 of the Revised Statutes.

The Treasury Department, by the advice of the United States Attorney-General, has acquiesced in the decision of the court at Philadelphia, in the case of *The United States against Patton et al.*, to the effect that woollen and worsted waste, which were commercially known at the time of the passage of the Act of March 3, 1883, either as "worsted waste" or as "woollen waste," are dutiable at the rate of 10 cents per pound under the provision in Schedule K (T. I., 361) for "woollen * * * waste." This decision covers the commodities known as "thread waste," "carbonated waste," "ring waste," &c.

Certain so-called "peat-moss," which upon investigation was found to consist of the ordinary peat, was held to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* as an unenumerated unmanufactured article.

Certain coal which, upon analysis, was found to contain less than 20 per cent. of volatile combustible matter, and to be unfit for the purpose for which bituminous coal is used, was held to be the anthracite coal of commerce, and to be exempt from duty under the provision therefor in the free list (T. I., 673).

Rate of Drawback on Refined Dried Sugar.

The following is a copy of a circular issued by the United States Treasury Department on the 3rd February last, respecting the rate of drawback on refined dried sugar :—

“ The rate of drawback provisionally established by the circular of September 28th, 1886, on all refined loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated, and powdered sugar, stove-dried or dried by other equally effective process, viz., two and sixty-hundredths ($2\frac{60}{100}$) cents per pound, less the legal retention of 1 per cent., is hereby declared to be permanent.”

BRITISH INDIA.

Imposition of Customs Duty on Petroleum.

A communication has been received from the India Office, forwarding copy of an Act to provide for the levy of a Customs duty on petroleum imported into India, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 10th February last. The following is a copy of the Act in question :—

“ 1. To the second schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, the following shall be added, namely :—

“ No. 5. Petroleum, including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum : Rate of duty, 6 pies per Imperial gallon.

“ (*Exception.*—Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.)

“ And whereas the provisos of section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, do not apply to goods to which a rate of duty is not already applicable ; it is further enacted as follows :—

“ 2. The rate of duty applicable to petroleum of which the bill of entry is delivered, within the meaning of section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to the Customs collector under section 86 of that Act after the passing of this Act, shall be the rate of duty specified in the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by this Act.”

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Abolition of Duties on Original Paintings.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 8th March last states that the duties on original paintings, that is to say signed by the artist, are abolished in the Argentine Republic.

URUGUAY.

New Customs Law.

Note.—Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. Litre = 1·76 Imp. pints.
Peso = 4s. 2d.

The following is a translation of the new Customs law of Uruguay, which was published in the French *Journal Officiel* of the 21st February last. This law came into operation on the 20th January:—

All articles of foreign origin, not otherwise distinguished, pay, on importation, a duty of 31 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following articles pay a duty of 51 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Arms. | Butter. |
| Powder and ammunition. | Hams. |
| Snuff. | Meats preserved in boxes, tins, or flasks. |
| Perfumery. | Petards. |
| Cheese. | Cannon and mining powder. |

The following articles pay a duty of 48 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brushes, common. | Furniture. |
| Brushes for whitewashing. | Carriages. |
| Shoes of all kinds. | Harness. |
| Made-up goods, not otherwise mentioned. | Drugs. |
| Hats. | Business papers, printed or lithographed. |

The following articles pay a duty of 44 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Biscuits of all kinds. | Vermicelli. |
| Chocolate. | Sweetmeats. |
| Candles, tallow, stearine, wax, or composition. | Soles and hides, curried. |

The following articles pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Wood, in the rough. | Quicksilver. |
| Iron, in plates, bars, beams, and hoops. | Talc. |
| Steel, in plates. | Plaster. |
| Copper and bronze, in ingots. | Tar. |
| Tin, in sheets or ingots. | Resin. |
| Fresh fruits. | Jute cloth in pieces. |
| Tiles for roofing and flooring. | Rope and twine less than two inches in thickness. |
| Plain tiles. | Furs. |
| Roman cement. | Match-boxes, empty. |
| Charcoal and firewood. | |

The following pay a duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

Potatoes.

The following articles pay a duty of 8 per cent, *ad valorem* :—

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Printed books. | Printing ink. |
| Bound books. | Seeds, flower and vegetable. |
| Printing and lithographic machines or presses. | Sulphuric, nitric, and chloric acids. |
| Printing type. | Phosphorus in sticks. |
| Paper for newspapers. | Dye-wood. |
| Lithographic papers, not cut, or in sheets 87 by 54 centimetres. | Yerba maté in leaves, not prepared. |
| | Gold jewellery. |
| | Gold and silver watches. |

The following articles pay a duty of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Books printed in native language. | Coal. |
| Geographical charts and globes. | Rock salt. |
| Scientific instruments. | Precious stones, not mounted. |

The undermentioned articles pay specific duties as follows :—

| Articles. | Rates of Duty now levied. | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | Pes. Cts. |
| Wines, superior, in casks - - - - - | Litre | 0·23 |
| Wines of any other description in bottles or flasks - - - | " | 0·23 |
| Spanish wines, common, in casks - - - - - | " | 0·05 |
| Italian wines in casks - - - - - | " | 0·05 |
| Wines, not otherwise mentioned, in casks - - - - - | " | 0·06 |
| Alcohol up to 20 degrees (equivalent to one-half centime per degree) - - - - - | " | 0·10 |
| Alcohol of 20 degrees and above, in proportion, with increase of one-half centime per degree, the litre - - - | — | — |
| Cognac, anise, bitters, rum, whiskey, absinthe, and other alcoholic beverages in casks up to 20 degrees - - - | Litre | 0·15 |
| (Those of a higher alcoholic strength pay in proportion.) | | |
| Those in bottles, not exceeding a litre, and sub-divisions greater or less, in proportion, up to 20 degrees - - - | " | 0·25 |
| (Those of a higher alcoholic strength pay in proportion.) | | |
| Tobacco, Havana leaf, gross weight - - - - - | Kilog. | 0·30 |
| " Bahia and Virginia leaf - - - - - | " | 0·18 |
| " Paraguay, Rio Grande, and Porto Alegre - - - | " | 0·07 |
| " cut - - - - - | " | 0·07 |
| " dark, cut - - - - - | " | 0·35 |
| " dark, Brazilian, in rolls, boxes, or barrels - - - | " | 0·20 |
| Cigarettes, in packets - - - - - | " | 1·60 |
| Cigarettes of dark tobacco, covering included - - - | " | 0·50 |
| Havana cigars of any origin, coverings included - - - | " | 2·80 |
| Cigars of any other leaf, in packets or separate - - - | " | 0·56 |
| Sugars, refined, gross weight - - - - - | " | 0·05 |
| Sugars, not refined, gross weight - - - - - | " | 0·04 |
| Rice, hulled, gross weight - - - - - | " | 0·04 |
| Rice, common - - - - - | " | 0·01 |
| Liqueurs and syrups in casks - - - - - | Litre | 0·25 |
| Liqueurs and syrups in bottles, not exceeding one litre - | " | 0·25 |
| (Above, in proportion.) | | |
| Other alcoholic beverages up to 20 degrees, in casks - - | " | 0·10 |
| Other beverages in bottles, not exceeding one litre, and sub-divisions greater or less, in proportion - - - | " | 0·25 |
| Petroleum - - - - - | " | 0·02 |
| Petroleum, not refined, in casks - - - - - | " | 0·01 |
| Olive oil in bottles, up to one-half litre per bottle - - | " | 0·08 |
| Oils in casks - - - - - | " | 0·10 |
| Linseed oil (gross weight) - - - - - | " | 0·05 |
| Beer or cider in bottles of more than one litre - - - | Bottle | 0·12 |
| Beer in casks - - - - - | Litre | 0·10 |
| Matches (gross weight) - - - - - | Kilog. | 0·40 |
| Stearine in cakes, gross weight - - - - - | " | 0·05 |
| Playing cards - - - - - | Gross | 10·00 |
| Starch, gross weight - - - - - | Kilog. | 0·07 |

Wheat pays specific duties in proportion to its market price, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1.25 pesos per 100 kilos. when sold at 0.00 to 4.00 pesos. | |
| 1.00 " " " " | 4.01 " 5.00 " |
| 0.75 " " " " | 5.01 " 6.00 " |
| 0.25 " " " " | 6.01 " 7.00 " |
| 0.125 " " " " | 7.01 " 8.00 " |

Duty free when sold at more than 8 pesos.

Maize will also pay specific duties in proportion to its market price, as follows:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 0.75 pesos per 100 kilos. when sold at less than 2.00 pesos. | |
| 0.60 " " " " | 2.01 to 3.00 " |
| 0.40 " " " " | 3.01 " 4.00 " |
| 0.20 " " " " | 4.01 " 5.00 " |

Wheat flour will pay *ad valorem* duties in proportion to the market price of wheat, as follows:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when wheat is sold at from 2.40 to 3.20 dollars. | |
| 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 3.21 " 4.00 " |
| 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 4.01 " 4.80 " |
| 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 4.81 " 5.60 " |
| 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 5.61 " 6.40 " |
| 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 6.41 " 7.20 " |
| 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 7.21 " 8.00 " |
| 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " | 8.01 and above. |

The following articles are admitted free of duty:—

Articles used for the purpose of religious worship imported at the request of ecclesiastical authorities.

Articles intended for the use of diplomatic agents, &c.

Steamships imported in detached parts.

Gold and silver, in bullion, bars or powder.

Sheep dip.

Live plants with the exception of vine-stocks and shoots.

Live animals.

Personal effects.

Materials intended specially for the construction of ships.

Ploughs.

Machines for ships, or for industrial establishments.

Soda.

Hops.

Saffron.

Agricultural machines and tools.

Barrels, in pieces, and staves.

Casks, separate parts.

Bark for tanning.

Quebracho wood, in pieces less than 1 metre, intended for making saw-dust.

Hemp, raw.

Fibre for mats.

Hair of the rabbit, hare, and the otter for hats.

Sewing machines.

Empty flasks and bottles of black or grey glass.

Demijohns.

Cotton, raw, for matches.

Potash.

Chlorate of potash for industrial purposes.

Capsules for bottles.

Dynamite.

Steel bars for mining.

Cotton for wicks.

Stakes, &c. of Nandubay or Quebracho wood.

Iron wire for fencing.

Clover seed.

Flowers of sulphur.

The importation of the following articles is prohibited:—

Orchal and its derivatives.

Articles considered injurious to public health.

COSTA RICA.

Modification of Customs Tariff.

A report, dated the 18th February last, has been received from Mr. C. Sharpe, Her Majesty Consul at San José (Costa Rica), stating that the following changes have been made in the Customs Tariff of the Costa Rican Republic:—

“By a decree of the Permanent Commission of Congress, dated 8th instant (February), the following articles of consumption are declared “free of duty and wharfage” for the term of two years from the 16th idem, viz., corn, rice, black beans, rye and oats, as also hay and other forage for cattle.

“From March 16th, and for the same period of two years, the duties on the following articles are to be reduced as follows:—all classes of meats, whether dried, smoked, or salted, from 4 cts. to 2 cts. per kilog.; lard, from 4 cts. to 2 cts. per kilog.; unrefined sugar, from 7 cts. to 2 cts. per kilog.; refined sugar, from 11 cts. to 5 cts. per kilog.; and from March 16th, 1889, on red table wine, in bottles, from 9 cts. to 3 cts. per kilog., ditto in pipes, barrels, demijohns, from 13 cts. to 5 cts. per kilog.

“By a previous decree, dated 25th November 1887, galvanised iron and its corresponding nails are declared free of duty for five years from 26th May 1888; also, free of duty only and until 22nd July 1889, the following articles for use or consumption in the district of Port Limon, viz., linseed oil, turpentine, ploughs, pickaxes, pitch, carts, wheelbarrows, locks, nails, machets, wooden houses in pieces, doors, windows, putty, shovels, rakes, picks, oil paints, cartwheels, common salt, seeds of all kinds, window-glass, door-hinges, sashes, and zinc.”

TASMANIA.

Modification of Customs Duties.

The following is a copy of an Act, dated the 20th December, passed by the Tasmanian Government, modifying the rates of Customs duty on wire netting and gunpowder:—

“1. Wire netting of the description set forth in Schedule (1.) hereto shall, unless the same is packed with goods liable to duty, be exempt from the payment of any Customs duties on and after the first day of January 1888.

“2. On and after the first day of January 1888 there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid upon the importation into Tasmania of gunpowder of the quality set forth in the Schedule (2.) hereto the duty therein set forth, instead of the duty imposed by the Customs Duties Act, 1880.

“All such gunpowder of the quality set forth in the said Schedule (2) as may be in any bonding warehouse on and after the said first day of January 1888, or as may be entered to be landed on

and after that day, shall be deemed to have been imported within the meaning of the Acts relating to the Customs, and shall be subject and liable to the duty hereby imposed."

SCHEDULE.

(1.) Rabbit-proof wire netting, being 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh and 17 gauge.

(2.) Gunpowder, FFF, loose, 1*d.* per lb. .

V.—NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF ITALY.

The following is a statement showing the rates of import duty hitherto levied in Italy upon chemicals, medicinal products, perfumes, colours, wood, and manufactures of wood, gold and silver wares, clocks, watches, paper, stationery, and books, articles of food, animals (living), stone, unwrought and wrought, and other miscellaneous articles, the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, under the old Customs Tariff, as compared with the rates now levied under the new General Tariff of Italy which came into operation on the 1st January last. Under a commercial treaty with Austria, which was concluded on the 7th December last, certain reductions have been effected in the duties on various articles imported into Italy. These reductions, which have in each case been notified in the following statement, will apply to British goods under the most-favoured nation clause.

NOTE.—*Kilogramme* = 2·204 *lbs. avoirdupois*, *Hectolitre* = 22 *gallons*.
Lira = $9\frac{6}{10}d$.

CHEMICALS, MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, PERFUMES, COLOURS, &c.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Acids: | | | | |
| Arsenic - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Free. |
| Boric - - - | Free - - | (a.) | - - - - | Free. |
| Gallic and tannic, impure | Free - - | (a.) | - - - - | Free. |
| Acetic, impure - - | Free - - | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 1'00 |
| Hydrochloric - - | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 1'00 |
| Nitric - - - | „ 1'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 1'50 |
| Sulphuric - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 |
| Tartaric - - - | „ 8'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 10'00 |
| | | | Ferric - - - | „ 10'00 |
| | | | Acetic, liquid (including common vinegar), containing of acetic acid, pure: | |
| | | | 10 per cent. or less - | „ 10'00 |
| Not distinguished - | „ 10'00 | (a.) | From 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. - | „ 60'00 |
| | | | Above 50 per cent. - | „ 90'00 |
| | | | Acetic, crystallised - | „ 110'00 |
| | | | Not distinguished - | „ 10'00 |
| Ammonia, potash, and caustic soda, pure - | „ 5'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 5'00 |
| Potash and soda, caustic, impure - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire | | | |
| Alkaloids: Salts of quinine, and other - - - | Kilog. 5'00 | Kilog. 5'00 | - - - - | Kilog. 12'00* | | | |
| Oxide of iron, lead, and tin | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | | | |
| „ of zinc - - - | „ 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 5 00 | | | |
| Acetate of alum, iron, lead, and copper - - - | „ 1'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 1'00 | | | |
| Carbonates: Barytes - - - | „ 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 2'00 | | | |
| Magnesia - - - | „ 25'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 25'00 | | | |
| Lead - - - | „ 5'00 | 100 kilogs. 5'00 | - - - - | „ 8'00 | | | |
| Soda - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 | | | |
| Potash - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 | | | |
| Magnesia, calcined or caustic - - - | „ 20'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 50'00 | | | |
| Hypochlorides: Of lime, potash, and soda | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Free. | | | |
| Chlorides: Of lime - - - | „ 4'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Free. | | | |
| Of potash - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. | | | |
| Of magnesia - - - | 100 kilogs. 1'60 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | | | |
| Nitrates: Of silver - - - | Kilog. 5'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Kilog. 5'00 | | | |
| Of soda, refined, and potash - - - | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 3'00 | | | |
| Of soda, raw - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. | | | |
| Borax or borate of soda - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | | | |
| Sea and rock salts - - - | Prohibited - | Prohibited | - - - - | Prohibited.† | | | |
| Sulphates: Of alum, potash, and other alums - - - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | | | |
| Of barytes - - - | „ 1'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 1'00 | | | |
| Of iron and manganese - | „ 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 2'00 | | | |
| Of copper, zinc, and bisulphate of copper and iron - - - | „ 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 2'00 | | | |
| Of magnesia - - - | „ 1'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 1'50 | | | |
| Of soda - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 | | | |
| Of potash - - - | „ 0'50 | (a.) | - - - - | „ 0'50 | | | |
| Tartar (bitartrate of potash), lees of wine and argols - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. | | | |
| Cream of tartar - - - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | | | |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Italian Treaty with Germany these alkaloids pay 5 lire per kilogramme.

† Every mixture of soluble salts is considered as salt in which "clora" exists in proportion greater than 15·2 per cent., and "sodium" in greater proportion than 9·8 per cent.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Sulphuret of mercury (cinnabar or vermillion) - | 100 kilogs. 100'00 | 100 kilogs. 25'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 100'00 |
| Phosphorus - - - | " 4'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Free. |
| Nitro-benzine, raw - - | " 150'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 |
| Pyrolignites of iron, lead, lime, and alum - - | " 4'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 4'00 |
| Chemical products not distinguished - - - | " 4'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 4'00 |
| Liquorice roots - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Medicinal herbs, roots, &c. not distinguished - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 |
| Cassia and tamarind, raw - | " 7'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 7'00* |
| Manna, raw or in sticks - | " 10'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 10'00 |
| Camphor: | | | | |
| Raw - - - | " 2'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Free. |
| Refined - - - | " 15'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 25'00 |
| Peels and rinds: | | | | |
| Of lemons, oranges, and similar fruits, fresh or dried - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Cinchona - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Extracts or juices: | | | | |
| Orange - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Citron and lemon, raw - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Citron and lemon, concentrated - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. |
| Liquorice - - - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 |
| Aloe and medicinal vegetables not otherwise mentioned - - - | " 10'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 10'00 |
| Medicinal articles not distinguished - - - | " 10'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 10'00 |
| Compound medicines (including the weight of the bottle or wrapper)† - | " 120'00 | 100 kilogs. 120'00 | - - - - | " 120'00‡ |
| Perfumes (including the weight of the bottle or wrapper): | | | | |
| Alcoholic - - - | " 60'00§ | " 37'50§ | - - - - | 100'00 With the addition of 144 lire for the alcohol contained. |
| Non-alcoholic - - - | " 60'00 | 12'00 | - - - - | " 100'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Tamarinds preserved in sugar, &c. pay duty as confectionery.

† Under this heading are included all patent medicines whether in paste, powder, or liquid; also balsams and effervescing citrates of magnesia, and all substances professing to possess medicinal properties.

‡ Compound and patent medicines are subject to a surtax in proportion to the spirit which they contain or which has been used in their manufacture.

§ Excise duty has to be paid in addition to these duties.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| Ether and chloroform - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 With the addition of the duty on 200 litres of alcohol. | (a.) Lire | | (Including the weight of the package.) | 100 kilogs. 4'00 With the addition of 420 lire for the alcohol contained. | | |
| Volatile oils or essences (weight of package included): | | | | | | | |
| Rose - - - | Kilog. 40'00 | (a.) | | - - - | Kilog. - 40'00 | | |
| Orange and similar fruits - - - | " 1'50 | (a.) | | - - - | " 1'50 | | |
| Clove - - - | " 1'50 | (a.) | | - - - | " 7'50 | | |
| Peppermint - - | " 1'50 | (a.) | | - - - | " 7'50 | | |
| All other - - - | " 1'50 | (a.) | | - - - | " 3'00 | | |
| Essences of rum, cognac, and others containing spirit - - | In " addition to 0'85 the duty. | (a.) | | - - - | " 1'02 addition to the duty. | | |
| Woods, roots, barks, leaves, lichens, flowers, herbs, and fruits for dyeing and tanning: | | | | | | | |
| Not ground - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free.* | | |
| Ground - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | (a.) | | - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00* | | |
| Gambier - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Indigo, cochineal, and kermes - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Prussiate of potash, yellow and red - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Colours derived from tar or other bituminous substances: | | | | | | | |
| Dry - - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | | - - - | Free. | | |
| In liquid or paste - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Colouring extracts from dye-woods and all other dye-stuffs - - - | " 12'50 | " 12'50 | | - - - | 100 kilogs. 12'50 | | |
| Colours in cakes and powders, or in any other form - - - | " 12'00 | " 12'00 | | - - - | " 12'50 | | |
| Charcoal - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Firewood - - - | Free - - | Free - - | | - - - | Free. | | |
| Timber, &c.: | | | | | | | |
| Common: | | | | | | | |
| Rough, or simply shaped with the axe | Cubic metre 1'00 | Free - - | | - - - | Tonne 5'00† | | |
| Squared, sawn lengthwise - - - | " 1'00 | Free - - | | - - - | " 7'00† | | |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty woods, roots, &c. ground or not, are free of duty.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty timber common, rough, sawn, squared, or shaped with the axe is admitted free of duty.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Timber, &c.— <i>cont.</i> | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Common— <i>cont.</i> | | | | |
| In thin boards for boxes, sieves, and the like, as well as in hoops of all lengths - | 100 kilogs. 1'00 | Free - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00* |
| | | | Matchwood or strips for matches. | Free. |
| Fancy woods (<i>legno da ebanisti</i>): | | | | |
| Not sawn - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | (a) - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 |
| Sawn - - - | " 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | - - - | " 4'00 |
| Boards and squares for flooring, inlaid - | " 6'00 | Free - - - | - - - | " 6'00† |
| Casks, new or old: | | | | |
| With wooden hoops - | Hectol. capacity 0'20 | (a) - - - | - - - | Hectol. capacity 0'20 |
| " iron " - | " " 0'20 | (a) - - - | - - - | " " 0'30 |
| Furniture: | | | | |
| Not upholstered: | | | | |
| Of common wood, bent | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | 100 kilogs. 7'50 | - - - | 100 kilogs. 30'00‡ |
| " " other | " 20'00 | " 13'00 | - - - | " 20'00‡ |
| Of fancy woods, veneered, carved, or inlaid - - - | " 60'00 | " 40'00 | - - - | " 60'00 |
| Upholstered: | | | | |
| Of common wood - | " 40'00 | " 40'00 | - - - | " 40'00 |
| Of fancy woods, veneered - - - | " 60'00 | " 40'00 | - - - | " 60'00 |
| Frames - - - | " 20'00 | " 13'00 | Frames and strips of wood for frames: Plain or even carved, but not varnished, gilt, or silvered - | 100 kilogs. 35'00 |
| | | | | Other - - - " 70'00 |
| Stakes, poles, and oars - | Free - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Roots for brushmaker's wares - - - | Free - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Cork: | | | | |
| Raw - - - | Free - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Manufactured - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | (a) - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 |
| | | | Bricks made of residues of corks - | " 5'00 |
| Utensils and articles of common wood: | | | | |
| Plain - - - | " 8'00 | Free - - - | - - - | " 12'00§ |
| Polished or painted - | " 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | - - - | " 18'00§ |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Free under the Austro-Italian Treaty.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty boards and squares for flooring inlaid pay a duty of 4 lire per 100 kilos.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty furniture not upholstered, of common wood bent pays a duty of 7 lire 50 per 100 kilos. Of common wood other than bent 13 lire per 100 kilos.

§ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty utensils and articles of common wood, plain, will pay a duty 6 lire per 100 kilos. Polished or painted 13 lire per 100 kilos.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| Wooden wares (<i>mercerie</i>) - | 100 kilogs. | Lire 55'00 | 100 kilogs. 40'00 | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. Lire 60'00* |
| Toys of wood - - | " | 55'00 | " 40'00 | - | - | - | " 75'00† |
| Carts - - - | Each | 22'00 | Each 22'00 | - | - | - | Each 22'00 |
| Carriages: | | | | | | | |
| With not more than two wheels - - - | " | 33'00 | " 33'00 | - | - | - | " 42'0 |
| With more than two wheels and not more than five springs - | Each | 110'00 | Each 110'00 | - | - | - | Each 110'00 |
| With more than two wheels and more than five springs - | " | 330'00 | " 330'00 | - | - | - | " 330'00 |
| Railway waggons and carriages: | | | | Railway waggons and carriages: | | | |
| Goods trucks - - | 100 kilogs. | 9'00 | 100 kilogs. 7'00 | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 |
| Passengers' carriages - | " | 15'00 | " 13'00 | { | | Third class carriages - | " 14'00‡ |
| | | | | | | Second class " - | " 16'00‡ |
| | | | | | | First class " - | " 19'00‡ |
| Ships, barques, and boats - | Free | - | Free - - | - | - | - | Free. |
| Canes, rushes, and osiers: | | | | | | | |
| Rough - - - | Free | - | Free - - | - | - | - | Free. |
| Split - - - | Free | - | Free - - | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 8'00 |
| Drawn (<i>trafilati</i>) or dyed - - - | Free | - | Free - - | - | - | - | " 16'00 |
| Basket and mat makers' ware: | | | | | | | |
| Coarse - - - | 100 kilogs. | 5'50 | Free - - | - | - | - | " 8'00 |
| Fine - - - | " | 22'00 | Free - - | - | - | - | " 30'00 |

GOLD AND SILVER WARES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|---|---|--------------|
| Gold: | | | | | | | |
| In ingots, dust and scrap | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Rolled, in sheets and spangles, and drawn in wire - - - | Kilog. | 10'00 | Kilog. | 10'00 | - | - | Kilog. 10'00 |
| Wound on silk - - | " | 10'00 | " | 10'00 | - | - | " 10'00 |
| In leaves, including the weight of the books - | " | 10'00 | " | 10'00 | - | - | " 18'00 |
| In money - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Silver: | | | | | | | |
| In ingots, dust and scrap | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty wooden wares (*mercerie commune en bois*) will pay a duty of 50 lire per 100 kilogs.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty toys of wood will pay a duty of 60 lire per 100 kilogs.

‡ Mixed carriages pay the duty of the highest class of which composed.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| | Lire | | | | Lire | | |
| Silver— <i>cont.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Rolled, in sheets and spangles, and drawn in wire - - - | Kilog. 19'00 | Kilog. 10'00 | - - - | - - - | Kilog. 5'00 | | |
| Wound on silk - - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | - - - | - - - | " 10'00 | | |
| In leaves, including the weight of the books - | " 5'00 | " 5'00 | - - - | - - - | " 5'00 | | |
| In money (in coin of the Latin Union) - - | Free - - | Free - - | - - - | - - - | Free. | | |
| Goldsmiths' work and gold plate - - - | Hectog. 14'00 | Hectog. 14'00 | - - - | - - - | Hectog. 14'00 | | |
| Silver wrought, also gilt or silvered wares - - | Kilog. 9'00 | Kilog. 5'00 | - - - | - - - | Kilog. 9'00 | | |
| Jewellery : | | | | | | | |
| Of gold - - - | Hectog. 14'00 | Hectog. 7'00 | - - - | - - - | Hectog. 14'00 | | |
| Of silver, or silver gilt - | Kilog. 10'00 | Kilog. 10'00 | - - - | - - - | Kilog. 10'00 | | |
| Clocks and watches : | | | | | | | |
| Watches in gold cases - | Each 3'00 | Each 1'00 | - - - | - - - | Each 1'00 | | |
| " in cases of any other metal - | " 1'00 | " 0'50 | - - - | - - - | " " 0'50 | | |
| Clocks, whether spring or pendulum, not in cases | Each 5'00 | Each 5'00 | - - - | - - - | Each 5'00 | | |
| Clocks, whether spring or pendulum, in cases - | 5'00 | 5'00 | - - - | - - - | 5'00 | | |
| | With the addition of the duty on the case. | With the addition of the duty on the case. | | | With the addition of the duty on the case. | | |
| Alarums not striking the hours - - - | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | - - - | - - - | Each 1'50 | | |
| Works, complete, of watches - - - | Each 0'25 | Each 0'25 | - - - | - - - | " 0'25 | | |
| Works, complete, of clocks, whether spring or pendulum - - - | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | - - - | - - - | " 2'00 | | |
| Works, complete, of turret and church clocks, &c. - - - | " 20'00 | " 20'00 | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | | |
| Detached parts of clocks | " 50'00 | " 50'00 | - - - | - - - | " 100'00 | | |

PAPER &C. STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| Rags of all kinds - - | Free - - | Free - - | - - - | Free.* |
| Pulp of wood, straw, &c. - | Free - - | Free - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00†‡ |

* Waste paper for re-pulping (*cartacce da macero*) comes under this heading. It will not, however, enter duty free unless rendered useless for other purposes. Large packets of newspapers will only be permitted to enter for re-pulping when they are not of very recent date.

† The pulp must be perforated so that it cannot in any case be used as cardboard.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty pulp of wood, straw, &c. pays a duty of 1 lire per 100 kilos.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire | |
| Paper: | | | | | |
| White or tinted in the pulp - - - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00* | |
| White or tinted in the pulp, laid - - - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | - - - - | " 20'00* | |
| Envelopes - - - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 | - - - - | " 25'00 | |
| Coloured, gilt, or painted, and wall-papers (including paper bleached for lithography and photography) - - - | " 25'00 | " 20'00 | - - - - | " 45'00 | |
| Blotting paper† - - - | " 5'00 | Free - - - | - - - - | " 15'00 | |
| Coarse packing paper and straw paper not tinted nor cylindered - - - | " 5'00 | Free - - - | - - - - | " 8'00‡ | |
| Playing cards and "Tar-rochi" - - - | 100 packs 20'00 | (a) | - - - - | 100 packs 40'00 | |
| Prints, lithographs, and labels - - - | 100 kilogs. 70'00 | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 100'00 | |
| Cardboard: | | | | | |
| Common (only that made of sheets united by pressure without paste) - - - | " 8'00 | Free - - - | - - - - | " 8'00§ | |
| Fine - - - | " 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | - - - - | As the respective qualities of paper. | |
| Articles of paper and cardboard - - - | " 140'00 | " 100'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 80'00 | |
| Books: | | | Books and music: | | |
| Printed: | | | Printed: | | |
| Loose or simply stitched | Free - - - | Free - - - | { In Italian - - - | As the paper of which composed. | |
| | | | { In other languages - | Free. | |
| Bound, in boards - | 100 kilogs. 12'00 | 100 kilogs. 12'00 | { Bound in any manner - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | |
| " in leather or parchment - | " 20'00 | " 20'00 | | | |
| " in any other manner - | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | | | |
| Not printed (registers): | | | Not printed (Registers): | | |
| Loose or in boards - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 25'00 | |
| Bound in skins or parchment - - - | " 35'00 | " 15'00 | { Other - - - | " 40'00 | |
| Bound in any other manner - - - | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | | | |
| Music, printed - - - | " 5'00 | " 5'00 | Included under books. | | |
| Manuscripts - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - - | Free. | |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty paper, white or tinted in the pulp, of all kinds pay a duty of 12 lire 50 per 100 kilos.

† By this term is meant that paper known in the trade as "blotting paper," and not all kinds of paper without glue.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty packing paper, tinted in the pulp, not cylindered, pays a duty of 3 lire per 100 kilos. Cylindered on one side, 5 lire per 100 kilos.

§ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty cardboard, common, pays a duty of 2 lire per 100 kilos.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Pencils : | | | Pencils : | |
| Without coverings - - | 100 kilogs. 50'00 | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | { Crayons, and lead pencils with varnished cover- ings - - - - - | 100 kilogs. 109'00* |
| With coverings - - | " 50'00 | " 30'00 | | |
| | | | { Other - - - - - | " 50'00* |
| Ink of all kinds - - | " 15'00 | (a.) | - - - - - | " 15'00 |
| Sealing wax - - - | " 30'00 | 100 kilogs. 30'00 | - - - - - | " 30'00 |

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|
| Beer and ale : | | | | | | | | | |
| In casks - - - | Hectol. | 15'00† | Hectol. | 2'00† | - | - | - | - | Hectol. 12'00†‡ |
| In bottles - - - | 100 bottles | 15'00† | 100 bottles | 2'00† | - | - | - | - | 100 bottles 20'00†‡ |
| Biscuits, plain - - - | 100 kilogs. | 25'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 40'00 |
| " sweet - - - | See Confectionery | | - | - | - | - | - | - | See Confectionery. |
| Bread and ships' biscuits - | 100 kilogs. | 5'50 | 100 kilogs. | 5'50 | - | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 9'00 |
| Butter : | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh - - - | " | 10'00 | " | 5'00 | - | - | - | - | " 12'50 |
| Salted - - - | " | 15'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 17'50 |
| Cheese - - - | " | 15'00 | 100 kilogs. | 8'00 | - | - | - | - | " 25'00§ |
| Chestnuts - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | - | - | Free. |
| Chicory and coffee substitutes : | | | | | | | | | |
| Dried - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | - | - | Free. |
| Ground or simply roasted - - - | 100 kilogs. | 20'00 | 100 kilogs. | 5'00 | - | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 |
| Chocolate - - - | " | 120'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 140'00 |
| Cinnamon - - - | " | 120'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 120'00 |
| Cloves - - - | " | 120'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 120'00 |
| Cocoa : | | | | | | | | | |
| In the berry - - - | " | 80'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 100'00 |
| Crushed, ground, or in paste - - - | " | 100'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 125'00 |
| Coffee : | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw - - - | " | 140'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 140'00 |
| Roasted - - - | " | 140'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 200'00 |
| Confectionery and preserves with sugar or honey - - - | " | 80'00 | (a.) | - | - | - | - | - | " 90'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty pencils, cased with white wood, varnished or not, pay 50 lire the 100 kilos.

† Excise duty has to be paid in addition to these duties.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty beer and ale in casks pay a duty of 3 lire per hectolitre, and in bottles 3 lire per 100.

§ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty cheese pays a duty of 12 lire per 100 kilos.

|| Under the Austro-Italian Treaty chicory or other coffee substitutes, roasted or even ground, pay 8 lire per 100 kilos.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| | Free | Lire | | | Lire | | |
| Eggs (of poultry) - - - | Free | - | - | - | Free. | | |
| Extract of meat - - - | 100 kilogs. 40'00 | | 100 kilogs. 40'00 | - | 100 kilogs. 40'00 | | |
| Fish : | | | | | | | |
| Fresh - - - | Free | - | (a.) | - | Free. | | |
| Dried or smoked - - - | 100 kilogs. 5'00 | | (a.) | - | 100 kilogs. 5'00 | | |
| In brine - - - | „ 6'00 | | (a.) | - | „ 6'00 | | |
| Pickled or prepared in oil, or tinned - - - | „ 10'00 | | (a.) | - | „ 10'00 | | |
| Caviar, and other prepared fish roes - - - | „ 30'00 | | (a.) | - | „ 30'00 | | |
| Flour - - - | „ 2'77 | (a.) | { Flour : Of wheat - - - Of rye, barley, &c. (<i>granaglie</i>), rice, chestnut, millet, linseed, and cotton seed - - - Semolina - - - | | „ 6'00 | | |
| | | | | | „ 2'80 | | |
| | | | | | „ 8'00 | | |
| Fruits, &c. : | | | | | | | |
| Oranges and lemons, fresh, or in salt water - | „ 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | - | - | „ 4'00 | | |
| Citrons and limes, fresh, or in salt water - - - | Free | - | - | - | Free. | | |
| Grapes, fresh - - - | 100 kilogs. 7'50 | Free | - | - | 100 kilogs. 7'50 | | |
| Fresh fruit not otherwise mentioned - - - | „ 1'00 | Free | - | - | „ 1'00 | | |
| Dates - - - | „ 12'00 | Free | - | - | „ 12'00 | | |
| Caroub beans - - - | „ 1'75 | (a.) | - | - | „ 1'75 | | |
| Pistacchio nuts, shelled or not - - - | „ 8'00 | 100 kilogs. 8'00 | - | - | „ 8'00 | | |
| Dried Fruits : | | | | | | | |
| Almonds, shelled or not | Free | - | - | - | Free. | | |
| Walnuts and nuts - | Free | - | - | - | Free. | | |
| Oleaginous, not otherwise mentioned - | Free | - | - | - | Free. | | |
| Figs - - - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 | (a.) | - | - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | | |
| Raisins or dried grapes | „ 10'00 | (a.) | - | - | „ 20'00 | | |
| All other - - - | „ 10'00 | 100 kilogs. 2'00 | - | - | „ 10'00* | | |
| Fruits and Vegetables, preserved : | | | | | | | |
| In vinegar, salt, or oil - | „ 12'00 | „ 8'00 | - | - | „ 20'00 | | |
| In spirits of wine - | „ 40'00 | „ 40'00 | - | - | „ 120'00 | | |
| Game - - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | (a.) | - | - | „ 15'00 | | |
| Grain : | | | | | | | |
| Wheat - - - | Tonne 14'00 | (a.) | - | - | Tonne 30'00 | | |
| Barley - - - | Free | - | - | - | “ 11'50 | | |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty dried prunes pay a duty of 2 lire per 100 kilos.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| | | Lire | | Lire | | | Lire | | |
| Grain— <i>cont.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Oats | - - - | Tonne | 11'50 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | Tonn | 20'00 | | |
| Other | - - - | " | 11'50 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | " | 11'50 | | |
| Groceries not otherwise mentioned - | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 27'50 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 27'50 | | |
| Honey of all kinds | - - - | " | 10'00 | 100 kilogs. | 5'00 | " | 10'00 | | |
| Hops | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Free. | | | |
| Intestines : | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Free. | | | |
| Salted | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 4'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 4'00 | | |
| Lard | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | " | 10'00 | | |
| Meat : | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh* | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 5'00 | 100 kilogs | 5'00 | " | 12'00 | | |
| Salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared | - - - | " | 25'00 | " | 20'00 | " | 25'00 | | |
| Cooked | - - - | " | 5'00 | " | 5'00 | " | 12'00 | | |
| Fowls - | - - - | " | 5'00 | " | 5'00 | " | 5'00 | | |
| Milk : | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Free. | | | |
| Extract of | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 15'00 | 100 kilogs. | 8'00 | 100 kilogs. | 15'00 | | |
| Mineral waters, natural, artificial, or aerated | - - - | " | 3'00 | " | 0'50 | " | 5'00† | | |
| Mushrooms and truffles | - - - | " | 10'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | " | 10'00 | | |
| Mustard : | | | | | | | | | |
| Seed | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Free. | | | |
| In powder or liquid | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 11'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 11'00 | | |
| Nutmegs : | | | | | | | | | |
| With husks | - - - | " | 50'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | " | 50'00 | | |
| Without husks | - - - | " | 250'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | " | 250'00 | | |
| Olive oil | - - - | " | 6'00 | 100 kilogs. | 3'00 | " | 15'00‡ | | |
| Pepper and pimento | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 70'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 100'00 | | |
| Potatoes | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Free. | | | |
| Rice : | | | | | | | | | |
| In the husk | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | Tonne | 30'00§ | | |
| Husked | - - - | Free | - | Free | - | " | 60'00 | | |
| Saffron | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 300'00 | (<i>a.</i>) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 400'00 | | |
| Spirits : | | | | | | | | | |
| Pure, in casks, &c. | - - - | Hectol. | 25'00 | Hectol. | 12'00 | (Casks, &c., included.) | Hectol. | 30'00¶ | |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Animals slaughtered but entire, except game, pay the same duty as fresh meat.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty mineral waters pay 50 centimes per 100 kilos.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty olive oil, pure, pays 6 lire the 100 kilos.

§ Under this heading is included rice from Burmah, Japan, &c., and rice which, although husked entirely or in part, requires a further preparation for the table.

|| Excise duty has to be paid in addition to these duties.

¶ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty spirits, pure, in casks, &c. pay 14 lire per hectolitre.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|----------------------|---|----------------|--------|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | |
| | Lire | | Lire | | Lire | | |
| Spirits— <i>cont.</i> Sweetened or flavoured, in casks, &c. - - - | Hectol. | 50'00 | Hectol. 25'00 | (Casks, &c., included.) | Hectol. | 60'00 | |
| All kinds in bottles : From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 litre in capacity - - - | 100 bottles | 50'00 | 100 bottles 25'00 | - - - | 100 bottles | 60'00 | |
| Of $\frac{1}{2}$ litre or less in capacity - - - | " | 30'00 | " 18'00 | - - - | " | 45'00 | |
| Sugar: 1st Class (superior to Dutch standard No.20) | 100 kilogs. | 78'50 | (a.) | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 78'50 | |
| 2nd Class (inferior to Dutch standard No. 20) | " | 65'25 | (a.) | - - - | " | 65'25 | |
| Molasses - - - | " | 10'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 10'00 | |
| Syrups : For beverages* - - - | " | 55'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 55'00 | |
| Of fecula - - - | " | 30'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 40'00 | |
| Tea - - - | " | 200'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 200'00 | |
| Vanilla - - - | " | 300'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 300'00 | |
| Vegetables : Fresh - - - | Free | - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | | |
| Other - - - | Free | - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | | |
| Vinegar : In casks - - - | Hectol. | 10'00 | (a.) | Vinegar : Containing acetic acid to the extent of 10 per cent. or less - - - | 100 kilogs. | 10'00 | |
| In bottles - - - | 100 bottles | 25'00 | (a.) | From 10 to 50 per cent. - | " | 60'00 | |
| | | | | Above 50 per cent. - | " | 90'00 | |
| Yeast - - - | Free | - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | | |
| Wheat pastes - - - | 100 kilogs. | 5'50 | 100 kilogs. 5'50 | - - - | 100 kilogs. | 9'00 | |
| Wine: In barrels or casks - - | Hectol. | 15'00 | Hectol. 4'00 | (Casks, &c., included) | Hectol. | 20'00 | |
| In bottles - - - | 100 bottles | 30'00 | " 4'00 | - - - | 100 bottles | 60'00 | |

ANIMALS (LIVING).

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|------------|-------|------|--------|
| Horses - - - | Each | 20'00 | Free - - - | - - - | Each | 40'00† |
| Mules - - - | " | 6'00 | (a.) | - - - | " | 15'00 |
| Asses - - - | " | 1'50 | (a.) | - - - | " | 5'00 |
| Oxen - - - | " | 18'00 | Each 15'00 | - - - | " | 38'00 |
| Bulls - - - | " | 18'00 | " 15'00 | - - - | " | 18'00 |
| Cows - - - | " | 7'50 | " 7'50 | - - - | " | 12'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Syrups containing medicinal substances are classed as medical compounds.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty horses are free of duty.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|--------|-----------|
| Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | | General Tariff. | | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| Heifers and steers - - | - | Each | Lire 6'00 | Each | Lire 5'00 | - | - | Each | Lire 8'00 |
| Calves - - - - | - | " | 3'00 | " | 2'00 | - | - | " | 8'00 |
| Sheep and goats - - | - | " | 0'20 | " | 0'20 | - | - | " | 3'00 |
| Swine: | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighing 20 kilogs. or less | - | " | 0'75 | (a.) | - | - | " | 3'00* | |
| " over " | - | " | 2'50 | (a.) | - | - | " | 10'00* | |

STONE, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------|------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Marble, rough - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Alabaster, rough - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Marble and alabaster, wrought: | | | | | | | |
| In slabs of not less than 16 centimetres in thickness - - - | 100 kilogs. | 0'50 | (a) | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 |
| In statuary - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Otherwise wrought - | 100 kilogs. | 0'75 | (a) | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 0'75 |
| Building stones: | | | | | | | |
| Rough - - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| In statuary - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Sawn, sculptured, or polished - - - - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Tonne 1'00 |
| Coloured earths (bole, ochre, and sealed earths, " <i>terre sigillate</i> ," natural or artificial) - - | 100 kilogs. | 4'00 | (a) | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 4'00 |
| Stones, earths, and metallic minerals: | | | | | | | |
| Gypsum, lime, &c. - | Free | - | Free | - | - | - | Free. |
| Cement and hydraulic lime - - - - | 100 kilogs. | 0'50 | (a) | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. 1'25 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|--------|---|---|-------------|--------|
| Amber, and manufactures of - - - - | 100 kilogs. | 140'00 | 100 kilogs. | 100'00 | - | - | 100 kilogs. | 150'00 |
| Artificial flowers - - | Kilog. | 10'00 | Kilog. | 6'00 | - | - | Kilog. | 15'00 |
| " " parts of - - | " | 3'00 | (a) | - | - | - | " | 5'00 |
| Arms and Ammunition: | | | | | | | | |
| Guns, complete - - | Per 100 - | 600'00 | (a) | - | - | - | Per 100 - | 800'00 |
| Guns, parts of - - | 100 kilogs. | 200'00 | As manufactures of the metal of which composed. | - | - | - | 100 kilogs. | 300'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under the Austro-Italian Treaty swine weighing up to 10 kilogs. pay 75 centimes each; weighing more than 10 kilogs., 3 lire 75 c. each.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Arms and ammunition— <i>cont.</i> | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Pistols and revolvers, complete - - - | Per 100 - 350'00 | (a) | - - - | Per 100 - 350'00 |
| Pistols and revolvers, parts of - - - | 100 kilogs. 760'00 | As manufactures of the metal of which composed. | - - - | 100 kilogs. 700'00 |
| Sabres and swords, mounted - - - | Per 100 - 200'00 | (a) | - - - | — |
| Gunpowder : | | | | |
| For blasting - - - | 100 kilogs. 150'00 | (a) | - - - | 100 kilogs. 150'00 |
| For sporting purposes - | „ - 150'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 250'00 |
| All other explosive material - - - | „ - 150'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 300'00 |
| Cartridges and percussion caps : | | | | |
| Empty cartridges, without caps - | „ - 60'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 60'00 |
| Empty cartridges, with caps - | „ - 100'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 150'00 |
| Loaded cartridges - | „ - 150'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 250'00 |
| Percussion caps - | „ - 150'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 250'00 |
| Shot, &c. - - - | „ - 5'00 | (a) | - - - | „ - 5'00 |
| Bees in the hive - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Bitumens (solid) - - - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 | (a) | - - - | 100 kilogs. 0'50 |
| Blacking : | | | | |
| For boots and shoes : In boxes - - - | „ - 6'00 | 100 kilogs. 5'00 | - - - | „ - 12'00 |
| In other packages - | „ - 6'00 | „ - 5'00 | - - - | „ - 8'00 |
| Of bone or calcined bone | „ - 0'50 | (a.) | - - - | „ - 0'50 |
| Lamp black - - - | „ - 5'00 | (a.) | - - - | „ - 5'00 |
| Not otherwise mentioned | „ - 5'00 | (a.) | - - - | „ - 5'00 |
| Molasses, raw, for blacking | „ - 1'00 | (a.) | - - - | „ - 1'00 |
| Bran - - - - - | „ - 0'86 | (a.) | - - - | „ - 2'00 |
| Caps (for wear) - - - | Per 100 - 100'00 | Per 100 - 100'00 | - - - | Per 100 - 100'00 |
| Coral : | | | | |
| Rough - - - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Worked, but not mounted in gold - - - | Kilog. - 10'00 | Free - - - | - - - | Kilog. - 10'00 |
| Electric wires and cables :* | | | | |
| Wires and cables composed of one or more conductors covered with textile materials, varnish, gutta percha, or caoutchouc - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 60'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* The temporary importation of copper wire and of yarns of jute or manilla (raw, worked, or dyed) and of iron coated with zinc for the manufacture of submarine cables is allowed under regulations to be approved by decree of the Minister of Finance.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty, | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| Electric wires and cables— <i>cont.</i> Cables formed of one or more conductors covered with insulating materials strengthened or protected with iron or any other metal, including submarine cables - - - - | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 30'00 |
| Fancy articles (<i>mercerie</i>)*: | | | | |
| Common - - - - | 100 kilogs. 66'00 | 100 kilogs. 60'00 | - - - - | „ 100'00† |
| Fine - - - - | „ 140'00 | „ 100'00 | - - - - | „ 200'00 |
| | | | Trays, plaques, saucers, &c., made of plain metal sheets - - - - | „ 60'00 |
| Fans ‡ | | | | |
| Common - - - - | 100 kilogs. 90'00 | 100 kilogs. 90'00 | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 100'00 |
| Fine - - - - | „ 150'00 | „ 150'00 | - - - - | „ 200'00 |
| Feathers: | | | | |
| For ornament, undressed | Kilog. 3'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Kilog. 3'00 |
| „ „ dressed - | „ 35'00 | Kilog. 15'00 | - - - - | „ 35'00 |
| „ beds - - - - | Free | Free | - - - - | Free. |
| Fecula - - - - | Free | Free | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'00 |
| Glucose - - - - | 100 kilogs. 30'00 | (a.) | Glucose: Solid - - - - Liquid - - - - | „ 65'25 |
| Glue: | | | | „ 40'00 |
| Strong (<i>forte</i>) - - | „ 4'00 | 100 kilogs. 4'00 | - - - - | „ 4'00 |
| Isinglass (<i>di pesce</i>) - | „ 10'00 | „ 10'00 | - - - - | „ 15'00 |
| Graphite - - - - | Free | Free | - - - - | Free. |
| Hair: | | | | |
| Unworked - - - - | Kilog. 3'00 | (a.) | - - - - | Kilog. 3'00 |
| Worked - - - - | „ 10'00 | Kilog. 10'00 | - - - - | „ 10'00 |
| Hats, except ladies' hats trimmed: | | | | |
| Of silk, pure, or mixed with other materials | Per 100 150'00 | Per 100 150'00 | - - - - | Per 100 150'00 |
| Of straw§ - - - | „ 10'00 | „ 3'00 | - - - - | „ 25'00 |
| Of felt - - - - | „ 100'00 | „ 50'00 | - - - - | „ 100'00 |
| Of other material - | „ 100'00 | „ 100'00 | - - - - | „ 100'00 |
| Ladies' hats, trimmed - | „ 500'00 | „ 500'00 | - - - - | „ 500'00 |

(a.) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Fancy articles are considered as "*fine mercerie*," when they are ornamented with beads, small pearls and like ornaments of glass, crystal, silk, amber (real or imitation), or Russian leather, or when they are gilt or silvered.

† If the articles are set in precious metals they pay duty as silver ware or jewellery, but if they are made exclusively of wood, they are treated as wooden wares.

‡ Under the Austro-Italian Treaty fancy articles (*mercerie*) of glass pay a duty of 60 lire per 100 kilos. Fine mercery, of which the predominating material consists of leather of all kinds, 120 lire per 100 kilos.

§ Fans are considered as fine when ornamented with beads, small pearls and like ornaments of glass, crystal, silk, amber (real or imitation), or Russian leather, or when they are gilt or silvered.

|| If they are set in precious metals they pay duty as silver ware or jewellery, but if made exclusively of wood they are treated as wooden wares.

§ Hats of esparto bark or of palm fibre are considered as of straw.

|| Under the Austro-Italian Treaty, hats for men, of felt, hair, or wool, trimmed or not, pay a duty of 50 lire per 100.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | | | |
| Horn, bone, and similar materials : | Lire | Lire | | | Lire | | |
| In the rough - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Worked - - - | 100 kilogs. 66'00 | 100 kilogs. 60'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 80'00 |
| Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoiseshell : | | | | | | | |
| Rough - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Worked - - - | 100 kilogs. 140'00 | 100 kilogs. 100'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 150'00 |
| Leeches - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Linseed and cotton-seed meal - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 2'80 |
| Manure - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Matches : | | | | | | | |
| Of wood - - - | 100 kilogs. 11'00 | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 10'00 |
| Other kinds - - - | „ 11'00 | (a.) | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 15'00 |
| Milliners' shapes - - - | Kilog. - 1'00 | Kilog. 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Kilog. 4'00 |
| Money : | | | | | | | |
| Gold - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Silver (in coin of the Latin Union) - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Free. |
| Musical instruments : | | | | | | | |
| Organs : | | | | | | | |
| Church - - - | 100 kilogs. 12'00 | 100 kilogs. 12'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 16'00 |
| Portable* - - - | Each - 5'00 | Each 5'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | Each 5'00 |
| Pianofortes : | | | | | | | |
| Square or upright - - - | „ - 80'00 | „ - 60'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 90'00 |
| Grand - - - | „ - 150'00 | „ - 75'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 180'00 |
| Harmoniums - - - | „ - 20'00 | „ - 20'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 40'00 |
| Musical boxes and barrel organs - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 2'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 2'00 |
| String instruments : | | | | | | | |
| Weighing 400 grammes or less - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 2'00 |
| Weighing over 400 grammes - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 4'00 |
| Wind instruments : | | | | | | | |
| Weighing 400 grammes or less - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 2'00 |
| Weighing over 400 grammes - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 4'00 |
| Other instruments not mentioned - - - | „ - 2'00 | „ - 1'00 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | „ 2'00† |
| Detached parts of musical instruments - - - | { 100 kilogs. 66'00 „ 140'00 | 100 kilogs. 60'00 „ 100'00 } | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100 kilogs. 100'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Portable organs with key-boards and bellows and pipes on the outside, and large organs, barrel or not, for drawing rooms, pay as upright pianofortes.

† Under the Austro-Italian Treaty musical instruments, not distinguished, string or wind, pay a duty of 1 lire 50 c. each.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire | |
| Articles for collections and of art: | | | | | |
| Pictures or statues by living or contemporary artists - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | |
| Other* - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | As manufactures of the materials of which they are composed. | |
| Oleaginous and other seeds | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | |
| Palm and cocoa-nut oil - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | |
| Paint brushes, with or without sticks - - | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | (a.) | - - - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 | |
| Plaits: | | | | | |
| Of straw, bark, esparto, &c. for hats - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | " 20'00 | |
| Of straw for ropes and other articles - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | |
| Precious stones, cut: | | | | | |
| Rubies, emeralds, diamonds, &c - - | Hectog. 14'00 | (a.) | - - - | Hectog. 14'00 | |
| Agates, opals, onyx, &c. | Kilog. 9'00 | (a.) | - - - | Kilog. 9'00 | |
| Ropes of esparto, linden (<i>tiglio</i>), and the like - | 100 kilogs. 1'50 | (a.) | - - - | 100 kilogs. 1'50 | |
| Sponges: | | | | | |
| Common: | | | | | |
| In the rough - - | " 20'00 | 100 kilogs. 15'00 | - - - | Free. | |
| Prepared - - - | " 20'00 | " 15'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. 40'00 | |
| Fine: | | | | | |
| In the rough - - | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | - - - | Free. | |
| Prepared - - - | " 100'00 | " 100'00 | - - - | 100 kilogs. 200'00 | |
| Starch: | | | | | |
| Common - - - | " 4'50 | " 3'00 | - - - | " 8'00 | |
| Fine, in boxes - - | " 4'50 | " 3'00 | - - - | " 12'00 | |
| Stearic acid - - - | " 10'00 | " 8'00 | - - - | " 8'00 | |
| Straw plaiting, <i>see</i> "Plaits." | | | | | |
| Sulphur - - - | Free - - - | Free - - - | - - - | Free. | |
| Tobacco, cigars, and snuff: | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured, in leaves and stalks - | Prohibited | Prohibited | - - - | Prohibited. | |
| Cigars, Manila, Havana, or similar quality (or imitation thereof), and cigarettes - - | Kilog. 35'00 | (a.) | - - - | Kilog. 35'00 | |
| Other manufactured tobacco - - - | " 20'00 | (a.) | - - - | 20'00 | |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* Under this heading are included antiques and the works of artists no longer living and not contemporary, such as coins, medals, and all other antiques in metal, marble, stone, wood, or any other material, as well as mosaics, pictures, miniatures, designs on canvas, wood, plaster (*muro*), copper, paper, &c.

| OLD TARIFF. | | | NEW GENERAL TARIFF. | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | | Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
| | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. | | |
| | Lire | Lire | | Lire |
| Umbrellas and parasols :* | | | | |
| Of silk - - - | Each 1'20 | (a.) | - - - - | Each 1'40 |
| Of other materials - | " 0'60 | (a.) | - - - - | " 0'80 |
| Parts thereof - - | 100 kilogs. 30'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " - 30'00 |
| Varnish : | | | | |
| Made with spirits - | " - 30'00 With the addition of 105 lire per hectol. of alcohol contained. | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 30'00 With the addition of 36 lire per hectol. of alcohol contained on the basis of 70 degrees of strength. |
| All other kinds - - | 100 kilogs. 12'00 | (a.) | - - - - | 100 kilogs. 20'00 |
| Wax : | | | | |
| Yellow, unmanufactured | " 15'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 15'00 |
| " manufactured - | " 20'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 20'00 |
| White, unmanufactured | " 30'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 30'00 |
| " manufactured - | " 40'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 40'00 |
| Candle waste - - | " 10'00 | (a.) | - - - - | " 10'00 |

(a) Articles not mentioned in the conventional tariff; the duty of the general tariff therefore applies.

* These articles are classified according to their coverings and not according to their linings.

VI.—CUSTOMS DUTIES ON THE IMPORTATION OF UNITED

STATEMENT showing the various Rates of Customs Duties which Chicory into the United

| Years. | Rates of Customs | | |
|--------------|---|---|------------------|
| | Tea. | Coffee, raw. | Coffee, roasted. |
| | Per lb. | Per lb. | |
| 1820, 1831 | Subject to Excise duty in this year. | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | „ East Indies - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1832 | Subject to Excise duty in this year. | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | „ East Indies - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1833 | Subject to Excise duty in this year. | Up to 1 September: | |
| | | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | „ East Indies - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| | | From 1 September: | |
| | | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | East India: From British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | From other places within those limits - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1834 | To 22 April: Subject to Excise. From 22 April: Bohea, 1s. 6d. Congou, Twankay, 2s. 2d. Souchong, Hyson, &c., 3s. | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | East India: From British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | From other places within those limits - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1835 | Bohea, 1s. 6d. - - - Congou, Twankay, 2s. 2d. Souchong, Hyson, &c., 3s. | To 9 September: | |
| | | From British Possessions - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | East India: From British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | From other places within those limits - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | „ foreign countries - - - - - | 15d. |
| | | From 9 September: | |
| | | Produce of British Possessions (including East Indian) - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | Foreign: Imported from British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | — other East Indian - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | — from other places - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1836 | To 1 July: Bohea, 1s. 6d. Congou, Twankay, 2s. 2d. Souchong, Hyson, &c., 3s. From 1 July: All sorts, 2s. 1d. | Produce of British Possessions (including East Indian) - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | Foreign: Imported from British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | — other East Indian - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | — from other places - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1837 to 1839 | 2s. 1d. | Produce of British Possessions (including East Indian) - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | Foreign: Imported from British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | — other East Indian - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | — from other places - - - - - | 15d. |
| 1840, 1841 | *2s. 1d. | Produce of British Possessions (including East Indian) - - - - - | 6d. |
| | | *Foreign: Imported from British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - | 9d. |
| | | *— other East Indian - - - - - | 12d. |
| | | *— from other places - - - - - | 15d. |

* 5 per cent. additional

TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, AND CHICORY INTO THE KINGDOM.

have been levied on the Importation of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, and Kingdom since the Year 1830.

| Duties on | | | | | Years. |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Cocoa. | Cocoa, Husks and Shells. | Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or manu- factured. | Chicory, raw. | Chicory, roasted or ground. | |
| Per lb. British, 6 <i>d.</i> East India, 9 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 15 <i>d.</i> | Per lb. 2 <i>d.</i> | Per lb. British, 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | 10 per cent. ad val. | 20 per cent. ad val. | 1830, 1831 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British, 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | 10 per cent. ad val. | 20 per cent. ad val. | 1832 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British, 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | To 1 September : 10 per cent. ad val. From 1 September : 5 per cent. ad val. | To 1 September : 20 per cent. ad val. From 1 September : 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1833 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | 5 per cent. ad. val. | 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1834 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British, 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | To 13 August : 5 per cent. ad. val. From 13 August : 1 <i>l.</i> per cwt. | 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1835 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British, 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>l.</i> per cwt.* | 6 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1836 |
| British, 2 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>d.</i> | British, 4 <i>d.</i> Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | 1 <i>l.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 1837 to 1839 |
| *British, 2 <i>d.</i> *Foreign, 6 <i>d.</i> | *1 <i>d.</i> | *British 4 <i>d.</i> *Foreign, 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> | *1 <i>l.</i> per cwt. | *2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 1840, 1841 |

charged from 15th May 1840,

398 CUSTOMS DUTIES ON THE IMPORTATION OF TEA, COFFEE,

| Years. | Rates of Customs | | |
|---------------|--|---|------------------|
| | Tea. | Coffee, raw. | Coffee, roasted. |
| 1842 | Per lb. 2s. 2½d. | Per lb. To 9 July: Produce of British Possessions (including East Indian) - - - - - 6½d. Foreign: Imported from British Possessions within limits of East India Company's Charter - - - - - 9½d. " other East Indian - - - - - 12½d. " from other places - - - - - 15½d. From 9 July: British - - - - - 4½d. Foreign - - - - - 8½d. From British Possessions - - - - - 4½d. " foreign countries - - - - - 8½d. From British Possessions - - - - - 4½d. Foreign: up to 6 June - - - - - 8½d. " from 6 June - - - - - 6½d. | |
| 1843 | 2s. 2½d. | | |
| 1844 | 2s. 2½d. | | |
| 1845 to 1849 | 2s. 2½d. | From British Possessions - - - - - 4½d. " foreign countries - - - - - 6½d. | |
| 1850 | 2s. 2½d. | Per lb. British, 4½d. Foreign, 6½d. | |
| 1851 | 2s. 2½d. | To 15 April: British, 4½d. Foreign, 6½d. From 15 April, 3d. | |
| 1852 | 2s. 2½d. | To 15 April: British, 5d. Foreign, 8d. From 15 April, 6d. | |
| 1853 | To 1 June, 2s. 2½d. From 1 June, 1s. 10d. | 3d. To 4 June, 6d. From 4 June 4d. | |
| 1854 | To 6 April, 1s. 10d. From 6 April, 1s. 6d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1855 | To 21 April, 1s. 6d. From 21 April, 1s. 9d. | To 21 April, 3d. From 21 April, 4d. | |
| 1856 | 1s. 9d. | 4d. 5d. | |
| 1857 | To 6 April, 1s. 9d. From 6 April, 1s. 5d. | To 6 April, 4d. From 6 April, 3d. | |
| 1859, 1860 | 1s. 5d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1860 | 1s. 5d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1861 | 1s. 5d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1862 | 1s. 5d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1863 | To 25 April, 1s. 5d. From 25 April, 1s. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1864 | 1s. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1865 | To 1 June, 1s. From 1 June, 6d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1866 to 1871. | 6d. | 3d. 4d. | |
| 1872 | 6d. | To 2 May, 3d. per lb. From 2 May, 14s. per cwt. | |
| 1873 to 1887. | 6d. | 14s. per cwt. 2d. | |

| Duties on | | | | | Years. |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Cocoa. | Cocoa, Husks and Shells. | Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or manufactured. | Chicory, raw. | Chicory, roasted or ground. | |
| Per lb. To 9 July : British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ From 9 July : British, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ Foreign, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ | Per lb. To 9 July : All kinds, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ From 9 July : British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ | Per lb. To 9 July : British, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Foreign, $4s. 6\frac{3}{10}d.$ From 9 July : British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | $2l. 18s. 9\frac{9}{10}d.$ per cwt. | 1842 |
| British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign : to 6 June, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Foreign : from 6 June, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ Foreign, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. | 1843 1844 |
| British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. | 1845 to 1849. 1850 1851 |
| British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ British, $1\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ From 4 June, $1d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ To 4 June : British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $1\frac{7}{10}d.$ From 4 June : All kinds, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ | British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ To 4 June : British, $2\frac{1}{10}d.$ Foreign, $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ From 4 June : All kinds, $2d.$ | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. From 4 June : 4 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. $6\frac{3}{10}d.$ per lb. | 1852 1853 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | To 27 June : $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. From 27 June : 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | To 10 Oct. : 4 <i>s.</i> per cwt. From 10 Oct. : Free. | To 12 Aug. : 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. From 12 Aug. : Free. | 1854 1855 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | Free. | Free. | 1856 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | Free. | Free. | 1857 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | Free. | Free. | 1859, 1860 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | To 11 Feb. : Free. From 11 Feb. : 6 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | To 23 Aug. : Free. From 28 Aug. : 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1860 1861 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | To 16 April : 6 <i>s.</i> per cwt. From 16 April : 12 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1862 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | 12 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1863 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | To 17 April : 12 <i>s.</i> per cwt. From 17 April : 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1864 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1865 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. | 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1866 to 1871. |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | To 2 May : 20 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. From 2 May : 13 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per cwt. | To 2 May : 4 <i>d.</i> per lb. From 2 May : 2 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1872 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> | 2 <i>s.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> | 13 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per cwt. | 2 <i>d.</i> per lb. | 1873 to 1987. |

VII.—TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. |
| Animals living—oxen and bulls - | No. | 180 | 922 | £ 2,940 | £ 14,802 |
| Chemical products, unenumerated | Value | — | — | 7,032 | 4,733 |
| Copper, ore and regulus - | Tons | 3,406 | 7,498 | 67,756 | 122,245 |
| „ unwrought and part wrought. | „ | — | 22 | — | 1,622 |
| Cork, unmanufactured - | „ | 30 | 12 | 891 | 396 |
| „ manufactured - | Lbs. | 71,540 | 72,477 | 5,103 | 5,328 |
| Eggs - | Gt. Hd. | 2,537 | 11,612 | 740 | 4,249 |
| Fish - | Cwts. | 677 | 202 | 1,378 | 495 |
| Fruit, almonds - | „ | 489 | 716 | 1,980 | 1,858 |
| „ figs - | „ | 144 | — | 98 | — |
| „ nuts, used as fruit - | Value | — | — | 3,658 | 3,920 |
| „ oranges and lemons - | Bushs. | 458,284 | 400,258 | 138,439 | 114,051 |
| „ raisins - | Cwts. | 2,380 | 1,797 | 3,656 | 3,091 |
| „ raw, unenumerated - | Bushs. | 401 | 166 | 124 | 34 |
| Iron ore - | Tons | 321,628 | 293,454 | 223,530 | 192,828 |
| Lead, ore - | „ | — | 99 | — | 792 |
| „ pig and sheet - | „ | 7,396 | 5,791 | 94,097 | 85,057 |
| Manganese ore - | „ | — | — | — | — |
| Oil, olive - | Tuns | 329 | 38 | 11,977 | 1,436 |
| Onions, raw - | Bushs. | 26,753 | 36,594 | 7,014 | 10,222 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper - | Tons | 59,295 | 46,152 | 104,212 | 86,942 |
| Quicksilver - | Lbs. | 600,000 | 750,600 | 58,500 | 88,820 |
| Rags, esparto - | Tons | 8,303 | 6,426 | 46,234 | 36,319 |
| Silver ore - | Value | — | — | 18,293 | 23,020 |
| Wine - | Galls. | 310,374 | 289,943 | 76,801 | 62,362 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - | Lbs. | 22,240 | 77,102 | 674 | 1,811 |
| Zinc ore - | Tons | — | 163 | — | 489 |
| All other articles - | Value | — | — | 15,565 | 18,081 |
| Total Value, February - | | — | — | £ 890,692 | £ 885,003 |
| „ „ March - | | — | — | 906,072 | 1,172,198 |

2.—EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|--|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. |
| Alkali - - - - | Cwts. | 18,647 | 17,729 | £ 6,559 | £ 5,604 |
| Apparel and haberdashery - | Value | — | — | 986 | 898 |
| Arms, ammunition, and military stores - - - - | " | — | — | 8,869 | 741 |
| Bags and sacks, empty - - | Dozens | 6,812 | 1,464 | 1,304 | 384 |
| Caoutchouc, manufactures of - | Value | — | — | 1,363 | 1,110 |
| Carriages, railway, of all sorts, and parts thereof - - - - | " | — | — | 4,221 | 4,748 |
| Cement - - - - | Tons | 530 | 301 | 940 | 557 |
| Chemical products and preparations (including dye stuffs) - | Value | — | — | 4,609 | 5,631 |
| Clay, and manufactures of - | " | — | — | 1,454 | 838 |
| Coals, cinders, and fuel - - | Tons | 96,083 | 132,302 | 45,183 | 64,863 |
| Coal, products of, &c., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum - - | Value | — | — | 4,800 | 2,627 |
| Cotton yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 23,400 | 21,900 | 1,935 | 1,181 |
| Cottons, entered by the yard - | Yards | 764,500 | 734,000 | 10,374 | 13,593 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 16,788 | 18,939 |
| Fish of all sorts - - - - | " | — | — | 1,000 | 1,114 |
| Glass manufactures - - - - | " | — | — | 660 | 566 |
| Grease, tallow, and animal fat - | Cwts. | 1,598 | 3,666 | 1,502 | 3,294 |
| Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated - - - - | Value | — | — | 6,360 | 5,449 |
| Implements and tools - - - | " | — | — | 1,686 | 1,295 |
| Jute yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 365,800 | 351,800 | 4,093 | 3,735 |
| Linen yarn - - - - | " | 416,500 | 293,500 | 18,660 | 12,388 |
| Linens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 78,500 | 73,400 | 3,813 | 3,435 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 2,928 | 3,738 |
| Machinery, steam engines - - | " | — | — | 14,352 | 6,918 |
| " all other sorts - - - - | " | — | — | 17,668 | 19,899 |
| Manure - - - - | " | — | — | 16,044 | 22,012 |
| Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought - - - - | Tons | 4,957 | 2,047 | 33,936 | 24,794 |
| " brass, manufactures of - | Cwts. | 205 | 199 | 620 | 868 |
| " copper, wrought and unwrought - - - - | " | 391 | 87 | 1,119 | 469 |
| " tin, unwrought - - - - | " | 229 | 107 | 1,229 | 810 |
| Oil, seed - - - - | Tons | 16 | 30 | 346 | 596 |
| " other sorts - - - - | Value | — | — | 431 | 1,712 |
| Oil and floor cloth - - - - | Sq. yds. | 40,500 | 23,500 | 1,692 | 1,049 |
| Painters' colours and materials - | Value | — | — | 2,371 | 1,786 |
| Paper of all sorts - - - - | Cwts. | 975 | 531 | 2,099 | 1,441 |
| Provisions (including meat) - | Value | — | — | 2,394 | 2,437 |
| Silk manufactures - - - - | " | — | — | 2,470 | 3,856 |
| Soap - - - - | Cwts. | 286 | 264 | 287 | 205 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus - | Value | — | — | 25 | 5 |
| Wood, hewn and sawn, and manufactures of - - - - | " | — | — | 363 | 211 |
| Wool, foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom - - | Lbs. | 5,500 | 32,300 | 552 | 2,870 |
| " flocks and rag wool - - | " | 8,000 | 200 | 367 | 7 |
| Woollens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 400,500 | 529,700 | 29,688 | 40,457 |
| " " at value - - - - | Value | — | — | 860 | 1,040 |
| All other articles - - - - | " | — | — | 18,122 | 19,658 |
| Total Value, February - - - | - | — | — | 297,122 | 309,828 |
| " " March - - - - | - | — | — | 327,115 | 313,690 |

3.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. | Feb. 1887. | Feb. 1888. |
| Bacon and hams - - - | Cwts. | 2,302 | 1,980 | £ 4,239 | £ 3,841 |
| Cheese - - - - - | " | 149 | 246 | 369 | 719 |
| Cocoa - - - - - | Lbs. | 29,751 | 61,220 | 1,188 | 2,180 |
| Coffee - - - - - | Cwts. | 121 | 22 | 377 | 100 |
| Corn, wheat - - - - | " | 317 | 8,021 | 146 | 3,188 |
| „ beans - - - - - | " | 420 | 322 | 153 | 123 |
| „ maize or Indian corn - | " | — | — | — | — |
| Cotton, raw - - - - | " | 2,281 | 3,139 | 5,692 | 8,237 |
| Dye stuffs, indigo - - | " | 149 | 41 | 3,707 | 902 |
| Fish, cured or salted - | " | 43 | 571 | 81 | 695 |
| Guano - - - - - | Tons | — | 2 | — | 15 |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed | Cwts. | 669 | 749 | 666 | 871 |
| Hides, raw - - - - | " | 549 | 201 | 3,580 | 428 |
| Jute - - - - - | Tons | 169 | 128 | 2,192 | 1,783 |
| Lard - - - - - | Cwts. | 284 | 82 | 506 | 174 |
| Metal, tin in blocks, &c. - | " | 188 | — | 952 | — |
| Nitre cubic - - - - | " | 177 | 239 | 84 | 116 |
| Oil, cocoanut - - - - | " | 75 | 681 | 93 | 780 |
| „ palm - - - - - | " | 24 | 701 | 27 | 742 |
| Rice - - - - - | " | 250 | 1,921 | 103 | 818 |
| Seeds, flax or linseed - - | Qrs. | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| Silk, raw - - - - - | Lbs. | 1,870 | 650 | 1,096 | 340 |
| Spices, cinnamon - - - | " | 16,700 | 14,700 | 827 | 735 |
| „ pepper - - - - - | " | 12,700 | 44,020 | 462 | 1,439 |
| „ unenumerated - - - | " | 14,100 | 26,100 | 389 | 938 |
| Tallow and stearine - - | Cwts. | 26 | 237 | 57 | 240 |
| Tea - - - - - | Lbs. | 2,324 | 4,651 | 154 | 308 |
| Wine - - - - - | Galls. | 915 | 795 | 274 | 575 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - | Lbs. | 6,100 | 5,900 | 478 | 280 |
| All other articles - - - | Value | — | — | 9,420 | 11,632 |
| Total Value, February - | | — | — | 37,347 | 42,199 |
| „ „ March - - - | | — | — | 74,493 | 57,526 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the TRADE between SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM during each month from April 1887 to March 1888, compared with each of the twelve months from April 1886 to March 1887.

| Months. | Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain. | | Exports of Produce and Manufacture of United Kingdom to Spain. | | Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce to Spain. | |
|---------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. |
| April - - - - | £ 784,457 | £ 799,058 | £ 273,145 | £ 246,897 | £ 96,222 | £ 108,699 |
| May - - - - | 759,616 | 780,764 | 222,120 | 265,780 | 55,343 | 78,922 |
| June - - - - | 699,338 | 718,561 | 262,576 | 302,019 | 86,462 | 69,344 |
| July - - - - | 495,364 | 681,501 | 221,722 | 264,524 | 51,785 | 50,077 |
| August - - - | 548,530 | 660,821 | 253,447 | 313,297 | 44,102 | 43,623 |
| September - | 719,560 | 710,363 | 328,466 | 304,001 | 32,441 | 49,469 |
| October - - | 940,778 | 1,134,399 | 301,133 | 262,089 | 59,358 | 57,810 |
| November - | 884,052 | 918,304 | 242,815 | 272,223 | 54,638 | 66,958 |
| December - | 867,183 | 1,160,441 | 253,238 | 232,493 | 59,020 | 43,790 |
| January - - | 818,935 | 993,680 | 235,826 | 280,237 | 34,821 | 33,544 |
| February - | 890,692 | 885,003 | 297,122 | 309,828 | 37,317 | 42,199 |
| March - - - | 906,672 | 1,172,198 | 327,115 | 313,690 | 74,493 | 57,526 |

VIII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

ADULTERATION OF NORMANDY BUTTER.

The following is an extract from a report by Mr. F. Bernal, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havre, dated the 22nd March last, on the subject of the export from Normandy of butter adulterated with margarine:—

“I have already alluded to the subject of the export to England of Normandy butter mixed with margarine, but it is very difficult to obtain any detailed information, as those concerned in the falsification of the butter are naturally very reticent on the subject.

“From the reports of various prosecutions at Lisieux, Caen, Bayeux, and Alençon, which have appeared at different times in the newspapers, and from information which has been given me confidentially, there can be, I think, no doubt that a large proportion of the Normandy butter sent to England is more or less mixed with margarine. In the prosecutions reported the amount has been stated to have been found on analysis to range from 5 to 40 per cent. Some experts, however, assert that it is possible to mix 10 and even 15 per cent. of margarine in such a manner as to defy detection, while, on the other hand, many cooks maintain that butter thus falsified will always show the presence of margarine by ‘spitting’ in the frying pan. Many butter merchants declare that the article is really improved by the admixture of good margarine, which they say takes away the strong flavour of some sorts; and I have quite recently heard of the following case which would seem to show that a taste has grown up for butter thus doctored. It appears that an exporter of second class butter to England, alarmed at the passing of our Margarine Act, sent a quantity of pure butter to London. He immediately received word from his correspondents that the article thus sent was of a very inferior quality. He thereupon despatched a second lot, also unadulterated, when he received a still more forcible letter telling him it was almost unsaleable. It is natural to suppose that he will resume mixing his butter with margarine. In conclusion, I think it can be taken for granted that the greater portion of the Normandy butter sent to England, and especially that of second class quality, is or has been more or less mixed with margarine, and that in some cases, when it does not exceed 10 or 12 per cent., the mixing is so skilfully done as to defy detection by analysis.

CONSULAR ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

A report, dated the 6th February last, has been received from Captain W. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Consul at Cayenne and Surinam, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by him to a

commercial firm in London, who forwarded circulars and requested the Consul to give the names of leading merchants to whom they could supply their wares. Captain Wyndham says:—

“Consuls are often reproached by merchants at home for not pushing their interests abroad; whilst fully prepared to do all that is in our power to protect British commercial interest, and to give every advice to English firms desiring to deal in our districts, it is impossible for consuls to do any material good unless the British trader adopts the same measures of pushing his goods by travellers as is done by merchants of other nations.”

The following is an extract from the letter addressed by Captain Wyndham to the commercial firm in question:—

“Your letter, dated —, has been duly received, and I have, in reply, to inform you that I have passed your circular to Messrs. —, —, and —, who are, I believe, the leading merchants here in your class of goods. I cannot pretend to give any recommendations in the affair as to the stability of the houses, but I believe I recommend the best here. Mr. — tells me he has sent large orders to your neighbours, but he tells me German firms supply better, or at any rate, cheaper articles, and so made up as to appear better, and that English firms are handicapped in consequence.

“It seems almost useless for consuls to urge English merchants to send out travellers as the Germans and Americans do, and in Hayti, as here, I have seen trade go out of our hands by the superior push and energy of foreigners. I to-day saw not only catalogues similar to the small slips you enclosed to me, but large German books of prices and samples of goods in merchants' hands. I will do all in my power to assist you in placing your goods, but I have other duties which call for my attention, and I can only repeat the statement that English travellers for firms who wish for foreign trade, *and travellers who speak the language of the country they are sent to visit*, is the first requirement of our English commerce to enable it to maintain its well-earned ascendancy.”

THE PROPOSED LAW FOR INCREASING TONNAGE AND HARBOUR DUES IN PORTUGUESE PORTS.

The following is an extract from a report by Sir G. Bonham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, on the proposed law for increasing tonnage and harbour dues in Portuguese Ports, a translation of which appears on p. 359 of this number of the *Journal*:—

“The following is an outline of the proposed law relating to the tonnage dues.

“The Regulations on the subject which were laid down by the law of the 27th December 1870, are as follows:—

“Ships loading or discharging their entire cargo at Lisbon, and which do not carry mails, are charged at the rate of 100 reis (5d.) a cubic metre. Steam vessels belonging to a line of steam

vessels and carrying Portuguese mails gratis, 15 reis ($\frac{3}{4}d.$) per cubic metre. Steam vessels carrying mails under a contract 40 reis ($2d.$) per cubic metre.

"Steam vessels which touch at Lisbon to complete their cargo or to take up passengers, 50 reis ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) per cubic metre.

"This scale of charges was completely altered by the subsequent legislation relating to the mail service when steamers held licences as mail steamers; but the four categories still remain the same. The scale for the four above-mentioned classes of vessels being respectively 66, 10, 26, and 34 reis, equivalent in English money to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, $\frac{1}{2}d.$, $1\frac{2}{10}d.$, and $1\frac{4}{5}d.$ per cubic metre.

"It is pointed out that this reduction would not be of much importance if the Minister of Public Works, who combines the office of Postmaster-General, had not granted licences as mail packets to as many as 450 steam ships which thus pay the lower dues.

"Under these circumstances the Minister observes in his financial statement that it is legitimate to look for an increase of revenue to the tonnage dues which include the right of entry, anchorage, and lighthouse. The existing dues are shown to be considerably less than at other continental ports, and Antwerp is taken as an instance. The dues payable at Antwerp on a vessel of 5,010 tons Moorson's system, corresponding to 5,593 cubic metres (Portuguese measurement), drawing 7.5 metres, capable of carrying 5,600 tons of cargo, if it did not go into dock would be 675,950 reis (150*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*), including dues for anchorage, pilotage, and lighthouse.

"According to the law of 1870, a vessel of the same dimensions would pay—592,200 reis (131*l.* 12*s.*), 116,880 reis (25*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*), 256,680 reis (57*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*), 312,600 reis (69*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*), according to the category of vessel to which she belonged.

"According to the system applied to mail packets, the sums payable would be respectively—405,800 reis (90*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*), 88,920 reis (19*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*), 182,120 reis (40*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*), 219,400 reis (48*l.* 15*s.*).

"The sums payable according to the proposed law would be, according to the category of vessel—424,440 reis (94*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*), 144,840 reis (32*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*), 256,680 reis (57*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*), 284,640 reis (63*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*).

"It is stated that, as a rule, the sum would be 144,840 reis (32*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*), whereas at Antwerp it is 675,950 reis (150*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*).

"The sum payable on a vessel of 2,700 tons Moorson's system, equivalent to 2,877 Portuguese tons, with 6.90 metres draught, would be, according to the law of 1870—320,700 reis (71*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*), 76,145 reis (16*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*), 148,800 reis (33*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*), 176,850 reis (38*l.* 6*s.*).

"According to the scale applicable to mail packets, the sums would be—224,800 reis (49*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*), 61,765 reis (13*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*), 110,200 reis (24*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*), 122,900 reis (27*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*).

"The proposed dues would be—234,390 reis (52*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*), 87,540 reis (19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*), 148,080 reis (32*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*), 162,465 reis (36*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*).

“The dues most usually paid being 87,540 reis (19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*).

“At Antwerp the same vessel would pay 524,389 reis (116*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*).

“The sums payable on a vessel of 1,478 tons Moorson, 1,294 Portuguese tonnage, and 5·2 metres of draught, would be, according to the law of 1870—162,400 reis (36*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*), 51,760 reis (11*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*), 84,760 reis (18*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*), 97,900 reis (21*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*).

“The dues according to the regulation for mail packets would be—119,265 reis (26*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*), 45,940 reis (10*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*), 67,510 reis (15*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*), 76,135 reis (16*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*).

“According to the proposed law the modifications would be—123,580 reis (27*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*), 58,880 reis (13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*), 84,760 reis (18*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*), 91,230 reis (20*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*).

“At Antwerp the same dues would be 246,239 reis (54*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*).

“The dues on a vessel 1,000 tons Moorson, equivalent to 1·074 Portuguese tonnage at 5·1 metres of draught, would be, according to the legislation of 1870—138,740 reis (30*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*), 47,450 reis (10*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*), 74,300 reis (16*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*), 85,040 reis (18*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*).

“According to the scale applicable to mail packets, the sums are—102,940 reis (22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*), 42,080 reis. (9*l.* 7*s.*), 59,980 reis (13*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*), 67,140 reis (14*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*).

“The scale of dues according to the proposed law would be—106,520 reis (23*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*), 52,820 reis (11*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*), 74,300 reis (16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*), 79,670 reis (17*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*).

“The dues at Antwerp would be 205,780 reis (45*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*), The dues payable by a small vessel of 460 tons Moorson, equivalent to 395 Portuguese measurement, 3·6 “calado” (draught), would be according to the law of 1870—60,950 reis (13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*), 27,375 reis (6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*), 37,250 reis. (8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*), 41,200 reis (9*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*).

“According to the scale applicable to mail packets, the dues would be—47,785 reis (10*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*), 25,600 reis (5*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*), 31,985 reis (7*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*), 34,615 reis (7*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*).

“The proposed dues would amount to—49,100 reis (10*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*), 29,350 reis (6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*), 37,250 reis (8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*), 39,225 reis (8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*).

“At Antwerp the dues would be 94,933 reis (21*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*).

“It is thus shown that, in the case of vessels of whatever size, the proposed dues are less than those imposed at Antwerp, and a considerable increase to the revenue is therefore anticipated from this head.

“In connexion with this proposal it should be stated that the Government propose to adopt the Moorson system of tonnage measurement, that is, the gross tonnage measurement which has been adopted by all countries except Portugal, and which may nearly always be ascertained from the ships’ papers. The difficulty and inconvenience which result from nations adopting different systems of deducing the register tonnage from the gross is thus obviated.

"The Finance Minister expresses regret that he is precluded by the terms of various treaties of commerce from granting an abatement of 10 per cent. in favour of Portuguese vessels. In order, however, to favour the trade of Funchal, and to protect Madeira from the increasing competition of the Canary Islands, the port of Funchal will be exempt from tonnage dues for the space of five years.

"It appears that the main cause for the apprehension of the shipping interest lies in the interpretation to be placed on Article 4 of the proposed law, which runs as follows:—

"The tonnage of ships in cubic metres shall be admeasured in accordance with the gross tonnage calculated in conformity with the Moorson system."

"If the intention of that article is that the cubic metre as hitherto measured is to be the basis of taxation, the fear that ships will have to pay eight or nine times as much as they do now is, I believe, well founded.

"It would appear, however, from the Finance Minister's statement, although it does not appear in the law itself, that the cubic metre contemplated does not differ materially from net register tonnage. However this may be, I am given to understand that the Finance Minister states that the meaning of this Article has been misunderstood, and that it is not intended to tax the gross tonnage.

"The shipowners' grievances are, however, twofold: first, the substitution of gross for net register tonnage; secondly, the increase in the dues themselves. Even if their alarm with regard to the first should prove unfounded, although it is based on the words of the proposed law, there can be no doubt that the dues paid by large ocean steamers will be increased to a very considerable extent.

"To take an instance, the dues at present payable by a steamship of 4,241 tons gross and 2,722 tons net, are as follows:—

"Thirty reis per net register ton, with a reduction of 10 reis for carrying mails = 20 reis per ton.

| | Reis. | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|------|------|
| 20 reis per ton | - | 54,440 | | |
| Sanitary dues, at 15 reis per ton | | 40,830 | | |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | 95,270 | | |
| 6 per cent. additional | - | 5,706 | | |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | 100,976 | = 22 | 8 10 |

"Under the proposed system the duties payable on such a vessel which, being under a contract with the Government, cannot be said to carry mails gratuitously, would be 40 reis per ton = 108,880 reis (24*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*). Sanitary dues and additional per-centages make the sum amount to almost 35*l.* If, therefore, the same rate were charged on the gross tonnage, the amount would be above 50*l.*

"It should be stated that the Portuguese system of measurement has practically been abandoned, and that the dues of late years have been assessed on the net register tonnage of ships arriving in the port; it may also be observed that the net register tonnage is shown on the ship's books equally with the gross tonnage."

ITALIAN BILL FOR REGULATION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

A despatch, dated the 3rd March last, has been received from J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, enclosing a short summary of the Bill presented to Parliament regulating the construction of railways in Italy, which had been extracted from the *Italie* newspaper of the 1st March. The following is a translation of the extract in question:—

The Bill for regulating the construction of railways was distributed yesterday.

The first article approves the convention concluded with the Southern Railways for the construction of a few lines (of an extent exceeding 400 kilomètres).

The second article concedes to the same Company the construction and working of the Campobasso-Isernia line on conditions to be hereafter agreed upon.

The third article authorises the Government to submit to private tender the construction of the following lines:—

Catanzaro-Stretto-Varaldi, Syracuse-Licata, Genoa-Ovada-Asti, Velletri-Terracina, Sparanise-Gaëta, Ponte Santa Venere-Avellino, Sant' Arcangelo-Fabriano, Casarsa-Gemona *via* Spilimbergo, Cône-Saluces.

The fourth article fixes the construction of these lines within a period of eight years.

The cost of the works regularly approved will be defrayed within a period of 30 years by means of equal annual payments, and the constructor will be entitled to annual interest. This interest to be payable half yearly.

The fifth and last article provides for including in the expenditure for the year 1889-1890 the quota of 30,000,000 francs inscribed in the 1887-1888 budget under the head of reinstatement of funds for the railway lines, and to the inclusion in the expenditure of subsequent years of the supplementary funds which may be found to be necessary.

In the meantime a sum of 15,000,000 francs will be appropriated for the construction of railways decreed by the laws of 1879 and 1882 not included in the preceding articles.

Dating from the year 1889-1890 an amount to be established by law will be included in the budget for the construction within a period of eight years of these same lines.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

A report, dated the 3rd February last, has been received from Mr. C. Alabaster, Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, enclosing minutes of a meeting of a committee appointed by the resident merchants to inquire into the state of the tea trade at Canton, held at Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s house on the 26th January last. The following is a copy of the minutes in question :—

Present: Messrs. E. Deacon (in the chair), K. Adams, E. Mitchell, and R. B. Allen (secretary to the meeting). Mr. F. Deacon was unavoidably absent.

The chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, invited the members of the committee to give their views on the subject under consideration; a prolonged discussion then ensued, and it was finally decided to put the following on record, as being some of the points worthy of the consideration of the Chinese authorities, unless the tea trade at Canton is to be seriously crippled, if not altogether annihilated, by the yearly increasing competition with India.

Section I. *Canton Scented Caper*.—This description of tea, of which the bulk of the Canton export consists, competes more keenly with Indian kinds than any other class of China tea, being especially useful for mixing purposes. The competition with India is now, however, growing so severe, and home prices have reached so low a range, that unless some steps are shortly taken to relieve the produce of the excessive burdens of lekin and export duty, a time must arrive when scented tea will cease to be an article of consumption altogether.

As regards quality, the districts from which the best descriptions of leaf arrive, being the most remote from Canton, suffer most heavily from inland taxation, and this induces native merchants to admix inferior leaf, grown nearer to Canton, and suffering in consequence lighter dues. One of the greatest complaints, however, that buyers have to make is in respect to the large proportion of dust found in the teas; the dust should, if possible, not be sent to China from the districts at all, as the Peking dues have to be paid on it as well as on the whole leaf, and this of course increases the ultimate cost of the tea. This complaint is specially to be made about leaf arriving from the Loting and Hoyune districts.

Section II. *Canton Scented Orange Pekoe*.—It may almost be said that this class (both the long and short leaf descriptions) has already been beaten out of the field by the success of Indian teas. This is amply proved by the significant fact that during the past 10 years the export from Canton has fallen from 3,870,000 lbs. to 1,100,000 lbs. This decrease in export continues year by year, and it now seems impossible that this class of tea can regain its lost position on the London markets.

Section III. *Congous*.—Of this kind, the best teas arrive from the Tayshan districts, and as a rule there is a steady market for

these in London. The only suggestion that might be made is that better quality would be obtained if growers were contented with fewer pickings during the year. Experience has shown that teas plucked in the months of August and September are deficient in every quality except "make," and the picking of the leaf in these months affects the supply as well as the quality of the autumn crop, which is the best produced from the district.

Section IV. *Weights*.—It is worthy of remark that teas shipped from Canton waters invariably lose in weight on the homeward voyage, whereas those shipped from Foochow and the northern ports always show a distinct gain. The remedy for this is in the hands of the Imperial Maritime Customs, for native packers are prepared to allow an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per box, provided no export duty is charged upon it, a concession which the Imperial Maritime Customs will not grant.

General.—The steady fall in exchange during late years has been of material assistance to the China grower, for it has enabled tea shippers to lay down their purchases in London at lower sterling prices year by year, while paying almost the same tael prices to the Chinese as formerly. The native grower must be looked to for any improvement in manufacture or production, and as long as he feels no necessity for such improvement, it need not be expected.

The members of the committee have read with much interest the correspondence which has already been published by the Shanghai and Foochow Chambers of Commerce relating to the decline of the China tea trade, and they heartily concur in the opinions expressed by those bodies, and consider that the only real remedy for preventing the total extinction of the trade is the abolition of all lekin and export duties, so that the Chinese article may be on the same footing as the Indian, Ceylon, and Java, all of which are free from tax.

DANISH LEGISLATION WITH REGARD TO ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

With reference to the notification on p. 280 of the March number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 15th March last, has been received from Sir E. J. Monson, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, relative to the progress of the Bill on artificial butter. The following is an extract from the despatch in question:—

"The Bill relative to artificial butter passed the third reading in the Folkething yesterday, and will now be referred to the Upper House of the Rigsdag.

"Very many members of the Lower House were absent from the recent debates (which have lasted 12 days) over this Bill, the heavy snow having stopped all communication between the capital and the provinces. In the final divisions, therefore, the opponents of the principle of extreme severity against the manufacture of artificial butter were victorious, and succeeded in defeating those members who were in favour of the clauses

forbidding the use of colouring matter, the mixing of artificial and dairy butter, and the exportation of artificial butter. A proposal to limit the duration of the law to three years was negatived by 43 to 29, and an amendment of the Minister of the Interior in favour of a two year duration by 40 to 35. The permission in favour of exportation was carried by 46 to 30.

"As the Landsting, which will now have to discuss the provisions of the Bill, is largely composed of landed gentry, who have a considerable interest in the export trade of butter, it is quite possible that considerable changes may yet be made in the provisions."

A further communication from Sir E. J. Monson, dated the 31st March, states that the question of legislative interference with the manufacture, sale, and export of artificial butter in Denmark, has been solved by a compromise between the Landsting and the Folkething. The disputed point which most concerned foreign and especially English interests, was that of the right of exportation, a right vehemently combated by the landlords and the farmers, on the ground of the expediency of maintaining the high reputation of Danish butter in the English market. The compromise finally adopted on this point provides that the Minister of the Interior is "empowered, whenever he shall find it necessary, to forbid the exportation of artificial butter from this country."

PROLONGATION OF COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

A despatch, dated the 29th February last, has been received from Sir A. Paget, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing the text, accompanied by a translation of the commercial arrangement, recently concluded between Austria-Hungary and Germany, for prolonging the treaty of the 23rd May 1881, and which was signed on the 8th December last. The following is an extract from the translation in question:—

"Art. 1. The treaty of commerce, concluded on the 23rd May 1881, between Austria-Hungary and Germany, together with the final protocol of the same date, shall remain in force until the 30th of June 1888.

"In the event that neither of the high contracting powers shall, before the 15th day of February 1888, have notified its intention to put an end to the operation of the said treaty, the same shall remain in force for the space of one year from the day on which either one or other of the high contracting parties shall have notified its intention to put an end to it.

"Art. 2. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Vienna as soon as possible. The same shall come into force immediately after the exchange of the ratifications."

Sir A. Paget adds that the above convention, having received the assent of the two Houses of the Reichsrath, is published in

the *Official Gazette* of the 28th February last, with the remark that as yet no notification has been made of the intention of either of the high contracting parties to put an end to it.

NEW FRENCH MANUFACTORY AT THE PIRÆUS.

Mr. W. H. D. Haggard, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, in a despatch, dated the 29th February last, states that the Company "Des Forges et Chantiers" have determined to establish a branch manufactory at the Piræus. This will, it is hoped, give a fresh impetus to Greek trade with France, which has shown signs lately of yielding to German competition.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MARK LEGISLATION.

A report, dated the 10th March last, has been received from Mr. G. Nathan, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Vienna, stating that the Austrian Government laid a Bill before Parliament on the 7th March which alters in some respects the now existing law of the 7th December 1858 with reference to trade marks. The following is an extract from the report in question:—

"According to the law in existence, a wilful infringement of the right of a trade mark is punished by a fine amounting from 25 to 500 florins, in addition to any punishment which might be inflicted according to the stipulations of the criminal law to be investigated and punished by the *administrative authorities*, whilst according to the new law the imitation of a registered trade mark is considered a *criminal act*, and is to be investigated and punished by *judges of the criminal law*.

"Paragraph 23 of the new law enacts that whoever wilfully sells goods illegally provided with a trade mark being the property of a third person, or whoever wilfully imitates a mark for the said purpose is guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished with imprisonment up to six months or a fine up to 1,000 florins. Of this misdemeanour everyone becomes guilty who wilfully sells, or for this purpose imitates, goods provided with the name, the firm, the arms, or the business description of any merchant or manufacturer, or even who wilfully manufactures these above-named tickets or descriptions.

"The same offence also takes place if the alterations are of such insignificance or of such a character that the difference could only be perceived by the buyers closely scrutinizing them.

"It is also prohibited to use mercantile marks containing exclusively images of the Emperor or of any member of the Imperial family. Further, coats of arms, and also such marks which offend against public decorum are also prohibited.

"According to the old law, two copies of trade marks have to be deposited at the Chamber of Commerce, whereas, according to the new law, besides these, two copies must also be deposited at the Ministry of Commerce, where a central register of marks is to be established.

“ A renewal of the registration of marks, and a new payment of the registration fee of five florins, must take place from 10 to 10 years otherwise the right expires.

“ Trade marks which at present have not been registered 10 years have the benefit of the protection of this new law until the expiration of that period, when a renewal must take place; but all those trade marks registered longer than 10 years ago will be cancelled unless a renewal takes place within three months of the time that the new law becomes valid.

“ The protection of foreign trade marks and names of firms has to take place in accordance with the treaties and conventions with the respective States.”

Copies of the Bill in question were enclosed in Mr. Nathan's report.

BRICKLAYING IN FROSTY WEATHER.

With reference to his report of the 11th November last, on the subject of bricklaying in frosty weather,* Mr. T. Michell, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, in a communication dated the 27th March, states:—

“ As a striking confirmation of the durability of work done under such circumstances, I have the honour to report that five courses of a house-wall laid on the 10th instant in – 13 degrees Reamur (+ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Fahrenheit) had to be pulled down on the 12th and 13th owing to a mistake made by the contractor, and that the mortar, when attacked with crow-bars, proved to be harder than the bricks, the fractures having in many places run across the bricks instead of following the mortar joints.”

RUSSO-GREEK CONVENTION FOR RECIPROCAL REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

A despatch, dated the 2nd March last, has been received from Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, enclosing copy of the convention between Russia and Greece, signed at Athens on the 11th December last, reciprocally regulating the position of commercial, industrial, and financial companies in the two countries, as promulgated under date of February 16th (28th). The following is a translation of the convention in question:—

“ Joint-stock companies and other commercial, industrial, or financial associations, situated in one of the two countries and properly established there in conformity with the laws in force, shall be considered as having legal existence in the other country, and they will be entitled to the privilege of pleading before the courts, either as plaintiffs or defendants.”

* No. 75 of the Foreign Office series of Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad on subjects of general and commercial interest.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

“TARIFFS AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.”

A work, entitled “Synopsis of the Tariffs and Trade of the British Empire,” has recently been published. It has been prepared and presented to the commercial sub-committee of the Imperial Federation League by its chairman, Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the question of the Customs tariffs of duties both on imports and exports in each part of the British dominions, and the second part treating of the trade of the Empire. A series of tables has been appended to the work, giving: (1.) A synoptic view of the character of the Customs tariffs of duties both on imports and exports in each part of the British dominions, with the proceeds of such tariffs in relation to the population, the general revenue, and the trade of each. (2.) A comparison of the rates of import duty charged upon the principal articles of produce and manufacture in each part of the British dominions, brought up to the latest date, and including the changes known to have been made in 1887.

In connexion with these, another series is appended, showing: (1.) The import and export trade of each part of the British dominions, distinguishing the trade with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries, and showing the per-centage proportion of each of those three branches of commerce in the year 1885. (2.) Similar tables showing the trade of each British Colony or Possession with the principal countries in the same year.

Sir Rawson Rawson says in his introductory statement that the year 1885 has been chosen because it is the latest for which the information as to tariffs, and the revenue derived from them, in all the British possessions, can be given; and he adds that the figures have been extracted from the Statistical Abstracts of the United Kingdom, the several Colonial Bluebooks, and the original tariffs, access to which has been given by the authorities at the Board of Trade and Colonial Office.

PROHIBITION AGAINST FOREIGN VESSELS FISHING IN FRENCH AND ALGERIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 2nd March last contains the text of a French law, dated the 1st March, prohibiting foreign vessels from fishing in the territorial waters of France and Algeria. The following is a translation of the law in question:—

Art. 1.—Foreign boats are forbidden to fish in the territorial waters of France and Algeria within a limit fixed at three nautical miles from low-water mark.

As regards bays, the distance of three miles is measured from a straight line drawn across the bay, in the part nearest the entrance, at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 miles. In each of the maritime arrondissements, and for Algeria, decrees are to determine the line from which this limit is to be reckoned.

Art. 2.—If the master or crew of a foreign boat are detected shooting nets in the reserved portion of the French territorial waters, or fishing there in any manner whatsoever, the master shall be punished with a fine of not less than 16 francs and not more than 250 frs.

Art. 3.—The penalty provided in the preceding article may be doubled in case of repetition of offence. It is considered as a repetition when, in the two preceding years, a judgment has been given against the offender for infraction of the present law.

Art. 4.—The officers commanding Government or fishery protection vessels, and all officers and agents attached to the sea fisheries police will, on the detection of an offender, draw up a formal statement and take the offender and the boat into the nearest French port.

The reports, formal statements, and all documents verifying infractions are to be forwarded to the officer in charge of the *inscription maritime*.

Art. 5.—The formal statement must be signed and, under pain of nullification, affirmed within three days, before the *juge de paix* of the canton or one of his substitutes, or before the mayor or his deputy, either of the commune where the agent who has drawn up the formal statement resides, or of that where the boat has been taken. The formal statements drawn up by the officers in charge of the *inscription maritime*, by officers commanding Government or fishery protection vessels, and by the inspectors of sea fisheries, are not subject to affirmation.

Under any circumstances the statement must, under pain of nullification, be registered within four days following that of affirmation, or the date at which it was drawn up, if it has not been subject to affirmation.

Art. 6.—The officer or agent taking the boat into a French port, shall deliver it over to the service of the *inscription maritime*, who will seize the fishing gear and all the fish found on board, whoever may be the owner. The products of the fisheries will be sold, without delay, in the port to which the boat has been taken, and under the conditions prescribed in Article 42 of the law of the 15th April 1829. The amount realised will be placed in the mariner's fund until the delivery of judgment.

Independently of the fine prescribed in Articles 2 and 3, the court will order the destruction of prohibited implements, and, if

necessary, the confiscation of implements not prohibited, and of fish seized upon the boat or the amount realised from the sale of the same. The implements not prohibited are to be sold.

The proceeds of this sale, as well as of that of the fish products, and the amount of the fines are to be placed in the disabled seamen's fund.

Art. 7.—The prosecutions are to be conducted by the *Procureur de la Republique* or by the officers in charge of the *inscription maritime*.

If prosecutions have not been instituted within three months subsequent to the day on which the offence was committed, the public action is barred.

Art. 8.—The prosecutions are conducted before the court of correctional police within the jurisdiction of which the port where the offenders have been taken is situated. The court is to decide as soon as possible.

Art. 9.—The formal statements of the officers or agents charged with proving the offences, as stated in Article 6, are to be taken as evidence failing proof to the contrary.

In default of formal statements, the offence may be proved by witnesses.

Art. 10.—If the defendant does not pay the fine and the costs, the boat is to be detained until full payment, or for a period not exceeding three months for the first offence and six months in case of repetition.

If the defendant lodges an appeal, or protests, he may provide before the tribunal for the release of the boat, by depositing the amount of the fine and of all costs.

Art. 11.—The present law does not prejudice the free navigation accorded to foreign fishing boats cruising within the reserved portion of the French territorial waters.

A decree rendered in the form of the regulations for public administration will determine the special police rules to which, in that event, fishing boats must conform. Offences against these regulations are indicated and prosecuted in the forms provided by the present law; they are punishable with a fine of not less than 16 frs., and not more than 100 frs., without prejudicing the retention of the boat.

Art. 12.—This law is not to prejudice the regulations of international conventions, and the laws relating to the same.

COTTON PIECE GOODS TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

The following information respecting the trade of Singapore in textiles is extracted from a recent report by the French Consul-General at Singapore, published in the *Bulletin Consulaire Français* :—

“The most important of the imports into Singapore is that of tissues, cotton especially. In 1885, imports of tissues, known on

the English markets under the name of piece goods, amounted to 10,452,817 dollars. Of this amount, England is represented by 8,355,186 dollars. France occupies the third rank among the countries sending tissues and cottons. It is noticeable that in 1885, the amount of its trade was inferior to that of other years, figuring at 412,092 dollars against 728,211 dollars in 1884 and 712,762 dollars in 1883.

"This decrease of 316,000 dollars in the year 1884 was, however, not owing to the quality of French cottons; it was in consequence of the less prosperous conditions of trade in the Straits, and corresponded to a proportionate decline in the imports of a like character of other producing countries, as is shown by the following figures: England (imports in 1885), 8,355,186 dollars and (in 1884) 7,959,895 dollars; France, 412,092 dollars and 728,211 dollars; Austria, 273,231 dollars and 212,790 dollars; Germany, 194,353 dollars and 216,456 dollars; Italy, 60,726 dollars and 46,729 dollars; Netherlands, 47,196 dollars and 113,161 dollars; and Belgium, 34,922 dollars and 44,271 dollars.

"If, on the contrary, some countries have not increased their imports, it is because in the least prosperous years the demand is for the cheapest kinds, and is addressed to those countries who make a speciality of them.

"Of the 10,452,817 dollars worth imported, there were re-exported 7,548,214 dollars in 1885. Of this amount, French Cochinchina absorbed a value of 1,858,685 dollars, consisting almost exclusively of plain cottons (1,558,667 dollars).

"The tissues and cottons imported into Singapore are the following:—

"*Grey shirtings*.—Packed in bales of from 50 to 100 pieces. Wrapped at first in paper, then in oil-cloth, and finally in very common strong oil-cloth; the whole is pressed with the hydraulic press, and bound with three or five hoops of iron.

"*Supers*.—Packed in bales of 100 pieces, in the same way as grey shirtings.

"*T-cloths*.—In bales of 100 pieces; same packing as the preceding.

"*White shirtings*.—In cases of from 50 to 100 pieces.

"*Cambrics*.—In wooden cases lined with tin, each containing 10 corges or twenties, about 200 pieces. Each package of 10 pieces is wrapped in paper.

"The above articles, grey and white shirtings, supers, T-cloth, and cambrics, are generally dyed in blue or black by the Chinese, and are used for making their clothing. There is therefore a large market for those articles.

"*Drills*.—In bales of 30 pieces. American drills, which were formerly in demand in the market, have been beaten and replaced by English drills.

"*Turkey-red cloth*.—Wrapped in paper and put in wooden cases, sometimes lined with tin, with from 50 to 100 pieces per case. The lowest-priced qualities come chiefly from England;

Switzerland provides the superior qualities. Turkey-red cloth must be a bright red and have a very fast colour.

“*Sarangs*.—Sarangs are essentially subject to the changes in fashions. It is therefore necessary to follow the latter and satisfy it by constantly having new designs. Batticks are now principally in demand; in order to sell them, they must correspond as much as possible with patterns furnished by the natives. From Switzerland comes the kain-siam, 32 inches by 89, which is sold at 8 piastres per corge, in cases of from 25 to 30 corges. It is also made 23 inches by 60, in cases of 50 corges, worth $4\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per corge.

“*Prints*.—Prints are imported in wooden cases, lined with tin, containing 100 pieces each.

“They are made from cambrics, shirtings, and muslins. The market for them is large, and their origin is almost entirely English.

“Consumers divide prints into two categories—steam prints and fast-dyed prints. The first kind loses its colour on first washing, and its price is low; it varies between 1 and 1.30 dollar per piece, 20 inches wide and 24 yards long. The second kind is now selling at from 1.35 dollar to 2.20 dollars per piece, of from 27 to 28 inches wide by 24 yards long, according to qualities and colours.

“Prints, like sarangs, change with the fashion; they are re-exported from Singapore to a large number of places which have each their particular taste. Here, again, manufacturers are obliged to produce new patterns; and they reap the advantage in fresh markets and enhanced prices.

“The French cotton industry is superior to the English as regards perfection and variety. It is absolutely necessary for France to develop the export of her products, to consult the tastes of the population, and submit to the usages and conditions of foreign markets, as do the English.”

THE INDIAN CANDLE TRADE.

The following information respecting the Indian Candle trade is extracted from a pamphlet written by Mr. George Watt, reporter on economic products to the Government of India, which has been received from the India Office:—

“The process of candle-making, as practised in Lucknow by the chandler or *Batti-saz*, is very simple, and only the rudest kinds are made, resembling what are called in England “dips.”

“The native chandler splits a long bamboo and makes a large hoop with it, and this he suspends from the ceiling, or else he has a rough round table. At intervals, in the circumference he cuts notches or grooves, and from these he suspends country cotton thread. He boils up fat (*charbi*) in a caldron, and when it is at boiling point he takes a huge spoon or ladle (*Karchhá*) with a

hole in the bottom, and filling it so places it that the cooling liquid trickles down the suspended thread. These candles are made without reference to weight, but solely with reference to length, which ranges from a span (*bálish*) to an ell (*háth thar*).

"Six seers of raw *charbi* cost about one rupee, and when boiled are reduced to $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The fuel consumed is five seers of wood, costing one anna. Two men will make a *pachenel* (miscellaneous) lot of candles in a day with these materials, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *chittacks* of country thread to make wicks. The cost per thread will be about one anna. The workmen receive only six paise each per diem, and one anna for miscellaneous expenses, total $\frac{1}{6}$ R. per diem. Thus, for an expenditure of $\frac{1}{6}$ R. the *Batti-saz* produces $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers of candle. These he sells wholesale at $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee. This gives him 10 annas profit. The retailer also sells by weight at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

"Coloured candles are manufactured in the same way. The colour is added to the fat when it is boiling, and is estimated to add about one anna to the cost price per seer. Wholesale dealers sell coloured candles by weight, but retailers sell them by number." (*Hoey, Trade and Manufactures of Northern India.*)

It is interesting to add that the *Lahore Gazetteer* alludes to a new industry started in that city in which tallow candles are actually moulded. These are described as clean and free from smoke "as compared with the oil *shama-dán* or *chirág*," and hence "it is no wonder they are coming into favour." *Balfour* states that candles are made at Vizagapatam, Goa, Malabar, Patna, Calcutta, and Berhampore. The largest trade in both wax and tallow is conducted in Bombay, a fact that would perhaps point to a considerable candle industry probably existing in the Western Presidency.

The imported articles, however, are everywhere gaining ground. In 1885-86 the quantity of candles imported was 2,522,597 lbs. valued at 9,42,717 rupees, while in 1875-76 the imports amounted to 1,963,875 lbs., estimated to be worth 7,91,629 rupees. The exports in 1885-86 only reached 91,416 lbs., as against 12,622 lbs. in 1875-76.

Very little can be learned for certain as to the extent Indian fats and oils are employed by the native candle-makers. Writers on Indian economic subjects make mention of a limited number of vegetable oils in connexion with candles, but they do not definitely say whether they are actually used or are only suitable for that purpose. The following may be mentioned as the more important: *Alcurites moluccana*, *Animirta cocculus*, *Arachis hypogæa*, *Bassia butyracea*, *Bassia latifolia*, *Bassia longifolia*, *Camellia theifera*, *Canarium commune*, *Corapa moluccensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Excæcaria sebifera*, *Garcinia indica*, *Garcinia Morella*, *Melia Azadirachta*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Rhus semialata*, *Salvadora oleoides*, *Sapindus trifoliatus*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Sterculia foetida*, *Vateria indica*.

Whether any one of the above is ever likely to become an important oil in candle-making cannot at present be definitely

asserted. They may collectively, however, be designated the India vegetable oils, which, at normal temperatures, show a tendency to become solid. This is certainly one point in their favour, but many of them are "non-drying oils," and doubtless contain an injurious amount of oleic acid.

PRICES OF FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following information respecting the prices of farm animals in the United States is extracted from a report by Mr. J. R. Dodge, the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated the 13th February last:—

"The values of farm animals, those of cattle excepted, have changed very little in the past year. The average for swine has advanced about 10 per cent. The difference in the averages for horses, mules, and sheep are very slight. The rise in value in horses since 1879 has been the most noticeable feature in farm-stock values. The highest prices of the inflation period were reached in 1869, averaging 84.16 dollars, declining from that date to the lowest ebb of agricultural depression in 1879 to 52.41 dollars. The present price is nearly that of 1874, and does not differ much from the value of 1869 reduced to gold, showing that the price of horses is now relatively high, and furnishing a solid reason for the increase in numbers and for the frequent expression of correspondents that horses and mules pay the stock grower better than any other class of animals. There is another good reason for the unyielding prices of horses in a time of general shrinkage of values, viz., the improvement in quality by thoroughbred blood, and especially the increase of weight by the general distribution of French and English draught horses.

"Cattle were highest in 1869, 25.12 dollars in 1870, declining until 1879 to 15.39 dollars, then rising annually to 1884, the average being 23.52 dollars, and declining constantly since, standing now at 17.79 dollars. This is higher than at the lowest depression, and at the gold value about the same as at the commencement of the monetary panic of 1873.

"From 1879 to 1884 the annual estimates of prices of milch cows and other cattle advanced yearly, and the decline has since been uninterrupted, without exception, for either class of stock. The fall in milch cows has been from 26.08 dollars to 24.65 dollars—over 5 per cent., and in oxen and other cattle, from 19.79 dollars to 17.79 dollars, a decline of 10 per cent. in the last year.

"In sheep, as in other stock, the annual advance was quite steady after 1879, and amounted to 22 per cent. in four years. From 1883 to 1886 the decline was over 25 per cent., or from

2.53 dollars to 1.91 dollars. The next year's average was 2.01 dollars, and the present average 2.05 dollars, or nearly as much as in the depression of 1879, when prices were the lowest in 20 years.

"There has been an advance in the average for swine of all ages from 4.48 dollars to 4.98 dollars, or 11 per cent. The annual advance was continuous from 1879 to 1883, then declining to 1886, and slightly advancing again since.

| Stock. | 1887. | 1888. | Increase or decrease. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Horses - - - - - | 72.15 | 71.82 | - .33 |
| Mules - - - - - | 78.91 | 79.78 | + .87 |
| Milch cows - - - - - | 26.08 | 24.65 | -1.43 |
| Oxen and other cattle - - - - - | 19.79 | 17.79 | -2.00 |
| Sheep - - - - - | 2.01 | 2.65 | + .64 |
| Swine - - - - - | 4.48 | 4.98 | + .50 |

"It is believed that the stock interests of the United States are in a comparatively prosperous condition, with a prospect of advance in prices, of cattle especially. It may not be safe to say that the lowest ebb in the movement of prices has been reached, but there are indications of early advance—if no monetary crisis or business convulsion should intervene, of which there are no immediate indications. An interest that represents 2,400,000,000 dollars, and, including horses and other animals in cities, not far from 3,000,000,000 dollars, is one of the very first agricultural importance, that demands the most intelligent endeavour of farmers to obtain the largest possible annual income from such an investment at the lowest possible cost."

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN BOLIVIA.

The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, in its issue of the 26th February, notifies that the Bolivian Minister of Finance and Industry has published a notice requesting the offers of national syndicates and of foreign companies for the construction of national and international railways.

PORT OF GENOA.

The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 18th March last announces, on the authority of the *Gazette Piemontèse*, the signature of a contract between the Italian Government and the Swiss firm of Kessoche and Terrier for the construction of new careening docks at Genoa and their working for 35 years. It is further stated that, with the object of extending the docks of the port of Genoa, and placing them in a condition to meet the exigencies of the shipping trade, the Genoa Chamber of Commerce has decided to contract a loan of 700,000 francs.

THE BRUNIG RAILWAY OF SWITZERLAND.

The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 26th February last states that the Jura-Berne-Lucerne Railway Company has definitely fixed the 1st June next for the opening of the Brunig line, and that a portion 58 kilometres long was already finished.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO.

The following information respecting the development of railways in Mexico in 1887 is extracted from the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 26th February last:—

“A noticeable increase in the construction of new railways in Mexico in 1887 is to be remarked.

“At the end of the year the following works were in course of construction: the railway from Irapuato to Guadalajara, the national railway in that portion necessary for the junction of the extreme north and south of the line; branch line from San Luis to Tampico; lengthening of the interoceanic line from Mexico to Puebla, and consequently to Vera Cruz; international railway from the northern frontier to Durango.

“During the year 1887 the following concessions for the construction of new railways were granted: 1, from Hacienda del Artillero to the Estacion del Marqués, upon the Central line; 2, from Tijuana, Lower California, as far as Bahia de los Angeles; from Tijuana to Puerto Isabel; from Puerto Isabel to the Sonora line; from Magdalena to Paso del Norte; 3, from Guyamas to Alamos; from Alamos to the Central Railway line, in the State of Chihuahua, in fine from Alamos to Agiabampo, with extension to Topolobampo; 4, those branches which, with the consent of the Government, serve to place the deposits of pit-coal at Sonora in communication with main lines; 5, from Monterey to Tampico; 6, from the Barra de Tecolutla to Espmal; 7, from Mexico to Ixtacalco.”

BULGARIAN ATTAR OF ROSES.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 25th February, quoting from *La Bulgarie*, states that the production of attar of roses constitutes one of the most important branches of native industry in Bulgaria. The valley of Kezanlyk, known as the Vale of Roses, is the centre of this production, which extends as far as Carlovo, and the villages which lie sheltered from the north wind by the vast chain of the Great Balkans. In 1885, and no later statistics have been published, the manufacture of attar of roses in the district indicated, amounted to a value of 1,100,000 francs. The prosperous condition of the valley of Kezanlyk has led other districts of Bulgaria to develop the same industry, and particularly the inhabitants of Strema, and of Toundja, at the foot of Mount Rhodope. It is not yet certain that the attar from these new countries will equal in quality the famous product of Kezanlyk. The Government, however, is anxious to encourage this movement and the Department of the Interior has lately authorised the purchase of a certain quantity of attar prepared at Strema and at Toundja. Specimens of each are to be sent for examination at the laboratory of the University of Moscow, and the result is to be published.

CATTLE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The *Économiste Français* for the 10th of March publishes a letter from the French Consul-General at Buenos Ayres, in which he says that cattle are now very largely imported into the Argentine Republic. In this trade, England comes first, and France second, a long way behind her; the values in the last official estimates being 450,000 francs from England, and only 43,000 from France. But a recent importation of horned cattle from the Charolais has had a very satisfactory result. A special commission appointed to examine these specimens has reported them to be much superior to those of the English Durham race, which, hitherto, have been supposed to be above all possible competition. Very few sheep or horses are imported into the Argentine Republic; nevertheless, the French sheep from the national farm at Rambouillet enjoy a great reputation in South America, and realise a very high price.

RAILWAYS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 17th March last reprints an article on the railways of Asiatic Turkey from *Le Sémaphore de Marseille*, from which it appears that it is now determined to push railways in all directions through the interior

of Asiatic Turkey, the principal line projected being that from Scutari to Bagdad, which will be 2,255 kilometres in length. Other important lines will be those from the Black Sea to Erzeroum and from Tripoli, in Syria, to Antioch. These railways will open up a great mineral wealth, and in particular the salt mines of Paphlagonia, and the great salt lake of Touz Ghoeul, the copper mines of Malatia and Arghani, which are the largest and richest in the world, the silver-lead mines of Gumuch Hané and of Boulgardagh, the petroleum in Mount Taurus, and both coal and iron in a variety of localities.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* of the 3rd of March, quoting from the *Volkswirtschaftliche Wochenschrift*, states that it is the general impression that the Russian beds of petroleum are limited to the extreme east of the Caucasus, where, in fact, the peninsula of Apcheron is at present the seat of the new petroleum industry. There exist, however, much to the west of this, some important beds of the oil, namely in the territory of Kertsch. Since the Crimean war, these beds have not been heard of, but they are about to hold a considerable place in the trade of Southern Russia. An Austrian company has been working them, in the neighbourhood of the town of Kertsch, hitherto with no very satisfactory results. In 1887, however, there was a marked improvement. The vast expense entailed in bringing the Baku petroleum to the Mediterranean makes it seem probable that unless the Baku companies can reduce the freights on the Transcaucasian railway, the oil of Kertsch will enjoy great advantages.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Belgian *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 8th March last, commenting on the movement of trade between France and Italy, says that the only large French industry which will be affected by the recent tariff war is that of silk. To prove this, it points to the trade results of 1886, which show that the total exports of France that year amounted to a value of 192 million francs, 72 millions of which consisted of silkworms' eggs and cocoons, and silk goods of all sorts. Italy during the same period exported into France to a value of a little over 300 million francs, of which 83 millions were silk, 190 millions wines, 20 millions cattle, 17 millions oil, and 6 millions fresh fruit.

PUBLIC WORKS IN LISBON.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 15th March last states, on the authority of the French Minister at Lisbon, that the municipality of that city intends to create a vast park, with basins, cascades, and a great boulevard, to be called "Avenue de la Liberté." The contract has been thrown into open competition, and among the competitors were landscape-gardeners from all parts of Europe. The successful competitors belong to a French firm. It is further affirmed that for the last 50 years all public works in Portugal, without exception, have been entrusted to French engineers.

NEW SPANISH LINE OF STEAMERS.

In the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 26th February is a notification to the effect that the Spanish Transatlantic Company has instituted a monthly service between Cadiz, Morocco, Dakar, Settra-Krou, the Canary Islands, and Fernando Po.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS FROM BATOUM TO THE EAST INDIES.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 24th February (7th March) last, quoting from the *Messenger d'Odessa*, states that the East Indies are beginning to become one of the most important outlets for Russian petroleum. In 1887, there were exported from Batoum for the East Indies more than 2,000,000 pouds of petroleum, and in the course of January last, about 400,000 pouds of this product were shipped for the same destination.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN PATRAS AND BRINDISI.

The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* for the 26th February last, states that at the request of the Government, the Greek Steamship Company has determined to establish a fortnightly service between Patras and Brindisi. The departures of the boats will agree with the arrivals of the special trains between Athens and Patras, run by the Piræus and Peloponesian railway company.

THE SALE OF ADULTERATED FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a copy of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the New York Produce Exchange on the 24th February last, with reference to the manufacture and sale of adulterated food in the United States, and remedial legislation for the regulation of the same, which has been received from the United States Special Committee on Food Adulteration:—

Whereas the sale of adulterated food, or the misrepresentation of articles sold for food, which has always been of vital importance to the consumer, has of late years developed very aggravated phases, causing some legislation in this country as well as severe enactments in Europe, which threaten the character and commercial prosperity of the United States; and

Whereas the subject is now being considered by Congress, with a view to prohibit the manufacture and sale of articles injurious to health, and to regulate the manufacture and sale of non-injurious adulterated articles, requiring all such articles to be sold only upon their merits, for what they are; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we advocate and strongly urge upon Congress the passage of a law which shall make it a misdemeanor to offer for sale in all territory subject to national jurisdiction any article of food that is injuriously adulterated, and to compel the honest sale of all articles of food.

Resolved, that this exchange requests the co-operation of all exchanges in this country, as well as foreign countries, in supporting measures looking to the suppression of injurious adulterations, and the sale of non-injurious adulterations, except under their true name.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the president of this exchange, whose duty shall be to urge upon Congress the importance of this subject, and to take such further action as they may deem best to accomplish the ends set forth in the above preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, that the New York Produce Exchange is opposed to the principle of taxing one legitimate industry for the benefit of another, and that this committee which has been appointed to-day be instructed to enforce this view of the exchange upon the members of Congress with whom they shall come in contact.

IMMIGRATION INTO BRAZIL.

The following information respecting the influx of immigrants into Brazil is extracted from the *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 10th March last:—

“During the year 1887, 332 steamers brought to the port of Rio de Janeiro 31,310 persons, whose nationality was as follows: Italians, 17,115; Portuguese, 10,205; Spaniards, 1,766; Germans, 717; Austrians, 274; French, 241; Belgians, 212; English, 72; Americans, 31; nationalities not distinguished, 677.

The distribution according to sexes was as follows: 25,450 men and 5,860 women; with respect to age 26,523 were over 12 years, 4,787 under 12 years; 11,234 have been engaged in the industries of the capital or have gone to unknown destinations; the remaining 20,076 have repaired to the provinces: 11,083 to San Paulo, 4,988 to Rio Grande do Sul, 1,270 into the province of Rio de Janeiro; 1,184 to Minas; 657 to St. Catherine; 421 to Espirito Santo; 359 to Parana; 36 to Para; 31 to Bahia; 25 to the Amazonas; 14 to Pernambuco.

"During the year 1887, 7,340 emigrants left the Empire by way of Rio de Janeiro, so that the population of Brazil has really been augmented to the extent of 23,970 persons.

"If to the immigrants entering directly by the port of Rio there were added the 4,134 who have passed that place in transit for Santos, and 405 for San Francisco, the following figures are arrived at:—27,197 in 1882; 28,670 in 1883; 20,087 in 1884; 30,135 in 1885; 35,309 in 1886.

"These figures, however, do not represent the total immigration of Brazil; it is necessary to add the immigrants arriving in the provinces. Although incomplete, they are approximately as follows:—San Paulo, 27,223; Rio Grande do Sul, 815; St. Catherine, 430; Bahia, 199; Parana, 9. Total, 24,676.

"This gives a total of 55,986 immigrants for the year 1887, a total rather below than above the mark, since the arrivals in from 16 to 20 provinces are not known."

REVENUE RETURNS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 12th March last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting comparative statements of revenue received in the Cape of Good Hope during the month and seven months ended the 31st January last.

From these statements it appears that the unaudited revenue received during the month of January 1888 was 309,865*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, representing a net increase of 5,648*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1887. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1888 amounted to 117,205*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and 73,121*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* respectively.

During the seven months, July 1887 to January 1888, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 1,958,493*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, showing a net increase of 169,479*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over the corresponding period of the previous twelve months.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 17th March last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting statements of the traffic earnings of the Cape Government railways during the month and twelve months ended 31st December 1887 and 1886.

From the first of these statements it appears that the traffic earnings for the month of December 1887 amounted to 128,848*l.*, as compared with 108,046*l.* for the corresponding month in 1886. The second statement shows that the total amount of traffic during the whole of 1887 was 1,271,124*l.*, against 1,048,686*l.* in 1886.

DIAMOND EXPORTS FROM GRIQUALAND WEST.

Communications have been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting copies of Cape Government notices, from which it appears that the exports of rough and uncut diamonds from the several divisions of Griqualand West during the months of January and February last, were as follows:

From the division of Kimberley 376,009½ carats, valued at 441,333*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in January, and 347,425½ carats, valued at 386,676*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* in February, and from the divisions of Barkly West, Hay and Herbert, *nil*.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION FOR PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, &C.

The following is extracted from the report of the International Bureau at Berne of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property for the year 1887:—

“General Statistics.—With our circular of the 1st April 1887, we forwarded to the administrations of the States of the Union a form for the insertion of general statistics of industrial property, such as were agreed upon at the conference at Rome. We regret that it has not been possible to publish these statistics, not having received the necessary data from all the administrations, but we hope very shortly to be in a position to do so.

“International Conferences.—It is impossible for the Spanish administration and the International Bureau to undertake the preliminary arrangements for the Madrid conference before being acquainted with the definite results of that held at Rome, and since the contracting States have not yet come to an understanding as regards the points adopted by the latter, we are not in a position to say when it will be possible for us to commence these preparations. It cannot therefore be definitely stated that the Madrid conference will be held in the course of the year 1889.

“Inquiry respecting the International Registration of Trade Marks.—In our circular of the 3rd November 1886 we submitted to the administrations of the Union a new scheme for the inter-

national registration of trade marks which was prepared by the Swiss administration.

"We have only received replies from four administrations.

"Two of them concurred, another suggested certain modifications, and the fourth pointed out certain differences existing between the provisions of the scheme and those of national legislation.

"We ask those administrations which have not replied to do so without delay in order that Switzerland may be acquainted with their views, and be thereby in a better position to draw up the final *projet*.

"*Funds in hand*.—The concentration under one head of the International Bureau of industrial property, and of the Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, will have the result of hastening the definitive construction of the Bureaux. The International Bureau of industrial property being less liberally provided for than the other, the sum deposited in the Federal National Bank will be necessary to meet the initial expenses in connexion with the definite organisation, and to cover the differences between the maximum of the grant and the actual expenses of the Bureau during the time which will elapse between its final constitution and the increase of its grant by the next conference, an increase which has already been held to be necessary by the conference held at Paris in 1883."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Communications have been received from the India Office, transmitting reports from the Public Works Department of the Government of India, to the effect that the following sections of Indian railways have recently been opened to public traffic:—

The Dinagepur-Raiganj section of the Assam-Bihar State Railway, a distance of 32 miles, which was opened for public traffic on the 15th February.

The portion of the Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway, which lies between Bostan and Killa Abdulla, a distance of 36½ miles, which was open to public traffic on the 5th February last.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE.

With reference to the notification on p. 294 of the last number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, respecting the International Horticultural Exhibition which is to be held at Cologne in August next, a communication has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that the Royal Horticultural Society have consented to act as a committee on behalf of any British horticulturists or others who may desire to take part in the exhibition.

X.—MERCANTILE

We extract the following from the Accounts of the Mercantile Marine
Parliament in accordance with the

| R E C E I P T S. | | | | CASH. | GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| For balance in hand 31st March 1886, as shown in last Account | - | 39,938 | 0 6 | | |
| Add, Expenses in connection with relief recovered | - | 52 | 15 6 | | |
| | | | | 39,990 | 16 0 |
| For vote in aid | - | - | - | 40,000 | 0 0 |
| For loan from the Admiralty from Greenwich Hospital Funds | - | - | - | 150,000 | 0 0 |
| | | | | | 70,056 0 10 |
| LIGHT DUES AND LIGHTHOUSES: | | | | | |
| | In England. | In Ireland. | In Scotland. | TOTAL. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| For light dues received | 289,953 11 2 | 13,498 7 4 | 51,081 8 11 | 354,533 7 5 | |
| | Trinity House. | Irish Lighthouses. | Northern Lighthouses. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| For proceeds of sale of old plant, stores, &c., and per-centages from extraneous services | 2,586 2 10 | 247 16 8 | 142 8 2 | 2,976 7 8 | |
| For contributions from Imperial and other funds | 407 18 4 | — | — | 407 18 4 | |
| £ | 292,947 12 4 | 13,746 4 0 | 51,223 17 1 | 357,917 13 5 | 357,917 13 5 |
| MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: | | | | | |
| | | | | £ s. d. | |
| For fees, &c., received under "The Merchant Shipping Acts," as per Account (C.), page 6 | - | - | - | 38,247 | 5 6 |
| Payment out of surplus interest for work done at the ports in con- nection with seamen's savings banks | - | - | - | 180 | 0 0 |
| For fees received for the examination of engineers to 31st March 1886, and now appropriated under the Act 50 & 51 Vict. c. 62 | - | - | - | 6,155 | 10 0 |
| | | | | | 44,582 15 6 |
| CHAIN CABLES, &c.: | | | | | |
| For fees received under sect. 2 of the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 1874 | - | - | - | 350 | 0 0 |
| SAVING LIFE: | | | | | |
| For commission on sales and receipts for old apparatus and stores | - | - | - | 67 | 9 2 |
| SURRENDERED BALANCES: | | | | | |
| For wages, &c., of deceased seamen received in the year 1880, remaining unclaimed | - | - | - | 6,327 | 2 8 |
| For one year's interest on invested portion of unclaimed balance of wages and effects | - | - | - | 773 | 6 8 |
| For wages of living seamen, 1884-85, unclaimed | - | - | - | 280 | 7 5 |
| For wreck and salvage, 1884-85, unclaimed | - | - | - | 815 | 4 8 |
| INTEREST: | | | | | |
| For interest received on securities | - | - | - | 588 | 5 10 |
| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: | | | | | |
| Received for consols sold | - | - | - | 71,077 | 15 5 |
| £ | | | | 712,770 | 16 9 |
| | | | | | 70,056 0 10 |

MARINE FUND.

Fund for the year ending 31st March 1887, which have been presented to Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.

| P A Y M E N T S. | | | | | CASH. | GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| LIGHT DUES AND LIGHTHOUSES: | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| For expenditure, as follows: | | | | | | |
| | Trinity House. | Irish Lighthouses. | Northern Lighthouses. | TOTAL. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| Maintenance of light- houses - - - | 27,669 7 3 | 25,345 6 0 | 26,942 2 4 | 79,956 15 7 | | |
| Maintenance of light- vessels - - - | 53,746 19 2 | 17,738 16 8 | -- | 71,485 15 10 | | |
| Maintenance of buoys and beacons - - | 5,057 4 1 | 2,431 14 2 | 1,763 16 11 | 9,252 15 2 | | |
| Maintenance of steam and sailing vessels - | 47,345 9 10 | 13,275 3 10 | 9,369 16 7 | 69,990 10 3 | | |
| Office and house ex- penses - - - | 4,913 5 3 | 2,065 15 10 | 927 7 3 | 7,906 8 4 | | |
| Salaries of establish- ment - - - | 18,844 10 6 | 4,790 8 11 | 3,835 15 9 | 27,470 15 2 | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 11,078 11 4 | 3,893 18 1 | 2,425 2 4 | 17,397 11 9 | | |
| Charges for collection - | 5,575 18 9 | 677 0 4 | 600 16 0 | 6,853 15 1 | | |
| Superannuation of offi- cers and clerks - | 10,092 3 4 | 2,684 17 0 | 2,226 10 11 | 15,003 11 3 | | |
| Stores, labour, and materials, as per Ac- count (A.), page 4 - | 42,896 11 6 | -- | -- | 42,896 11 6 | | |
| | 227,220 1 0 | 72,903 0 10 | 48,091 8 1 | 348,214 9 11 | | |
| New works in building lighthouses, &c., as shown in Statement (B.) in Appendix, page 5 - - - | 34,858 11 9 | 23,808 12 7 | 18,077 3 8 | 76,744 8 0 | | |
| £ | 262,078 12 9 | 96,711 13 5 | 66,168 11 9 | 424,958 17 11 | | |
| For salaries at the Board of Trade in respect of the collection of light dues in Ireland and Scotland - - - | | | | 520 0 0 | 425,478 17 11 | |
| MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: | | | | | | |
| For salaries and expenses at the various ports in the United Kingdom, as per Account (C.), page 6 - - - | | | | 136,471 4 6 | | |
| For expenses of investigations into the conduct of masters and mates - - - | | | | 1,681 3 1 | 138,152 7 7 | |
| CASUALTY RETURNS: | | | | | | |
| Expenses of obtaining particulars of casualties to vessels - - - | | | | - | 4,313 7 0 | |
| CHAIN CABLES, &c.: | | | | | | |
| For expenses under sect. 2 of the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 1874 - - - | | | | - | 54 8 1 | |
| SAVING LIFE: | | | | | | |
| For expenses of life boats, apparatus for saving life, and gratuities for saving lives on the coast of the United Kingdom - - - | | | | - | 12,615 16 3 | |
| RELIEF OF DISTRESSED BRITISH SEAMEN ABROAD: | | | | | | |
| Relief (subsistence and conveyance to the United Kingdom) - - - | | | | 25,555 16 4 | | |
| Rewards (for saving lives abroad) - - - | | | | 635 9 11 | | |
| Commission - - - | | | | 407 16 2 | | |
| Contribution towards establishment at Sable Island - - - | | | | 400 0 0 | | |
| | | | | 26,999 2 5 | | |
| PENSIONS: | | | | | | |
| For pensions granted by the Trinity House Corporation, before 1st October 1853, for the year ending 31st March 1887 - - - | | | | - | 98 6 6 | |
| For pensions and superannuation allowances in respect of ballastage service on expiration of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 57 - - - | | | | - | 669 7 2 | |
| INTEREST: | | | | | | |
| For interest paid on loan - - - | | | | - | 297 18 10 | |
| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: | | | | | | |
| Consols sold - - - | | | | - | - | 70,056 0 10 |
| Balance in hand on 31st March 1887, as per Statement (D.), page 7 - - - | | | | - | 104,091 5 0 | |
| £ | 712,770 16 9 | | | | | 70,056 0 10 |

(Signed)

ALLEN STONEHAM,

Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

MERCANTILE MARINE FUND—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the SUMS expended for NEW WORKS in BUILDING LIGHTHOUSES, &c. in the United Kingdom, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

| Expenditure in previous Accounts (A.), and Statements (B.). | Nature of Work. | |
|---|--|-------------|
| ENGLAND. | | |
| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 43,002 5 1 | Lighthouses: | |
| 6,492 2 10 | Bishop rock (strengthening tower) - - - | 9,446 1 5 |
| 3,284 11 0 | St. Catherine's (conversion to electric light) - | 3,268 5 5 |
| 667 13 6 | Maplin (strengthening and partial re-construction) - | 123 10 4 |
| 1,004 10 0 | Round Island, Scilly (new lighthouse) - - - | 6,011 4 4 |
| 581 12 11 | Broadness, River Thames (new light) - - - | 23 7 6 |
| | Stoneness, River Thames (new light) - - - | 49 12 6 |
| 10,479 11 6 | Light Vessels: | |
| 10,611 1 11 | (No. 54) new light vessel - - - - - | 9 12 3 |
| 10,296 16 4 | (No. 55) new light vessel and fog siren - - - | 41 16 0 |
| 11,004 7 0 | (No. 56) new light vessel and fog siren - - - | 490 4 1 |
| 4,420 14 11 | (No. 57) new light vessel and fog siren - - - | 1,044 7 8 |
| 1,494 1 1 | (No. 59) new light vessel and fog siren - - - | 4,920 17 1 |
| 3,801 18 6 | "Tongue" (fog signal and improvement of light) - | 52 1 6 |
| 19 5 8 | New steamer "Satellite" - - - - - | 6,616 13 5 |
| — | Blackwall (gasworks) - - - - - | 757 13 3 |
| | Harwich (new storehouse) - - - - - | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | 34,858 11 9 |
| IRELAND. | | |
| 15,820 14 10 | Lighthouses: | |
| 2,034 13 4 | Mew Island (lighthouse and fog signal in place of Copeland Island Light) - - - - - | 3,378 5 9 |
| 8,874 8 8 | Fanad Point (improvement) - - - - - | 2,849 13 11 |
| 2,367 7 6 | Bull Rock (new lighthouse to replace the Calf Rock Lighthouse destroyed) - - - - - | 5,526 19 11 |
| 6,888 19 11 | Tory Island (conversion to gas) - - - - - | 3,904 8 8 |
| — | Tuskar Rock (improvement) - - - - - | 844 14 0 |
| — | Black Rock, Sligo (dwellings) - - - - - | 469 6 1 |
| — | Dundalk (dwellings) - - - - - | 583 19 4 |
| 42 18 8 | Carlingford Leading Lights (dwellings) - - - | 40 0 0 |
| 41 2 7 | Light Vessels: | |
| | "Puffin" (for Skulmartin Reef) - - - - - | 3,953 3 9 |
| | Kingstown Store (new buoy-shed and jetty) - - - | 2,258 1 2 |
| | | 23,808 12 7 |
| SCOTLAND. | | |
| 6,523 10 9 | Lighthouses: | |
| 24,209 19 4 | Fidra (new lighthouse) - - - - - | 190 1 8 |
| 7,078 14 4 | Ailsa Craig (new lighthouse and fog signal) - - - | 4,180 9 0 |
| 7,075 4 9 | Oxcars (new lighthouse) - - - - - | 574 7 0 |
| — | Isle of May (conversion to electric light) - - - | 9,848 15 4 |
| 15 15 0 | Chicken's Rock (dwellings at Port St. Mary) - - - | 1,448 10 9 |
| | Light Vessels: | |
| | North Carr Rock (light vessel and fog siren) - - - | 1,534 19 11 |
| 188,134 1 11 | | 18,077 3 8 |
| | | 76,744 8 0 |

XI.—TARIFF REVISION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *New York Herald* for the 2nd March last contains the text of the Bill for the revision of the Customs tariff of the United States, together with a report by Mr. Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on the same. The following is an extract from the report in question :—

“The Bill does not contain any provision for a modification of the internal revenue laws. We had completed the tariff sections, and on account of the general interest in the matter thought best to report them at once. The reductions in revenue proposed by this Bill aggregate about \$50,000,000, according to the method of computation which we adopted; that is, taking the imports of each article in the last fiscal year on which we propose a change of duty, we compute the receipts from duties on the same quantities or values of goods at the new rate, and deduct it from the actual receipts from imports on those articles during the last fiscal year.

“I recognise fully that such a method of computation cannot disclose absolutely the effect upon the revenue of new tariff legislation, but I think the result will come much nearer the actual figures than any result based upon purely theoretical computations of increase or decrease of imports with changed rates.

“The trouble with such computation is that there are no data for the premises. Such computations have been attempted in previous cases when tariff Bills have been reported, but they have almost always proved exceedingly misleading. We have presented figures, which are substantial as far as they go.

“Of course, where additions are made to the free list, as is the case with many of the changes we propose, our computations of decrease of duty are absolutely correct, for there can be no duty collected, no matter how many times importations are multiplied.

“I said that the aggregate reductions proposed by the Bill were about fifty millions. We intend, however, to re-enact the old package clause providing for a duty on packages, which was omitted from the Tariff Act of 1882. This clause, as you are aware, does not lay a special tax on packages of different kinds, but merely provides that the value of the goods and duty be assessed upon them accordingly. This will add from five million to ten million dollars to the revenue, so that the net reduction of revenue proposed by the Bill will not exceed forty-five million dollars.

“I think it is the opinion of the majority of our committee that the revenue of the Government should be reduced not less than \$70,000,000. We have therefore left \$25,000,000 to be disposed of by changes in internal revenue taxation.

“As regards reductions of revenue in detail we have not completed the computation down to the last figure, but I can

give them in round numbers. Additions to the free list comprise the largest item, and they aggregate \$22,250,000. The other reductions are sugar, \$11,000,000; woollen manufactures, \$12,000,000; china and glassware, \$1,600,000; chemicals, \$750,000; cottons and cotton goods, \$1,500,000; iron, \$1,000,000; sundries, \$500,000; total, \$50,900,000. There are some small items which I have omitted, but the receipts from them are insignificant in amount.

"In my opinion the effect of the Bill, if passed, will be exceedingly beneficial to our leading manufacturing industries, and will be harmful to none which are possible of healthy development in this country. I will explain this more fully when I come to the woollen schedule, for I want to say a word as to the effects upon each important class of dutiable articles.

"It will be found, when examined in detail, that the reductions of duty upon manufactured articles are comparatively few, and are so made up in a number of cases as to no more than offset corresponding reductions upon the materials entering into the manufactures. We have in some few cases made a slight increase of duty in order to correct discrepancies or modify the effects of rulings made under the present law by the Treasury Department. We have corrected what is called the schedule, but there is a reduction of duties in that schedule which partially offsets it.

"We have, where it was practicable, substituted *ad valorem* for specific duties, with a view to a more just distribution of the tariff burdens. A specific duty falls just as heavily upon the cheaper as upon the more costly articles, and operates to tax the poor man as much for a poor article as the rich man is taxed for a much better one.

"We have incorporated into this Bill administrative features substantially like those of the Hewitt Bill, which was before the last Congress. They are designed to prevent frauds by importers and will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect.

"We have taken the tariff of 1883 as a starting point for comparison. That has obviated the necessity of giving all the schedules in detail again. We give the free list in full, and give a list of the articles upon which the rate of duty is changed, with the new rate proposed. In all cases where no change is provided for in the Bill the rates remain the same as fixed by the Act of 1883.

"The chief additions to the free list are lumber, salt, tin plates, and wool. In the case of lumber we have incorporated into the Bill a provision that if any export duty is laid upon any kind of it by the country whence it is imported all kinds imported from that country shall be subject to the same duty as at present. This provision was asked for by some of the Michigan people as an offset to the policy of the Canadians. We have enumerated logs on the free list, and in order to get any kind of their lumber into this country free the Canadians must repeal their export duty on logs.

"We have put books and pamphlets in any other than the English language on the free list, and also works of art. The

revenue derived from these articles is not large, and the removal of the duty will be a great convenience to people who receive books through the mails and will assist the spread of culture and good taste.

“We have added about all the articles commonly called raw materials to the free list, in the belief that such a policy will assist our manufacturers. Taking up the different schedules of the old tariff in turn, the first is chemicals. We have added a large number of articles to the free list, but there is no one of them which pays a large revenue. We have made a reduction on almost all the articles still taxed—on white lead, for instance, from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound; on colours and paints from 25 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on proprietary preparations from 50 to 30 per cent.

“Taking up earthenware and glassware, the heaviest reductions are on ornamental porcelains, from 60 to 45 per cent., and on plain porcelain and ornamented stoneware, from 55 to 40 per cent. Green and coloured glass bottles are reduced from one cent to three-quarters of a cent unfilled. When filled they continue to pay 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unsilvered plate glass is reduced 5 to 10 cents per square foot, according to size, and looking-glass plates come down 10 to 15 cents.

“In the metal schedule the principal change is the reduction of the duty on steel rails, from \$17 to \$11 per ton. All copper ores have been put on the free list as well as tin plates. Iron bars and blooms are reduced from \$22 to \$20 per ton, and slight reductions run through the iron list. Penknives, pocketknives, and razors are reduced from 50 to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

“In the matter of steel ingots and cogged ingots duties have been changed to correct a discrepancy by adding a new classification. Ingots valued at one cent per pound or less are to be taxed four-tenths of a cent per pound instead of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate provided for the next higher class. Some of these ingots are worth only seven-tenths of a cent, so that the change operates as an increase of duty.

“Under the head of wood and wooden ware we have put lumber on the free list on the conditions I have already referred to, and have reduced the duty on wooden ware from 35 to 30 per cent.

“In the case of sugar there is a reduction which amounts to about 22 per cent. There are changes in three respects. The classification is changed so that all sugars up to No. 16 Dutch standard are subjected to one rate, and the rate is lowered both by the pound and for the additional degrees of strength shown by the polariscope. By the existing tariff all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in colour testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees pay one and four-tenths cents per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction four-hundredths of a cent per pound.

“We propose, as I said, to change the classification and to make the figures respectively one and fifteen-hundredths cents

and three-hundredths of a cent. The rate on the higher grade of molasses is reduced from 8 to 6 cents per gallon, and all kinds of confectionery are put in one class and taxed 40 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of 50 per cent.

“The only change in the tobacco schedule is to reduce tobacco for wrappers from 75 cents to 35 cents per pound. This practically amounts to nothing, for only about \$21,000 is collected in duties upon this high grade wrapper tobacco, and the reduction of revenue therefore reaches only about \$10,000. There is no change in liquors, although the champagne importers urged us to reduce the duty on their importation.

“Under the head of provisions, vegetables in their natural state are put on the free list; so are dates, plums, prunes, figs, and Zante currants. The duties on oranges, lemons, and raisins, are retained, in accordance with the wishes of the California and Florida people, although raisins are reduced half a cent. The only kinds of nuts touched is peanuts, which are reduced from one cent to three-fourths of a cent per pound.

“The cotton and cotton goods schedule is much simplified. Cotton yarns and threads are put at 35 per cent. below 40 cents in value, and 40 per cent. above that value. Cloth is put at 40 per cent., except that tarlatans, mulls, and crinolines, are 25 per cent. The elaborate classification of the present tariff, with its combination of specific and *ad valorem* duties, we propose to sweep away.

“The tarlatans and crinolines now pay all the way from 112 to 250 per cent. duty, and the manufacturers in this country who would like to use them have been prevented by a practically prohibitory rate. Flax, hemp, and jute, are all made 25 per cent., except that burlaps under 60 inches and cotton packings are made free.

“We have put all kinds of wool on the free list and thus done away with any classification for tariff purposes. Flannels, yarns, and cloths are made 40 per cent. and ready-made clothing 45. They now pay a specific duty with *ad valorem* duties added. The specific duty is taken off because the duty on wool being removed, the manufacturer is now more fully protected than before, and can make his goods with greater profit.

“Worsted is subject, by our Bill, to the same rates of duty as woollens; but the woollens are reduced. This corrects the so-called worsted blunder in the decision made by Secretary Folger. A resolution for that purpose was introduced by Colonel Breckinridge and reported favourably to the House; but it has not yet been acted on, and our Bill will make it unnecessary.

“There is a slight reduction on most of the items in the paper schedule. It is impossible to estimate the reduction of revenue by placing books in foreign languages and for free distribution on the free list, because we have no means of knowing what proportion such books bear to the English books; but the amount is not large, and, as I remarked, is more in the nature of relief from personal annoyance than anything else.

"The sundries enumerated on the present tariff list we have reduced somewhat, and some have been added to the free list. Marble and stones also we finally decided to make free."

The principal changes proposed in the tariff rates are indicated in the following table, which has been prepared in the Department for publication in the *Board of Trade Journal*, and in which the existing rates and those proposed on the more important dutiable articles are compared :—

| Articles. | Present Rate. | Proposed Rate. | Decrease per Cent. |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Metals : | Dolls. Cs. | Dolls. Cs. | |
| Iron in pigs, Kentledge - - | Ton 6·72 | Ton 6·00 | 10·71 |
| Iron railway bars - - | " 15·68 | " 11·00 | 29·84 |
| Steel railway bars - - | " 17·00 | " 11·00 | 35·29 |
| Iron or steel T-rails - - | " 20·16 | " 14·00 | 30·55 |
| Iron or steel flat rails - - | " 17·92 | " 15·00 | 16·29 |
| Round iron - - | Lb. 00·012 | Lb. 00·01 | 16·66 |
| Cast-iron pipe - - | " 00·01 | " 00·006 | 40·00 |
| Cut nails and spikes - - | " 00·01 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " 00·01 | 20·00 |
| Bar iron, rolled or hammered - | " 00·011 | " 00·01 | 9·09 |
| Anvils and forgings - - | " 00·02 | " 00·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25·00 |
| Iron or steel beams - - | " 00·01 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " 00·006 | 52·00 |
| Steel railway wheels and tires | " 00·02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " 00·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40·00 |
| Wood screws - - | " 6 c. to 12 c. | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | — |
| Old copper and copper clippings | " 0·03 | Lb. 0·01 | 66·66 |
| Ingots and Chili bars - - | " 0·04 | " 0·02 | 50·00 |
| Rolled copper plates, rods, &c. - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Lead ore and dross - - | Lb. 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lb. 00·00 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 50·00 |
| Lead pigs, bars, &c. - - | " 0·02 | " 0·01 | 37·50 |
| Lead, sheet, pipes, and shot - | " 0·03 | " 0·02 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25·00 |
| Zinc and spelter in pigs - - | " 0·01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " 0·01 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 16·66 |
| Type metal - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | 15 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25·00 |
| Hemp, jute, and flax goods : | | | |
| Ducks, linen, canvas, &c. - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 28·57 |
| Flax, hemp, and jute yarns - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 28·57 |
| Linen thread, twine, &c. - | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 37·50 |
| Oilcloths - - | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 37·50 |
| Gunny cloths - - | Lb. 3 c. to 4 c. | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | — |
| Bagging - - | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 37·50 |
| Tarred cables and untarred cordage - - | Lb. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | — |
| Sail duck, Russia sheeting, and unenumerated manufactures of hemp - - | 30 to 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | -- |
| Earthenware and glassware : | | | |
| China, ornamented - - | 60 % <i>ad val.</i> | 45 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25·00 |
| China, unornamented, and earthenware - - | 55 % <i>ad val.</i> | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 27·27 |
| Encaustic tiles - - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Flint-glass bottles - - | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25·00 |
| Cylinder and crown glass, polished - - | Sq.ft. 20c. to 40c | Sq.ft. 15c. to 25c. | 25·00 and 37·50 |
| Cylinder and crown glass, unpolished, and common window glass - - | Lb. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. to 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. | Lb. 1c. to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. | — |
| Porcelain and Bohemian glass - | 45 % <i>ad val.</i> | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 11·11 |
| Chemical products : | | | |
| Glycerine, refined - - | Lb. 00·05 | Lb. 00·03 | 40·00 |
| Acid, acetic acid, &c. - - | " 00·10 | " 00·05 | 50·00 |

| Articles. | Present Rate. | Proposed Rate. | Decrease per Cent. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Chemical products— <i>cont.</i> | Dolls. Cs. | Dolls. Cs. | |
| Castor oil - - - - | Gall. 00·80 | Gall. 00·40 | 50·00 |
| White lead - - - - | Lb. 00·03 | Lb. 00·02 | 33·33 |
| Sulphur, sublimed or flowers of - | Ton 20·00 | Ton 12·00 | 40·00 |
| Ultramarine - - - - | Lb. 00·05 | Lb. 00·03 | 40·00 |
| Zinc, oxide of - - - - | „ 1½ c. to 1¾ c. | „ 1c. to 1½ c. | -- |
| Colours and paints - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20·00 |
| Medicinal preparations - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20·00 |
| Proprietary preparations - | 50 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 40·00 |
| Wood and wooden wares: | | | |
| Cabinet or house furniture - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Manufactures of hard woods - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Wood manufactures, unenumerated - - - - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Printing paper, &c.: | | | |
| Paper, sized or glued - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | 15 % <i>ad val.</i> | 25·00 |
| Printing paper, unsized - - | 15 % <i>ad val.</i> | 12 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20·00 |
| Paper boxes - - - - | 35 % <i>ad val.</i> | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> | 14·28 |
| Paper envelopes - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | 20·00 |

Bradstreet's for the 10th March last gives the following summary of the changes in the duties on wool and woollens, and cotton and cotton goods:—

“*Wool and Woollens.*—All wools, the hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, wools on the skin and woollen rags, shoddy, &c., are to be admitted free of duty after July 1st. It is not so easy to make comparisons under this head as under the head of metals, owing to the differences of classification in the existing Act and the Bill proposed. The existing law makes woollen cloths and shawls and manufactures of wool of every description not otherwise provided for dutiable as follows: Valued at not exceeding 80 c. per pound, 35 c. per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at above 80 c. per pound, 35 c. per pound and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The proposed Act fixes a uniform duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on woollen and worsted cloths, shawls and manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not otherwise provided for. The other principal changes under this head are as follows:—

| — | Present Rate. | Proposed Rate. |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Flannels, blankets, knit goods, &c. from - - - - | 10 c. per lb. and 35 % to 35 c. per lb. and 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Bunting - - - - | 10 c. per yd. and 35 % - | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Women's and children's dress goods, &c. from - - - | 5 c. per yd. and 35 % to 9 c. per yd. and 40 % <i>ad val.</i> | 40 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Clothing and wearing apparel - | 40 c. per lb. and 35 % - | 45 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Webbings, cords, &c. - - | 30 c. per lb. and 50 % - | 50 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Carpets, from - - - - | 8 c. per yd. and 30 % <i>ad val.</i> to 45 c. per yd. and 30 %. | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> |

“ *Cotton and Cotton Goods.*—Here again there is a difficulty in making comparisons owing to differences of classification. The present duties on cotton thread, yarn, and warps range from 10 c. per pound to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duties under the proposed Act range from 35 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The existing Act divides cotton cloth into a number of classes, upon which duties are charged ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per square yard to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The proposed Bill imposes a duty on all cotton cloths of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, except that tarletans, mulls, and crinolines are not to pay a duty of more than 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.”

The following is the text of that portion of the Bill which relates to the duties to be levied on sugar:—

“ All sugars not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, namely:—

“ All sugars not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and fifteen-hundredths cents per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay three-hundredths of a cent per pound additional.

“ All sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour shall be classified by the Dutch standard of colour and pay duty as follows, namely:—

“ All sugars above number sixteen and not above twenty Dutch standard, two and twenty-hundredths cents per pound.

“ All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard, two and fifty-hundredths cents per pound.

“ Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of four cents per gallon; molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon: Provided, that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses so imported shall be subject to duty as provided by law at the date of the passage of this Act: and provided further, that no drawback of duty shall be allowed or paid on any sugar exported from the United States.

“ Sugar candy, not coloured, five cents per pound.

“ All other confectionery, forty per centum *ad valorem*.”

With reference to the above the *Times* of the 4th April last publishes the following telegram from Washington, dated the 3rd April:—

“ The Ways and Means Committee before reporting the Tariff Bill amended it so as to make the reduction in the duty on sugar about 20 per cent., and struck out the provision against the payment of a drawback on exported sugar.

“ Another amendment authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to classify as woollen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, at the same time guarding against interference with existing treaties. It is hoped that the House may be able to begin the debate on the Bill in a fortnight's time.”

XII.—SPONGE-FISHERY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 25th February last, quoting from the *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*, gives the following particulars respecting the sponge-fisheries of the Mediterranean.

The principal places from which sponges are exported are situated in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. The only exception is the Bahamas, in the West Indies. The Bahama sponges, however, are the poorest in quality which reach the market. The sponge of Tunis, from the extreme resistance of its tissue, is an article of general utility, for it can be put to the commonest uses. The most valuable sponges, however, are those which come from the coast of Syria and the Greek Archipelago.

The depth of the water beneath which it is found has a great influence on the quality of the sponge. That which is gathered on a rocky or sandy bottom is much superior to that which grows upon a muddy ground. The best Tunis sponges are of the former character, and are principally found near Kerkeneh and on the rocks of the little island of Kamontes. The inferior quality comes from the Gulf of Gabes, where the bottom is muddy, and these have unhealthy-looking red roots. In a natural condition, the Tunis sponge is black and covered with a viscous matter which forms the polyp of the sponge, and contains a considerable quantity of sand and of mud.

In the Tunisian waters the sponge-fishery is carried on most actively and profitably during the months of December, January, and February. The late autumnal storms have by that time cleared the sponges of the seaweeds and other plants which concealed them, and the eye can easily detect them. It is considered, calm weather and a transparent sea being indispensable, that not more than 45 days can be counted upon each season. The men employed in the Tunisian sponge-fishery are almost exclusively Greeks or Sicilians, and the former are found the more skilful. There are several modes of collecting sponges. They are plucked with the hand, by help of a diving-bell, they are harpooned, or they are dragged up with an instrument which resembles the sort of drag used for fishing up oysters. The diving-bell can only be used where there is a hard bottom, and the harpoon is the instrument mainly employed by sponge-fishers.

The Arabs go out, in parties of five, six, or seven persons, in a small boat. One man holds the trident, and watches the bottom of the sea, striking where he sees a sponge, but the Arabs are rarely successful in a depth of more than 8 or 10 metres. The

method of the Sicilians is almost the same as that of the Arabs, except that their boats take only two men, one to row and the other to strike. The Sicilians fish in deeper water than the Arabs, and secure more sponges than they, and of a better quality. The Greeks, who for the most part come from Kalymnos and Syria, are the chief employers of the drag. But the great majority of these also hold to the trident, which they use with extraordinary cleverness.

The Island of Kalymnos, on the south-western coast of Asia Minor, between Cos and Leros, contains a population of about 12,000, all the adult males being engaged in the sponge-fishery. They leave the island in May, and return in September, at the latest. The islanders of Kalymnos exercise their profession of sponge-fishers off the shores of the islands of the Kingdom of Greece, of the Southern Sporades, and specially of Rhodes, of Crete, of the whole extent of Syria, of the Island of Ruad, and finally of Tunis, where their vessels are so large and so well manned that they drive the Arabs and Sicilians completely out of the field. They take the sponges back to Kalymnos, where they are sold, the council of the island constituting a court which decides all differences between fishermen, captains, proprietors, merchants, and retail purchasers. The Kalymniotes usually fish at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet; below this there are no sponges which possess any commercial value. The divers have to be men of adult age and of great physical strength; they can in no case remain at the maximum depth of 20 feet for more than two minutes. They select the good from among the bad sponges by touch, tearing away those which seem to be the best, and place them in a pouch fastened round the neck. Quite recently a new method has been adopted, the wearing of a watertight diving-dress called a "scaphandro," made of metal, and provided with glass windows; in this dress men are able to remain at the bottom of the sea for two or three hours, and collect the sponges at their ease.

The Kalymniote fishermen are in the habit of dividing the sponges which they sell into three classes, those of fine quality, those which are large in size, and those which are inferior in quality, which they call "tsimouches." The island possesses 200 vessels engaged in this industry. The Kalymniotes find that the largest and most delicate sponges are discovered on the coast of the little Island of Stambalia, off Amorgo, and on one or two spots on the African littoral. The second quality are those of Crete, of Benghazi, of Rhodes, and of Syria. The sponges of the Kalymniotes find their way into almost all the markets of the world. England is the largest consumer, and France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy follow.

An industry in artificial sponges is in process of creation. M. Oscar Schmidt, professor at the University of Gratz, in Styria, has invented a method by which pieces of living sponge are broken off and planted in a favourable spot. From very small cuttings of this kind, Prof. Schmidt has obtained large sponges in

the course of three years, and at a very small expense. One of his experiments gave the result that the cultivation of 4,000 sponges had not cost more than 225 francs, including the interest for three years on the capital expended. The Austro-Hungarian Government has been so much struck with the importance of these experiments that it has officially authorised the protection of this new industry on the coast of Dalmatia.

XIII.—FRENCH TRADE WITH SERVIA.

A circular letter has recently been addressed by the French Minister at Belgrade to the Chambers of Commerce in France drawing their attention to the impending opening to traffic of the railway line from Belgrade to Salonica and the Balkan railway system generally. Monsieur Millet points out in his circular letter that whereas at Salonica French products are imported yearly to the value of from 9 to 10 millions of francs, the aggregate amount of French trade with Servia, including both imports and exports, does not exceed one million francs, a fact which he attributes to the circumstances of, first, the absence of any direct trade; secondly, the necessity hitherto of sending goods by the costly routes of Central Europe and Austria-Hungary; and thirdly to the high charges of the commission houses of Vienna and Trieste, to whom French goods are now consigned for re-exportation to Servia, thus representing a series of impediments which he believes will be greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by access from the Mediterranean.

M. Millet draws attention very urgently to a Hungarian project of organising a system of "sample museums" in the various important commercial centres of Servia, advising France to do the same at Belgrade and especially at Nisch, as being closer to Salonica, and offering an outlet into Bulgaria by means of the railway to Sofia.

To this circular is appended a list of French products hitherto imported at Salonica with observations, as a basis on which French merchants are to judge as to the requirements of Servia.

XIV.—EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

With respect to the notification respecting the South African gold fields published on page 307 of the last number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, the following additional particulars are extracted from a Report dated the 19th February last, which has been received from Mr. Ralph Williams, British officer at Pretoria, and communicated by the Colonial Office to the Board of Trade:—

“Many reports have lately been published in both English and Colonial newspapers regarding the gold fields of the South African Republic.

“As I have already stated there is but little doubt that gold fields of exceptional value are being developed in the Republic.

“At the same time it cannot be too clearly understood that these fields are not ‘a poor man’s digging.’

“Nothing of the nature of alluvial gold has been found in any quantity.

“The gold fields of Witwatersrand, of Barberton, of Malmani, and of Zoutpansberg, as at present developed, give but little scope to others than capitalists.

“I have read reports dealing with many of these properties, which have struck me as, in some respects, misleading.

“Many properties exist which, when fully developed by capitalists, will pay well for the working; but it should be clearly understood in England that, here as elsewhere, there are good and bad properties on the market.

“I have seen it assumed in one newspaper that ‘hundreds of millions of tons of coal’ are crying out to be worked; and I have seen in another newspaper that the gold farms of Zoutpansberg would be a profitable investment for Mansion House funds and emigration boards.

“This may very fairly be termed ‘the art of putting things.’

“Coal doubtless does exist in great quantities, but as yet the market for it is very limited, and anything of the nature of wholesale emigration (whether to Zoutpansberg or elsewhere in the gold districts) would, in my opinion, be unsuccessful, while the ‘well thought out schemes of emigration,’ which are to benefit alike both England and the Transvaal, would prove entirely chimerical.

“Emigrants who have a trade can make a living in this country, but it is not a country for the million. The climate, the distance from a market, and the great cost of living, are all unsuited to the poor man, and any attempt to develop the country by the

introduction of funds devoted to philanthropic purposes is to be deprecated.

“I have no desire to depreciate this country, of which I think very highly, but I do not think that undue glorification will benefit either England or the Transvaal.

“South Africa has suffered in the past from gold booms which have not been justified by fact, and I am disposed to think that a modest appreciation of the valuable properties which exist will be of more worth to this country than much puffing up.”

XV.—RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for the 14th (26th) February contains a resumé of an article which has recently appeared in the *Gazette Russe* on the subject of cheap railways in Russia. The following is extracted from the resumé in question:—

“Our railway system has only increased during the last five years at the rate of about 650 versts* annually, and the new lines all bear a strategic character. Although our system does not at all correspond with economic requirements, it costs the nation more than 50 million roubles annually. Compared with its population and extent, Russia takes the last place among states as regards its system of railways. The whole northern region, with a population constituting more than one-tenth of the inhabitants of Russia in Europe, would be very badly situated in this respect if it were not for the Nicolas, Yaroslaw-Vologda and Perm-Tumène lines. Siberia, with its five millions of inhabitants, has no railway either (the Tumène line excepted); the same is the case with the district situated on the other side of the Volga (if the Orenbourg line be not included), and yet the whole nation bears the charges incurred on account of our railway system, amounting to one-tenth of the total taxation, direct or indirect. There can be no question that this subordinate position of Russia among those countries having railways, handicaps it to a very considerable extent in the international economic struggle.

“The average distance of the centres of production from the nearest railway is in Belgium about three versts, in England about five versts, in the Northern States of America $5\frac{1}{2}$ versts (and that country like our own is an agricultural one), in the whole of the great American Republic, $19\frac{1}{2}$ versts, and in Russia, 360 versts! In the United States, with a population considerably less than our own, and a territory two and a half times less extensive than that of the Russian Empire, the railways amount to 200,000 versts, while we have only 27,000. In order to be on an equality with North America, we ought to have 500,000 versts of railway, or at least 400,000 versts, if we only took into account the question of the population.

“Railways constructed within recent years have cost from 50,000 to 70,000 roubles per verst. Our contemporary considers this figure extremely high, and has doubts whether at this cost the country is able to give an impetus to railway development. In fact, the necessary capital cannot be raised by the Treasury at less than 6 per cent. per annum, equivalent to 3,000 roubles per verst. Now, the majority of the lines traversing countries poor and sparsely populated cannot, during the first years of their existence, make even their expenses; again, admitting that one thousand versts of railways are annually constructed, the nation would have to bear on this account an increase of three million

* The verst is equivalent to $\cdot 663$ of a mile.

roubles of taxes annually. The *Gazette* gives, as an example, the Transcaspian railway, which, in its whole extent from Mikhaïlovsky to Samarcand, is about 1,360 versts and costs the nation annually four million roubles at the least. It goes without saying that these charges will increase in proportion as the State system penetrates further and further into uncultivated and unproductive regions. This is a danger which menaces future generations.

“Whence arises this state of affairs? According to our contemporary, the whole of the evil lies in the error of constructing in precisely the same way railways in rich and fertile regions and in those which are the reverse. The plan of construction and working which suits the Nicolas, Moscow-Koursk, Riazan, &c. lines, should not be applied to the district of Archangel, for example. No manufacturer would think of devoting millions to the construction of a mill when he can only rely upon his output being valued at 100,000 roubles,—and this is what appears to be generally done in the case of railways.

“The *Gazette* supports these assertions by statements drawn up in the report for 1885 which relate to two lines, the cost of which per verst has been about 60,000 roubles, and which traverse countries comparatively prosperous. In all cases they promise more favourable results than those produced by the new lines of the Samara-Oufa and Rjew-Viazma type.

“Taking the first Morschansk-Syzrane line (498 versts), opened in October 1874, the cost of construction was as high as 27,482,899 roubles. In 11 years the debt to the Treasury for working had accumulated to 20,731,100 roubles. In this way the original cost per verst has increased by more than 75 per cent., amounting at the end of the 11 years to 96,800 roubles. The net revenue in 1885 was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The working expenses amounted to about 69 per cent. of the receipts. The receipts only commenced to cover the expenditure after the expiration of the seventh year, when the number of passengers had risen to 106,000, and the weight of merchandise carried to $11\frac{1}{2}$ million pouds.

“The Orenbourg line (507 versts) has been opened since 1st January 1877. It has cost 36,885,014 roubles. In nine years the debt to the Treasury has risen to 18,550,280 roubles. The original cost per verst has consequently increased 50 per cent. (109,275 r.). In 1885, the net income was 3·6 per cent., the cost of working $56\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The receipts surpassed the expenditure after the fifth year. There were carried during that year 12,500,000 pouds of merchandise.

“The two lines are consequently very heavily handicapped. At the end of 11 years of existence each of them will represent a value per verst of about 110,000 roubles, costing the country 6,600 roubles per verst per annum.

“If the line even realises half of that sum there will still remain $3\frac{1}{2}$ million roubles, which will have to be paid by the taxpayers, and this only for the Morschansk-Orenbourg railway,

and there is unfortunately very little reason to believe that this condition of affairs will improve with time.

“ The author of the article in the *Gazette Russe* believes he has discovered the means of remedying this alarming condition of affairs. It is necessary, in his opinion, to construct very cheap railways, and in our country there exists a specimen of the kind which answers perfectly to local requirements. It is not the Livny, Novgorod, and Yaroslaw-Vologda lines constructed from 1870 to 1872—the result of the Commission appointed in 1869 to inquire into the working of the lines in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway,—that our confrère has in mind, but the railways constructed from 1877 to 1882 on the property of M. Maltsew, in the Governments of Kalouga, Orel, and Kursk, and the average cost of which per verst is not more than 10,000 roubles. There have been built more than 200 versts of railways of this description, including the branch line of $29\frac{1}{2}$ versts, connecting the Mariüno station, on the Kursk-Kharkow-Azov line, with the town of Oboïane, in the Government of Kursk. In 1883, nearly 80,000 passengers and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pouds of goods were carried on the Maltsew railways. The cost of working has absorbed 43 per cent. of the gross receipts.

“ As regards the Oboïane branch line, the cost per verst has been 11,600 roubles, this including the rolling stock necessary for the transport of 100,000 passengers and 8 million pouds of merchandise annually. In 1884, 22,149 passengers and 989,040 pouds of merchandise were carried. The working expenses amounted to $71\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the net revenue to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The gross receipts per verst were 1,327 roubles. If it were a question of railways of the type generally in use, similar receipts would not cover even the cost of working. As a proof of this, and also of other advantages inherent to railways of the Maltsew type compared with lines constructed according to the generally accepted type, our contemporary has drawn up the following comparative table :—

| Railways. | Gross Receipts per Verst. | Per-centage of Cost of Working compared with Receipts. | Per-centage of Net Revenue on Cost of Construction. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Roubles. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Baltic - - - - | 7,157 | 91·14 | 0·57 |
| Warsaw-Bromberg - - - - | 7,851 | 92·06 | 1·23 |
| Donets - - - - | 2,604 | 108·43 | — |
| Catherine - - - - | 1,562 | 105·23 | — |
| Jabino-Pinsk - - - - | 1,853 | 94·24 | 0·35 |
| Transcaucasus - - - - | 4,812 | 94·90 | 0·17 |
| Mourom - - - - | 2,216 | 93·17 | 0·16 |
| Riga-Bolderaa - - - - | 7,629 | 98·30 | 0·01 |
| Riga-Tuksum - - - - | 5,276 | 91·33 | 0·34 |
| Riajsk-Viazma - - - - | 5,441 | 104·65 | — |
| Oboïane - - - - | 1,327 | 71·75 | 3·25 |

XVI.—REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN BRAZIL.

A despatch, dated the 4th February last, has been received from Mr. H. Gough, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, enclosing copy and translation of a decree dated the 31st December last, approving a series of regulations for the execution of the law of the 14th of October last, relative to trade marks in the Brazils, the most important articles of which were reproduced on pp. 56–58 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for January last. The following is a précis of the decree in question :—

Chapter I.—(Preliminary Provisions.)

Art. 1 states that the execution of the guarantees established by the law of October last in favour of industrial or commercial marks depends on their registration, deposit, and publication.

Art. 2 provides how these shall be effected.

Art. 3 fixes the period within which registration is in force.

Art. 4 states that the conditions to be complied with by Brazilians and foreigners whose establishments are out of Brazil are as follows :—

Par. 1. That between the Empire and the nation where the said establishments are located, there exists a diplomatic convention securing reciprocity of guarantee for Brazilian marks.

Par. 2. That the marks have been registered in conformity with local legislation.

Par. 3. That the respective fac-simile and certificate of registration have been deposited at the Commercial Board of Rio de Janeiro.

Par. 4. That the certificate and description of the mark have been published in the Official Gazette.

The translation of Art. 5 reads as follows :—

Preference of the provisions of Art. 20 of this regulation for the period of four months, reckoning from the date that registration has been effected in accordance with local law as long as the requirements mentioned in pars. 2, 3, and 4 of the preceding Art. have been complied with, will be granted in favour of marks registered in foreign countries that have signed or adhered to the convention promulgated by Decree No. 9,233 of the 28th of June 1884.

Art. 6 provides that the commercial boards or inspectorships shall be informed of the nations that have entered into a diplomatic agreement, assuring reciprocity of guarantees for Brazilian marks, or those that have signed or adhered to the convention cited by Decree No. 9,233 of the 28th of June 1884.

Art. 7 treats of the transfer and substitution of trade marks.

Art. 8 stipulates that the guarantees granted by the law of the 23rd of October 1875 apply to marks registered in conformity with the law of October last.

Chapter II.—(Industrial and Commercial Marks. Their Registration, Deposit, and Publication.)

Art. 9 provides that trade marks shall be allowed, as long as they are invested with a distinctive form, exception being made in certain cases, as when indicative of a fixed establishment which is not that from whence the article comes.

Art. 10 stipulates what a petition from the interested party, or his special attorney, accompanied by three copies of the mark, for the purpose of effecting registration, should contain.

Art. 11 gives the steps to be taken by officials on presentation of petition for registration.

Art. 12 contains certain instructions to be carried out by officials on the registration being granted.

Art. 13 provides for publication of marks, &c. in the Official Gazette.

Art. 14 provides for the annual binding of documents relating to marks, and for the preparation of an index describing in alphabetical order the kind of merchandise for which the marks are used, the name of the owner, place of registration, &c.

Art. 15 provides for separate treatment of documents relating to registrations effected in foreign countries.

Art. 16 makes the publication of the indexes in the Official Gazette obligatory.

Art. 17 provides for examination within the department, and under necessary supervision, of archived or deposited documents relating to trade marks by persons desiring the same.

Art. 18 regulates the priority of ownership in cases of rival claims.

Art. 19 enacts that in cases of doubt as to priority of claim the case shall be decided by a competent court.

Art. 20 provides for settlement of priority in cases of registration at different boards or inspectorships, or of simultaneous registration.

Art. 21 is to the effect that the privileges of registration are to be suspended until final decision of the suit, to be published in the Official Gazette.

Chapter III.—(Legal Recourses.)

Art. 22 contains provisions as to lodging an appeal against decisions of courts by, amongst others, (1) any manufacturer or merchant of a similar article who resides in the place falsely indicated as the source of the same; (2) the owner of the establishment also falsely indicated as the source of the article.

Art. 23 fixes the period within which appeals can be filed.

Arts. 24 and 25 indicate the steps to be taken by registration officials on presentation of minutes of appeal, in case they maintain the refusal of registration.

Art. 26 stipulates that, besides the appeal, interested parties (indicated in Art. 22) can enter an action for nullification of the registration.

Art. 27 provides for right of action in cases where error or confusion may arise from the identity or similarity of names of commercial firms, &c.

Art. 28 specifies the competent court for the trial of actions treated of in Arts. 19, 20, 26, and 27, and the description of process required.

Art. 29 deals with the conditions under which actions referring to reproduction of any mark already registered for articles of the same description, or entire or partial imitation of a mark already registered for articles of the same kind, that may lead the buyer into errors or confusion, may be filed.

Art. 30 provides that actions treated of in Arts. 26 and 27, are proscribed if not brought within six months after the registration of the mark.

Art. 31 reserves the right to the party prejudiced to demand, by means of a competent action, indemnification for damage suffered.

Chapter IV.—(Further Guarantees of Registered Marks.)

Art. 32 indicates the means by which the guarantees of marks duly registered, deposited, and published may be rendered effective.

Art. 33 specifies the conditions under which the execution of the preceding articles, as regards search for forged or imitated marks or articles bearing same, and destruction of the same, shall, on presentation by the plaintiff of the certificate of registration of the mark, be ordered by commercial court.

Art. 34 stipulates that previous to ordering the execution of Art. 32, the judge can, if he thinks it advisable, exact security from the plaintiff, against the amount of which the plaintiff can appeal to the court of the district.

Art. 35 specifies the cases in which the presentation of the certificate of registration is not necessary.

Chapter V.—(Offences.)

Art. 36 enacts that a penalty of from one to six months imprisonment, and a fine of from 500 dollars to 5,000 dollars in favour of the State, shall be imposed on any person using, forging, or imitating a duly registered trade-mark, or using an imitated or forged marks on labels.

Art. 37 provides that fines from 100 to 500 dollars shall be imposed on any person using, in trade marks, national or foreign arms armorials, &c., or making use of marks that offend public

decorum, or which contain a description of locality of establishment which is not that from whence the merchandise or produce comes, or on any person selling or exposing for sale articles labelled with the above.

Art. 38 is to the effect that any person making use of a mark containing personal offence, or selling or exposing for sale articles so labelled, shall incur the penalties of Art. 237, section 3, of the criminal code.

Art. 39 provides for doubling of penalties established by Arts. 36, 37, and 38, in case of repetition of offence within 10 years of previous conviction.

Art. 40 states that the penalties do not exempt offenders from payment of the damage occasioned, which the prejudiced parties can recover by means of a competent action at law.

Art. 41 makes the publication of sentences obligatory by the party gaining the case in the same paper in which publicity is given to the registration, failing which, execution will not be allowed.

Art. 42 specifies the parties by whom process against offences shall be instituted.

Art. 43 indicates the courts in which action against offenders shall be taken, and the manner in which charge and sentence shall be regulated.

Chapter VI.—(General Provisions.)

Art. 44 provides for the payment of fees.

Art. 45 is to the effect that the stamp established for the registration of trade marks has been raised to 6,000 reis.

Art. 46 revokes all contrary regulations.

Mr. Gough, in his despatch, states that he has been verbally informed by Baron de Cabo Frio that the Imperial Government consider that by the above legislation they have secured, though in a different manner, the same object as that contemplated in the British Merchandise Marks Act of 1887.

[A copy of the translation of the regulations, *in extenso*, has been placed in the library of the Patent Office.]

XVII.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1876 to 1885-86 (as far as the particulars can be stated).* (C.—5175.) Price 1s. 6d.

This is the fourteenth number of this Abstract, which is issued annually by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. It carries the figures relating to the Trade and Navigation of the principal foreign countries down to the end of the year 1886. Statements are also given relating to the Agriculture, Railways, Telegraphs, Postal Statistics, Emigration and Immigration, Finance, Coinage, Mining Production and Fisheries of most of the principal countries of Europe, and the United States, the information in each case being carried down to the most recent date for which it has been received by the Board of Trade.

2. *Correspondence relative to the Conference on Sugar Bounties held in London in 1887.* Commercial No. 2 (1888). (C.—5259.) Price 1s. 10d.

This volume contains the correspondence which passed between Her Majesty's Government and various foreign Governments with reference to the Conference on Sugar Bounties. The correspondence given therein commences in September 1886, and is carried down to the 6th of January 1888.

3. *International Conference on the Sugar Question. Minutes of Proceedings and Papers laid before the Conference.* Commercial No. 3 (1888). (C.—5260.) Price 2s. 2d.

This paper contains, in addition to the minutes of the proceedings which took place at the Conference, the text of the various laws relating to the taxation of sugar in most of the European countries, together with translations into English. It also contains the protocol (signed in London on December 19th of last year), together with an annex giving the full text of the proposed convention.

4. *United States, No. 1 (1888). Further Correspondence respecting North American Fisheries, 1887-88; with Despatch enclosing Treaty signed at Washington, February 15th, 1888.* (C.—5262.) Price 2d.

The present correspondence relates to the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir L. S. Sackville West, and Sir C. Tupper

as plenipotentiaries to negotiate with the United States on the North American fisheries question.

It contains also the full text of the treaty signed between Great Britain and the United States on the 15th of February 1888 for the settlement of the fishery question on the Atlantic coast of North America, together with two protocols, establishing a *modus vivendi* of a temporary character to prevent the occurrence of disputes pending the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Chamberlain's report to the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the treaty is also given *in extenso*.

5. *Egypt, No. 4 (1888). Reports by Sir E. Baring on the Finances of Egypt. (C.—5318.) Price 5d.*

Sir E. Baring herein gives his financial statement for the year 1887, together with an estimate of the financial prospects of the Egyptian Government for the year 1888.

The general balance sheet of the Egyptian Government for the year 1887 he summarises as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Balance, January 1, 1887:— | | |
| 1. With the Commissioners of the Debt - | 2,203,011 | |
| 2. Government Treasuries and Banks - | 820,863 | |
| 3. Guaranteed Loan Funds - - - | 1,053,406 | |
| | | 4,077,280 |
| Revenue of the year - - - - | - - - | 9,616,358 |
| Prescriptions - - - - | - - - | 124 |
| Interest on bonds of Guaranteed Loan - | - - - | 1,659 |
| Extraordinary receipts (Guaranteed Loan) - - - - | - - - | 159,468 |
| Total - - - - | - - - | 13,854,889 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ E. | £ E. |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Expenditure of the year - - - - | - - - | 9,191,483 |
| Sinking fund (Guaranteed and Unified Debts) - - - - | - - - | 72,489 |
| Extraordinary expenses (loan account) - - - - | - - - | 891,905 |
| Deposits, advances, and special accounts (net) - - - - | - - - | 380,279 |
| Balance, December 31, 1887:— | | |
| 1. With the Commissioners of the Debt - | 1,813,179 | |
| 2. Government Treasuries and Banks, and at the Berlin Mint - - - | 1,184,585 | |
| 3. Guaranteed Loan Funds - - - - | 320,969 | |
| | | 3,318,733 |
| Total - - - - | - - - | 13,854,889 |

His estimate of revenue for the year 1888, as compared with the accounts for the year 1887, is as follows:—

| Head of Account. | 1887 Accounts. | 1888 Estimates. | Estimates, 1888, more than Accounts, 1887. | Estimates, 1888, less than Accounts, 1887. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| I. Contributions Directes . . . | £ E. 5,468,931 | £ E. 5,411,000 | £ E. — | £ E. 57,931 |
| II. Contributions Indirectes . . . | 1,741,624 | 1,880,000 | 138,376 | — |
| III. Revenus des Administrations de Recettes | 1,788,829 | 1,753,560 | — | 35,269 |
| IV. Recettes des Services Administratifs . | 894,041 | 410,000 | 15,959 | — |
| V. Location et produit des propriétés du Gouvernement | 83,673 | 60,000 | — | 23,673 |
| VI. Recettes du Gouvernorat de Souakin . | 15,100 | 15,440 | 340 | — |
| VII. Retenue sur les traitements du personnel | 47,010 | 70,000 | 22,990 | — |
| VIII. Prix des terrains cédés à la Compagnie du Canal de Suez | 77,150 | — | — | 77,150 |
| Total | 9,616,358 | 9,600,000 | 177,665 | 194,023 |
| | | | — £ E. 16,358 | |

The above accounts are given throughout in £ Egyptian, the £ Egyptian being equal to 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

*6. Report of Departmental Commission on Agricultural and Dairy Schools, 1887. (C.—5285.) Price 1½*d.**

This Commission was appointed in August 1887, and this is their first report, dated the 9th of December 1887. In it the Commissioners state that they have made inquiry into what “agricultural and dairy schools may properly receive Government grants,” and, further, “as to what department of the State should be charged with the administration of such grants,” and they state that it has been found necessary, for the satisfactory completion of the work, to investigate the general state of agricultural education as at present existing in Great Britain.

They also give their recommendations, which they divide under the following heads:—State aid in support of local effort, Elementary Schools, District Dairy Schools, Central Normal School of Agriculture, Higher Agricultural Education, Travelling and other Lecturers, Minor Dairy or Agricultural Schools, Original Agricultural Research, and State Administration of Agricultural Schools.

*7. The Final Report of the Departmental Commission on Agricultural and Dairy Schools, 1888. (C.—5313.) Price 2*d.**

In their present and final report the Commissioners state that they desire to place on record the various authorities, books, and reports they have had the opportunity of consulting (a list of

which is appended), also to set out the methods adopted by them in conducting the inquiry; further, to state the grounds on which they base the recommendations which are contained in the first report:—1. As to Government grant for agricultural and dairy schools. 2. As to the department of the State which should be charged with the administration of such grant. They wish, moreover, to exhibit in detail the system under which the State now affords certain aid to the teaching of agriculture.

8. *Tithes (Ecclesiastical Commissioners). Return “of all “ Tithes sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the 12th “ day of January 1874 to the 24th day of July 1887, stating the “ Parish and Amount of Rentcharge, and the purpose to which “ such Rentcharge was previously applied (in continuation of “ Parliamentary Paper No. 393 of Session 1874).” 41. Price 1d.*

The present return is a statement in continuation of the return referred to in the Order, of all tithes sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England up to and including the 24th day of July 1887. The purpose to which such rentcharge was applied previously to its becoming vested in the Commissioners, was the endowment of the several Ecclesiastical Corporations specified in the fourth column.

The return is given in the form subjoined, each parish and county being separately distinguished, together with the amount of tithe rentcharge in each case, and the former owner.

| Parish. | County. | Amount of Tithe Rentcharge. | Former Owner. |
|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | |

9. *West Indian Revenue. Return showing, with regard to the West Indian Colonies:—1. The Total Amount of Revenue collected for all purposes of Government, both Local and General, in the several British Colonies of the West Indies for the last Five Years: 2. The Nature of the Taxation under which the several Sums were collected in each Colony for the same Period, showing the Amounts received under each separate form of Taxation: 3. The Nature of the Public Bodies which have Authority to impose Taxation and to authorise Expenditure in each Colony; the Number of the Members of each such Public Body, giving the Number of Elective and Nominated Members in each; if Elective, in whole or in part, stating the Qualifications which entitle the Public to vote and the Number of Voters; also stating the Proportion of Official Members in every such Body, and of Nominated and Elective*

Members: 4. The Authority possessed by each such Body in each Colony with regard to the Raising and Expenditure of Local and General Revenues, and the Authority possessed by the Governor in regard to Fiscal Legislation in each Colony. 90. Price 3d.

This return gives the total revenue of each of the West Indian Colonies for a period of five years, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, distinguishing the different heads under which such revenue was collected.

The Colonies referred to in the return are as follows, given alphabetically:—Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; Leeward Islands, viz., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St Christopher and Nevis, and Virgin Islands; Jamaica; Trinidad; Turks Islands; Windward Islands, viz., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

The nature of the public bodies which have authority to impose taxation and to authorise expenditure in each Colony is also given.

10. Return of all Local and Imperial Taxes imposed on Carriages in various European Countries. Miscellaneous No. 1 [(1888). (C.—5320.) Price 3½d.

This paper contains replies to a circular, dated 3rd August 1887, addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's Representatives abroad, requesting them to procure, for presentation to the House of Commons, a return of all local and Imperial taxes imposed on carriages or conveyances of every description, whether private or public, in the countries in which they reside, a note being appended by which it is stated that the word "conveyances" is meant to signify carriages of every description, both two-wheeled and four-wheeled, and (especially) for hire; in fact, all the carriages upon which in this country a carriage tax is levied. The answers received to the above circular are subjoined, and include replies from the following countries:—Austria-Hungary, Grand Duchy of Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxony, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurtemberg.

11. Life Assurance Companies. Statements of Account and of Life Assurance and Annuity Business, and Abstracts of Actuarial Reports deposited with the Board of Trade under the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, during the year ended 31st December 1887. 37. Price 3s. 1d.

This is the usual annual statement relative to the finances and actual position of the various life assurance companies for the year 1887.

A statement of the accounts of each company is given separately, together with a summary statement of the life assurance and annuity revenue accounts, and of the general balance sheets; also a summary of the assurances in force, as shown by the latest valuation returns of the different companies. The total number of companies whose accounts are taken note of in the summary is 107, of which 95 have been classed as Ordinary, 11 as Industrial, and 1 appears in both classes, as the returns of this latter company show both its Ordinary and Industrial business separately.

12. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the year ending 31st October 1887. (C.—5328.) Price 1s. 10d.

This is the annual report by Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories, and in the body of the report are incorporated numerous extracts from the reports of the assistant inspectors relating to the state of trade, wages, and condition of the operatives in certain industries into which they have inquired in the course of the year, a list of such industries being given in the index. Appendices are added, giving (1.) a return of the prosecutions for offences against the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, in the year ended 31st October 1887. (2.) Summary of the total number of informations and convictions or other results during the 12 months ended the 31st October 1887. (3.) Accidents reported by factory surgeons during the 12 months ended 31st October 1887.

Amongst the special subjects dealt with are to be noticed a report on accidents by Mr. Whymper; also a report on the social condition of female operatives in the Central Metropolitan district including the sweaters' trade, by Mr. Lakeman, and lastly a report by Mr. Jones on the administration of the Factory Act in the Bombay Presidency.

XVIII.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 3rd March 1888 | 49,907 7 | 30,139 1 | 7,277 4 |
| " 10th " " | 64,198 0 | 29,615 4 | 8,481 1 |
| " 17th " " | 77,227 6 | 26,943 0 | 7,601 0 |
| " 24th " " | 59,824 5 | 16,517 6 | 5,939 6 |
| " 31st " " | 54,331 5 | 14,171 1 | 5,881 2 |
| March 1888 | 305,489 7 | 117,386 4 | 35,180 5 |
| Corresponding month in 1887 | 170,643 5 | 152,986 7 | 37,386 2 |
| " " 1886 | 284,105 6 | 179,357 6 | 40,317 5 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 3rd March 1888 | 30 2 | 29 9 | 15 10 |
| " 10th " " | 30 6 | 29 7 | 15 10 |
| " 17th " " | 30 6 | 30 3 | 15 8 |
| " 24th " " | 30 6 | 29 6 | 15 5 |
| " 31st " " | 30 3 | 29 7 | 15 11 |
| March 1888 | 30 4 | 29 8 | 15 8 |
| February 1888 | 30 4 | 30 0 | 15 10 |
| January " | 31 1 | 30 3 | 15 11 |
| December 1887 | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November " | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October " | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September " | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August " | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July " | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June " | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May " | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| April " | 32 9 | 23 11 | 16 0 |
| March 1887 | 32 10 | 24 2 | 16 3 |
| " 1886 | 29 10 | 28 0 | 19 4 |
| " 1885 | 31 10 | 31 3 | 20 8 |
| " 1884 | 37 7 | 31 4 | 19 9 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—MARCH 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 31st March 1888, and the Three Months ended 31st March 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. | Total for corresponding Month, 1887. |
|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Month ended 31st March. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 8,282 | 2,709 | 2,204 | 1,098 | 14,293 | 13,379 |
| Scotch - - - - | 2,915 | 699 | 290 | 95 | 3,999 | 3,019 |
| Irish - - - - | 3,784 | 171 | 423 | 65 | 4,443 | 6,835 |
| Total of British origin - | 14,981 | 3,489 | 2,917 | 1,258 | 22,645 | 23,233 |
| Foreigners - - - - | 9,546 | 759 | 41 | 168 | 10,514 | 11,819 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 234 | 234 | 254 |
| Total - - - - | 24,527 | 4,248 | 2,958 | 1,660 | 33,393 | 35,306 |
| Total for corresponding } Month, 1887 - - - } | 28,290 | 3,267 | 2,303 | 1,446 | 35,306 | — |
| Three Months ended 31st March. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 16,722 | 3,650 | 5,007 | 3,077 | 28,466 | 28,095 |
| Scotch - - - - | 4,446 | 751 | 651 | 393 | 6,181 | 5,685 |
| Irish - - - - | 5,886 | 244 | 771 | 181 | 7,082 | 10,533 |
| Total of British origin - | 27,054 | 4,655 | 6,429 | 3,591 | 41,729 | 44,313 |
| Foreigners - - - - | 15,275 | 933 | 117 | 527 | 16,852 | 15,921 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 707 | 707 | 904 |
| Total - - - - | 42,329 | 5,588 | 6,546 | 4,825 | 59,288 | 61,138 |
| Total for corresponding } Months 1887 - - - } | 44,795 | 4,395 | 7,837 | 4,091 | 61,138 | — |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER of RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | March | | Three months ended March | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Total gazetted - - - - | No. 454 | No. 454 | No. 1,289 | No. 1,244 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:— | | | | |
| Grocers, &c. - - - - | 41 | 28 | 100 | 82 |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. - | 41 | 42 | 94 | 101 |
| Farmers - - - - | 30 | 36 | 89 | 88 |
| Builders - - - - | 16 | 33 | 63 | 84 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers - - - - | 22 | 8 | 51 | 21 |
| Bakers - - - - | 16 | 13 | 39 | 34 |
| Tailors, &c. - - - - | 6 | 8 | 26 | 20 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. - - | 6 | 13 | 25 | 30 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silversmiths, &c. - - - | 5 | 16 | 22 | 26 |
| Butchers - - - - | 6 | 9 | 21 | 26 |
| Clerks, commercial and general - | 3 | 5 | 19 | 11 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. - | 10 | 9 | 18 | 19 |
| Provision merchants, &c. - - | 5 | 4 | 18 | 11 |
| Carpenters and joiners - - - | 12 | 7 | 17 | 20 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. - - | 6 | 2 | 16 | 5 |
| Agents, commission and general - | 5 | 11 | 15 | 25 |
| Cabinet makers and upholsterers - | 7 | 8 | 15 | 13 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. - - | 1 | 6 | 15 | 10 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. - - | 5 | 6 | 14 | 12 |
| Confectioners - - - - | 3 | 3 | 14 | 9 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers - - - | 5 | 2 | 14 | 8 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers - | 5 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| Auctioneers - - - - | 5 | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| Ironmongers - - - - | 5 | 4 | 12 | 10 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. - - | 7 | 5 | 12 | 9 |
| Furniture dealers and makers - - | 3 | — | 12 | 6 |
| Saddlers and harness makers - - | 7 | 3 | 11 | 5 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| Tobacconists, &c. - - - - | 4 | 3 | 9 | 10 |
| Solicitors - - - - | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| Stationers - - - - | 7 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers - - - - | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers - | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Merchants - - - - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. - - - | 3 | 7 | 8 | 11 |
| Fishing-net, smack owners, and masters | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - - - - | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers - - - - | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Lodging-house keepers - - - - | 1 | — | 6 | 3 |
| Hosiery, gloves, &c. - - - - | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay, and straw merchants and dealers - - - | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 |

| | March | | Three months ended March | |
|---|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations— <i>cont.</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| General dealers - - - | — | 4 | 5 | 14 |
| Blacksmiths - - - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Wheelwrights - - - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c. - - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Hatters - - - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Fancy goods manufacturers and importers - - - | 2 | — | 5 | 2 |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - | 2 | — | 5 | 3 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Bricklayers, plasterers, &c. - - | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| Cab, coach, and omnibus proprietors - | 2 | — | 5 | 3 |
| Cheesemongers - - - | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| Labourers, &c. - - - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Stuff finishers and merchants - - | — | — | 5 | 1 |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Millers - - - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Hairdressers - - - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Architects and surveyors - - - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Clerks in holy orders - - - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Brick and tile makers, &c. - - - | — | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Market gardeners - - - | 1 | — | 4 | 2 |
| Mantle manufacturers - - - | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| Ship owners and managers - - - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Tea merchants, &c. - - - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Teachers of music - - - | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| Printers and publishers - - - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 31st March 1888, and during the First Three Months of the Year 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| Animals. | March | | Three months ended March | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - | 42,744 | 31,745 | 116,657 | 107,289 |
| Sheep - - - | 4,820 | 4,026 | 25,293 | 27,348 |
| Swine - - - | 66,883 | 45,293 | 189,793 | 157,382 |
| Goats - - - | 131 | 183 | 169 | 204 |
| Horses - - - | 1,790 | 1,485 | 4,351 | 4,084 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Asses - - - | 46 | 35 | 72 | 59 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS, during the Month and Three Months ended March 31st, 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | March | | Three Months ended March | |
|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 3,037 | 4,647 | 12,630 | 14,383 |
| Soles - - - - - | 5,144 | 7,335 | 16,425 | 23,257 |
| Prime fish, separately distinguished - - - | 6,631 | 5,508 | 23,361 | 21,193 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 14,812 | 17,790 | 52,416 | 58,833 |
| Salmon - - - - - | 386 | 423 | 514 | 715 |
| Cod - - - - - | 27,956 | 30,089 | 80,235 | 81,240 |
| Ling - - - - - | 6,973 | 11,446 | 20,511 | 24,615 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 107,001 | 165,009 | 376,538 | 329,106 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 2,651 | 2,791 | 6,426 | 17,242 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 10,250 | 14,589 | 23,504 | 50,291 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | — | 405 | 4,496 | 4,451 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 3,850 | 5,456 | 44,541 | 63,851 |
| Plaice - - - - - | 47,137 | 133,718 | 157,408 | 437,737 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 92,318 | | 292,107 | |
| Total - - - - - | 313,334 | 321,716 | 1,058,996 | 1,067,091 |
| Shell fish :— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 12,338 | 2,515 | 24,082 | 35,668 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 108,249 | 378,068 | 251,149 | 513,554 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 2,049,000 | 3,190,000 | 8,872,000 | 8,923,000 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | 41,978 | 31,168 | 106,857 | 82,323 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 12,877 | 17,025 | 46,192 | 48,211 |
| Soles - - - - - | 32,333 | 37,760 | 93,538 | 101,005 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished - - | 23,467 | 23,747 | 61,122 | 75,067 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 68,677 | 78,541 | 200,852 | 224,283 |
| Salmon - - - - - | 4,304 | 4,082 | 5,498 | 6,547 |
| Cod - - - - - | 22,865 | 24,327 | 59,299 | 59,013 |
| Ling - - - - - | 6,478 | 7,253 | 15,523 | 16,728 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 61,940 | 45,350 | 171,421 | 129,155 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 4,554 | 4,584 | 8,468 | 15,484 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 3,433 | 5,350 | 7,151 | 15,375 |
| Pilchards - - - - - | — | 142 | 1,033 | 892 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 273 | 297 | 3,529 | 5,797 |
| Plaice - - - - - | 50,601 | 118,835 | 150,161 | 345,942 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 72,811 | | 212,393 | |
| Total - - - - - | 295,936 | 285,770 | 835,328 | 819,216 |
| Shell fish :— | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 687 | 1,151 | 1,346 | 1,670 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 1,370 | 3,900 | 2,856 | 5,728 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 8,503 | 9,704 | 34,903 | 28,313 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 6,850 | 7,177 | 17,073 | 17,745 |
| Total - - - - - | 17,410 | 21,941 | 56,178 | 53,456 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - | 313,346 | 307,711 | 891,505 | 872,672 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month and Three Months ended March 31st, 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | March | | Three Months ended March | |
|--|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 300 | 430 | 1,149 | 1,090 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - - | 496 | 613 | 1,789 | 1,783 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 46,494 | 52,687 | 142,074 | 115,615 |
| Ling - - - - - | 10,531 | 15,197 | 25,687 | 25,930 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 69,505 | 57,301 | 260,522 | 193,374 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 50 | 4 | 120 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 43,938 | 94,668 | 223,381 | 398,984 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 330 | 8,198 | 10,345 | 50,810 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 5 | 36 | 24 | 66 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 502 | 491 | 99½ | 643 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 8,863 | 6,060 | 25,955 | 20,331 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 3,858 | 5,661 | 17,330 | 16,343 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 1,733 | 2,429 | 3,185 | 3,407 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - - - | 8,804 | 7,904 | 31,139 | 32,654 |
| Eel - - - - - | 1,338 | 1,289 | 3,921 | 2,901 |
| Skate - - - - - | 6,738 | 8,672 | 17,220 | 14,639 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - - - | 8,153 | 7,203 | 35,610 | 25,329 |
| Total - - - - - | 211,588 | 269,193 | 800,329 | 904,973 |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 40,500 | 50,200 | 125,300 | 98,700 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 32,300 | 143,400 | 172,000 | 286,400 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 19,400 | 32,500 | 60,600 | 98,700 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels - - - - - | 24,310 | 22,875 | 75,177 | 69,220 |
| Clams - - - - - | 2,695 | 2,301 | 7,543 | 6,099 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 7,585 | 7,279 | 16,104 | 16,053 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 837 | 1,036 | 3,158 | 2,973 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) - - - - - | 843 | 829 | 2,703 | 2,341 |
| Salmon - - - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Cod - - - - - | 19,506 | 20,989 | 57,699 | 50,016 |
| Ling - - - - - | 4,885 | 6,182 | 12,480 | 11,123 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 32,477 | 27,932 | 107,848 | 88,205 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | 8 | 1 | 29 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 7,417 | 11,313 | 46,175 | 63,402 |
| Sprats - - - - - | 12 | 236 | 265 | 2,415 |
| Sparling - - - - - | 18 | 62 | 78 | 132 |
| Torsk (Tusk) - - - - - | 110 | 111 | 232 | 149 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) - - - - - | 1,366 | 1,106 | 3,815 | 3,003 |
| Whiting - - - - - | 1,757 | 2,221 | 6,458 | 6,627 |
| Halibut - - - - - | 2,783 | 3,400 | 5,212 | 4,994 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill - - - - - | 6,609 | 4,908 | 20,719 | 19,999 |
| Eel - - - - - | 655 | 769 | 1,871 | 1,817 |
| Skate - - - - - | 1,715 | 1,929 | 4,418 | 3,411 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - - - | 2,173 | 2,129 | 7,000 | 6,861 |
| Total - - - - - | 83,163 | 85,160 | 230,232 | 267,497 |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 1,382 | 2,287 | 5,672 | 4,584 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 170 | 718 | 857 | 1,540 |
| Oysters - - - - - | 89 | 112 | 238 | 432 |
| Mussels - - - - - | 1,375 | 1,276 | 4,293 | 3,702 |
| Clams - - - - - | 360 | 283 | 1,070 | 836 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 1,276 | 1,207 | 2,682 | 2,585 |
| Total - - - - - | 5,152 | 5,948 | 14,862 | 13,679 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - - - | 88,315 | 91,108 | 295,094 | 281,176 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Month ended March 31st, 1888.

| | March. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | North Coast. | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | — | 65 | 40 | 3 | 108 |
| Soles - - - - - | — | 31 | 112 | 69 | 212 |
| Total prime fish - - - | — | 96 | 152 | 72 | 320 |
| Cod - - - - - | 40 | 2,680 | 682 | 2,628 | 6,030 |
| Ling - - - - - | 11 | 334 | 380 | 447 | 1,172 |
| Haddock - - - - - | — | 321 | 8 | 1 | 330 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | — | 175 | 78 | 253 |
| Herrings - - - - - | — | — | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Sprats - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - - | — | 2,718 | 1 | 48 | 2,767 |
| Hake - - - - - | — | 511 | 6 | — | 517 |
| All other, except shell fish - | 227 | 2,561 | 1,143 | 391 | 4,322 |
| Total - - - - - | 278 | 9,221 | 2,555 | 3,669 | 15,723 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | — | 296 | 121 | 5 | 422 |
| Soles - - - - - | — | 110 | 387 | 377 | 874 |
| Total prime fish - - - | — | 406 | 508 | 382 | 1,296 |
| Cod - - - - - | 23 | 1,962 | 346 | 659 | 2,990 |
| Ling - - - - - | 7 | 150 | 213 | 188 | 558 |
| Haddock - - - - - | — | 367 | 7 | 3 | 377 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | — | — | 232 | 88 | 320 |
| Herrings - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Sprats - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - - | — | 971 | 1 | 21 | 993 |
| Hake - - - - - | — | 289 | 1 | — | 290 |
| All other, except shell fish - | 85 | 1,154 | 292 | 169 | 1,700 |
| Total - - - - - | 115 | 5,299 | 1,601 | 1,518 | 8,528 |
| SHELL FISH. | | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Shell fish :- | | | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 1,392 | 226 | — | 2,060 | 3,678 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 770 | — | — | — | 770 |
| Oysters - - - - - | — | 22,675 | — | — | 22,675 |
| Other shell fish - - - | — | 200 | 174 | 1,396 | 1,770 |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 56 | 11 | — | 65 | 132 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 11 | — | — | — | 11 |
| Oysters - - - - - | — | 46 | — | — | 46 |
| Other shell fish - - - | — | 40 | 23 | 163 | 226 |
| Total - - - - - | 67 | 97 | 23 | 228 | 415 |
| Total value of fish landed | 182 | 5,396 | 1,624 | 1,741 | 8,943 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS, MARCH 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS, and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month and Three Months ended 31st March 1888, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1887.

| | Month of March | | Three months ended March | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - - | 254,967 | 314,559 | 1,079,808 | 1,100,951 |
| Brazilian - - - | 57,800 | 56,407 | 122,178 | 136,983 |
| East Indian - - - | 23,846 | 43,217 | 61,513 | 105,161 |
| Egyptian - - - | 16,390 | 23,233 | 82,320 | 99,287 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 6,744 | 3,645 | 16,028 | 13,362 |
| Total - - - | 359,747 | 441,061 | 1,361,847 | 1,455,744 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - - | 24,469 | 17,360 | 54,724 | 49,835 |
| Brazilian - - - | 155 | 3,665 | 1,757 | 4,234 |
| East Indian - - - | 22,850 | 24,677 | 63,448 | 60,652 |
| Egyptian - - - | 741 | 647 | 1,646 | 4,188 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 1,919 | 1,748 | 4,861 | 4,046 |
| Total - - - | 50,134 | 48,097 | 126,436 | 122,955 |
| FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - - | 237,225 | 241,065 | 717,583 | 725,679 |
| Brazilian - - - | 32,333 | 36,107 | 91,986 | 87,883 |
| East Indian - - - | 12,467 | 14,615 | 34,778 | 37,873 |
| Egyptian - - - | 18,375 | 27,453 | 58,494 | 80,916 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 7,148 | 9,258 | 28,218 | 30,354 |
| Total - - - | 307,548 | 328,498 | 931,059 | 962,710 |
| FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - - | 603 | 223 | 1,708 | 542 |
| Brazilian - - - | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian - - - | — | 144 | — | 144 |
| Egyptian - - - | — | 30 | 203 | 142 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - - | 603 | 397 | 1,911 | 828 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note. — Rouble = 2s. 0d. ; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d. ; Milreis = 4s. 6d. ; Lira = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d. ; Dollar = 4s. 2d. ; Piastre = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| | | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles 32,162,000 | 35,372,000 | 305,574,000 | 356,453,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| France | Feb. | Frs. 369,058,000 | 399,356,000 | 650,904,000 | 675,523,000 |
| | | (1887.) | (1886.) | (1887.) | (1886.) |
| Portugal | Dec. | Milreis - 2,824,000 | 3,263,000 | 37,413,000 | 37,326,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | — | — |
| Italy | Jan. | Lire - 110,978,000 | 114,210,000 | — | — |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| United States | Feb. | Dolrs. - 66,877,000 | 59,156,000 | 125,390,000 | 111,107,000 |
| | | (1887.) | (1886.) | (1887.) | (1886.) |
| Egypt | June | Piastres 60,235,000 | 55,709,000 | 402,089,000 | 383,877,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| British India* | Jan. | Rupees 6,39,25,462 | 4,51,77,953 | 50,72,46,072 | 48,15,69,820 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles 61,594,000 | 44,003,000 | 518,601,000 | 400,653,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| France | Feb. | Frs. - 264,770,000 | 264,337,000 | 478,203,000 | 469,549,000 |
| | | (1887.) | (1886.) | (1887.) | (1886.) |
| Portugal | Dec. | Milreis - 2,026,000 | 2,674,000 | 21,238,000 | 26,123,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | — | — |
| Italy | Jan. | Lire - 82,329,000 | 83,389,000 | — | — |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| United States | Feb. | Dolrs. - 56,684,000 | 54,776,000 | 119,735,000 | 126,311,000 |
| | | (1887.) | (1886.) | (1887.) | (1886.) |
| Egypt | June | Piastres 45,845,000 | 29,946,000 | 481,177,000 | 470,171,000 |
| | | (1888.) | (1887.) | (1888.) | (1887.) |
| British India* | Jan. | Rupees 8,78,75,041 | 8,32,51,839 | 72,60,06,190 | 70,63,32,045 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| — | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Ten Months ended 31st January | | Ten Months ended 31st January | |
| | 1897-8. | 1886-7. | 1887-8. | 1886-7. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living - - | 24,18,160 | 23,95,186 | 10,85,832 | 6,83,103 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink - | 6,18,16,127 | 5,60,94,120 | 18,54,12,979 | 20,55,52,615 |
| III.—Metals and manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) | 89,97,343 | 69,88,879 | 54,843 | 43,104 |
| B.—Metals - - | 4,21,32,202 | 3,62,53,533 | 3,86,304 | 3,26,019 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 1,42,86,595 | 1,06,44,373 | 878 | 2,687 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) - | 1,88,01,909 | 1,11,93,303 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials - | 83,31,417 | 76,92,315 | 12,46,02,724 | 12,72,68,193 |
| V.—Oils - - - - | 1,17,22,274 | 1,09,79,267 | 38,34,936 | 37,82,166 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles - - | 3,26,51,732 | 2,54,15,673 | 28,52,01,172 | 26,30,85,794 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 25,47,08,627 | 26,81,80,911 | 6,19,50,899 | 4,86,11,833 |
| B.—Apparel - - - | 1,06,49,108 | 93,41,343 | 7,41,792 | 6,27,999 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured - - | 4,07,30,578 | 3,63,91,918 | 2,94,40,358 | 2,78,23,380 |
| TOTAL - - - | 50,72,46,072 | 48,15,69,830 | 69,27,12,717 | 67,78,41,898 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

NEW SERIES.

REPORTS of the Annual Series, 1888, have been issued from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, &c.

| No. | | Price. |
|------|--------------------------|--------|
| 249. | Algiers - - - - - | 2d. |
| 250. | Bucharest - - - - - | 1d. |
| 251. | Christiania - - - - - | 1d. |
| 252. | Paris - - - - - | 1d. |
| 253. | Bogola - - - - - | 1d. |
| 254. | Salonica - - - - - | 1d. |
| 255. | Copenhagen - - - - - | 1d. |
| 256. | Jeddah - - - - - | 1d. |
| 257. | Russia - - - - - | 2d. |
| 258. | Paris - - - - - | 1d. |
| 259. | Palras - - - - - | 1d. |
| 260. | Brussels - - - - - | 1d. |
| 261. | Ichang - - - - - | 1d. |
| 262. | Baltimore - - - - - | 1d. |
| 263. | Taganrog - - - - - | 1d. |
| 264. | Oporto - - - - - | 1d. |
| 265. | Rio de Janeiro - - - - - | 1d. |
| 266. | Galveston - - - - - | 1d. |
| 267. | Tripoli - - - - - | 1d. |
| 268. | Galatz - - - - - | 1d. |
| 269. | Varna - - - - - | 1d. |
| 270. | New Orleans - - - - - | 2d. |
| 271. | Cherbourg - - - - - | 1d. |
| 272. | Suakin - - - - - | 1d. |
| 273. | Brest - - - - - | 1d. |
| 274. | Barcelona - - - - - | 2d. |
| 275. | Barcelona - - - - - | 1d. |
| 276. | Antwerp - - - - - | 1d. |

The following Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

| No. | | Price. |
|-----|---|--------|
| 77. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on the German grain duties - - - - - | 1d. |
| 78. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on liquor traffic legislation in the United States - | 3d. |
| 79. | <i>Switzerland</i> .—Report on the North-East Railway of Switzerland - | 1d. |
| 80. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on the oyster fisheries of Maryland - | 1d. |
| 81. | <i>Austria-Hungary</i> .—Report on the timber trade of Trieste - | 1d. |
| 82. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on Russian agriculture, 1886–87 - - - - - | 2d. |
| 83. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, in Kansas - - - - - | 1d. |

THE
Board of Trade Journal

OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES

AND
MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

May 1888.

[No. 22.]

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

STATE OF THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

The following memorandum has been prepared for the *Journal* by the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade:—

The revival in trade which commenced in the opening months of the year still continues to exercise a favourable influence on the condition of the skilled labour market, so far as can be gathered from the monthly reports of the trade unions which publish such returns. Sixteen unions have reported, with a total membership of 172,005, and though this figure forms but a small proportion of the aggregate workmen of the country, there can be no doubt that it reflects with tolerable accuracy the general aspect of the industries they represent. Of this number, 8,981 are unemployed as against 10,668 last month. This is a net decrease of 1,687, and the proportion per cent. of those out of work has fallen from 5·7 to 5·2. For the corresponding months of last year the proportions were 7·7 and 6·8. The rate of progress is therefore slow, and there seems reason to fear that the revival has well nigh spent its force. The greater portion of the improvement of the month is undoubtedly due to the opening out of employment in the building and other out-door industries, from finer weather, and in those trades the improvement since last month is indicated by a fall in the proportion of unemployed of from 8·5 to 5·2 per cent., the proportion at this time last year being 3·5 per cent. The iron shipbuilding and allied trades still

show signs of improvement, although men do not go so briskly off the books as they did two or three months ago, and it is being remarked that new orders are not now booked with sufficient frequency to enable ship and engine builders to replace work now being executed with new commissions. The cotton and woollen trades do not show much activity, and most branches of the iron trade are in a stationary condition, as though an increased demand were needed to put them into more healthy action. Shipwrights (wood workers) have long suffered severely from trade depression, but now report that they are better employed than for some years past. The boot and shoe makers report improved trade. The printing and allied trades are fairly if not briskly employed, but some alarm is being caused in the book-printing trade by a section introduced into a Copyright Bill now engaging the attention of the United States Congress. This section will require that before any book can be made copyright in the United States two copies of such work, *printed from type set up in the United States*, must be sent to the Librarian of Congress. This provision, it is feared, may seriously injure the British book trade, as authors wishing to protect their works in each country may have them set up in America and either printed there or stereotyped for reproduction in this country.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.

A despatch, dated the 25th April last, has been received from Lord Vivian, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, enclosing copy of a decree of the King of the Belgians, dated the 24th April last, respecting the protection to be granted, under Art. 11 of the Convention of the 20th March 1883, to industrial patents, designs, or models, as well as to trade and commercial marks, for articles exhibited at the International Exhibition of Science and Industry at Brussels this year. This decree provides that any Belgian or foreigner, author of any discovery or invention capable of being patented, or of an industrial design or model which may be deposited in conformity with the law of the 18th March 1806, or possessor of a trade or commercial mark, or his agents, can, if he is admitted to the International Exhibition of Science and Industry to be held at Brussels in 1888, obtain from the Governor of the Province of Brabant a certificate descriptive of the article exhibited, assuring to the person obtaining it the same privileges as are conferred by an invention patent, or a legal deposit of industrial design, or a trade or commercial mark.

Application for this certificate must be made to the Governor of Brabant in the first month at the latest from the opening of the exhibition.

THE PASSAGE OF SHIPS WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION
THROUGH THE DARDANELLES AND THE BOSPHORUS.

A despatch, dated the 19th April last, has been received from Sir W. A. White, Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, transmitting a copy of a circular *note verbale* addressed to Her Majesty's Embassy by the Sublime Porte, asking that notice should always be given beforehand in the event of a British ship carrying arms or ammunition destined for a foreign Government, wishing to pass the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

II.—QUARANTINE NOTICES.

DENMARK.

A despatch, dated 13th April, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that by a notice, dated the 11th April, issued by the Minister of Justice, it is announced that in consequence of an outbreak of smallpox in Brittany, sanitary precautions will be adopted in the case of all arrivals from, and of all vessels which on their voyage have communicated with others from ports on the French coast between Nantes and St. Malo, both included.

Quarantine is also to be imposed on arrivals from Italian ports in the Adriatic between Ortona and Bari, both inclusive.

PORTUGAL.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 18th April, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Ports of Ceylon declared free from cholera."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 24th April, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Port of Manaos, Brazil, free from yellow fever from 1st March."

A further telegram dated the 28th April states:—"Pernambuco declared to be infected with yellow fever and other ports of province suspected from 25th March."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 2nd May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Port Ceara declared to be infected by yellow fever, and other ports of Province suspected from March 15th."

A telegram, dated 4th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, says:—"Ports Florida free from yellow fever."

CYPRUS.

The following is a copy of a notice, dated the 23rd March last, issued by the High Commissioner of Cyprus:—

Under the powers vested in him by “The Quarantine Ordinance, 1879,” his Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to issue the following regulations as to the granting of pratique to vessels arriving at ports in the Island of Cyprus.

Vessels arriving at any port in Cyprus shall ordinarily, and when nothing as herein-after provided warrants a departure from the rule, be granted pratique between the hours of sunrise and sunset only.

Provided, however, that in the case of vessels carrying the mails, pratique may be given between sunrise and 8 o'clock p.m. in winter (which shall be taken to include the period from the 1st of November to the 31st of March), and between sunrise and 10 o'clock p.m. in summer (which shall be taken to include the period from the 1st of April to the 31st of October); but on the following condition, namely, that previous notice of the arrival of the vessel with the mails shall have been given by the postal authorities to the health officer at the port and to the Customs authorities thereat.

And provided further that in exceptional cases, to be decided by the chief medical officer, pratique may be granted at any hour with the consent of the Customs authorities at the port and after reference to the chief medical officer.

UNITED STATES.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 10th April, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:—“Quarantine stations, Louisiana, all ships arriving to be subject to inspection, ships from inter-tropical ports to be subject to thorough maritime sanitation, five days' detention for ships from infected or suspected ports.”

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 13th April, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:—“Quarantine in South Carolina enforced from 1st May to 31st October.”

A telegram, dated 5th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, says:—“Quarantine at Savannah after 1st May. Vessels arriving from South and Central America, Mexico, West Indies, Sicily, ports of Italy, Coast of Africa, subject to strict quarantine.”

PERSIA.

A despatch, dated 29th February last, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad, notifies the removal of quarantine from Bussorah.

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

EXPERIMENTAL DISCONTINUANCE OF THE DESPATCH AND DELIVERY OF BOOK PACKETS AND CIRCULARS ON SUNDAYS AT BRISTOL, NOTTINGHAM, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.

One of the recommendations of the Select Committee which recently sat on Sunday postal labour was that the despatch and delivery on Sunday of books, circulars, and printed matter, other than newspapers, should be discontinued.

The Postmaster-General has decided, as an experiment, to give effect to the committee's recommendation at three important towns, and the towns which he has selected for the purpose are Bristol, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton.

Accordingly notice has been given that, on and from Sunday the 22nd April, the despatch and delivery of book packets and circulars (that is to say, all articles sent through the post at book rates of postage) was to be discontinued on Sundays at Bristol, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton, and the subordinate rural districts.

Accordingly all book packets and circulars which arrive at the post offices at Bristol, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton too late for the last delivery on Saturday, will be held over for delivery until Monday.

And similarly all book packets and circulars posted in Bristol, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton, and the subordinate rural districts, too late for despatch on Saturday, will be held over for despatch on Monday.

Letters, postcards, and newspapers (*i.e.*, newspapers which are registered for transmission by inland post, and are therefore transmitted at the newspaper rate of postage) will be despatched and delivered on Sunday as at present.

This arrangement will continue in force until further notice.

COLONIAL PARCEL POST (COMPENSATION FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE OF PARCELS).

On and after the 1st May 1888, the Postmaster-General will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, and as an act of grace) give compensation to an amount not exceeding 20s. for the loss and damage of parcels sent by parcel post between the United Kingdom and the following British Colonies or dependencies respectively, *viz.*:—The Isle of Ascension, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Labuan, North Borneo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, South Australia, the Straits Settlements, and Trinidad.

The compensation given in case of damage will be in proportion to that which would have been given had the parcel been lost.

No legal liability to give compensation in respect of any parcel will attach to the Postmaster-General, either personally or in his official capacity. Accordingly the decision of the Postmaster-General as to all questions of compensation will be final.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE (SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS
BY ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S PACKETS *viâ* LISBON).

In addition to the regular mails for Brazil and the River Plate despatched from London on alternate Thursday mornings for conveyance by the Royal Mail Company's packets from Southampton, supplementary mails will be sent on the following morning in each case, on the chance of overtaking the packet at Lisbon.

Commencing on the 27th of April, the supplementary mails were to be made up in London on alternate Friday mornings, and any correspondence intended to be sent by them should be specially superscribed "*viâ* Lisbon."

PARCEL POST TO SWITZERLAND *viâ* FRANCE (CLOSED
MAILS.—REDUCED POSTAGE FOR LIGHT PARCELS).

On and from the 1st May 1888, parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight posted at any post office in the United Kingdom for transmission to Switzerland, were to be sent from London in closed mails, *viâ* France.

As the mails are not to be opened from the time they leave London to the time they reach Switzerland, greater rapidity of transmission and other advantages are secured.

Rates of postage for a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, 1s. 6d. ; exceeding 3 lbs. but not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight, 2s.

MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The following statement shows the dates on which, during the next few months, the mails for the Falkland Islands, both direct from Dartmouth and *viâ* Punta Arenas by Pacific packet, will be made up in London and will arrive at Port Stanley :—

Leaving London on the evening of the 29th May (2nd June supplementary), 7th August (11th August supplementary), and 2nd October (6th October supplementary) ; leaving Punta Arenas on the 10th July, 18th September, and 13th November, and

arriving at Stanley on the 12th July, 20th September, and 15th November.

Leaving London on the evening of the 7th July and 1st September, leaving Dartmouth on the 9th July and 3rd September, and arriving at Stanley on the 10th August and 5th October.

MAILS FOR BRAZIL BY FRENCH PACKET.

Notice has been received from the French Post Office that, commencing this month, the French packets of the Brazil and River Plate Line, leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month, will resume their call at Rio de Janeiro, which has been temporarily suspended through exigencies of quarantine.

Mails for that place will accordingly be made up in London on the evening of the 3rd and morning of the 5th of each month, for conveyance by the French packets from Bordeaux and Lisbon respectively, or on the evening previous to either of those dates when such date falls on a Sunday.

IV.—TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

Establishment of a Line of Custom House Posts in the Katty-Kurgan and Ferganah Districts.

Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a despatch dated the 4th April last, states that, according to the *Novosti* newspaper, General Rosenbach, Governor-General of Turkestan, having recently urged the necessity of establishing a line of Custom house posts in the Katty-Kurgan and Ferganah districts, the Minister of Finance, it is said, approved the General's recommendation, and asked the sanction of the Council of the Empire for the expenditure which the construction of this line of posts and the arming of the Customs guards with rifles and revolvers will involve.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois. Funt = 0·902 lbs. avoirdupois. Gold rouble = 3s. 2d.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Russian Customs Tariff have recently been given by the Russian Government:—

Sulphuretted soda (natrum sulphurasum).—Section 140. Duty, 2 roubles 40 copecks per poud.

Powder measures and cartridge extractors.—Section 171. Duty, 24 r. per poud.

Paper pulp (*papier maché*) barrels, with hoops, painted.—Section 181. Duty, 5 r. per poud.

Walking sticks of wood pay duty under corresponding points of section 227 at rates varying between 45 cop. and 1 r. 45 cop. per poud, and more if ornamented with gold, silver, or platinum.

Similar sticks, when intended for umbrella handles, pay similar duties.

Only such gold braid is to be cleared under point 4 of section 159 of the tariff as shall be worked on lined tissue.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 9th—10th April last, a circular has recently been issued by the Russian Customs Department, providing that medicines known under the title of "Dr. Linck's pure ferruginous malt extract" and "Loffund's malt extract with quinine" would no longer be admitted into Russia.

Pigeons are in future only to be imported under special authority of the Minister of Finance.

The importation of utensils with false bottoms is prohibited.

The following duties should be substituted for those given on pp. 238-9 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for March last :—

Flour spar.—Section 14, part 1. Duty, 7 copecks per pound.

Brass instruments for recapping cartridge cases.—Section 161. Duty, 4 roubles 75 copecks per pound.

Apparatus of alloys of zinc and antimony, and with parts of other materials for producing hydrogen.—Section 177. Duty, 1 rouble 5 copecks per pound.

Fishing nets of cotton.—Section 188. Duty, 55 copecks per pound.

Woollen plush, with patterns produced by a corrosive process.—Section 202. Duty, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pound.

Willow twigs.—Section 22, part 2. Duty, 10 copecks per pound gross.

Roasted beetroot in small pieces.—Section 68. Duty, 50 copecks per pound.

Jute yarn, twisted.—Section 88. Duty, 5 roubles 30 copecks per pound

Articles of tin, with parts made of other materials, intended for the manufacture of buttons.—Duty, if covered with zinc or other common metal, 3 roubles per pound. If covered with gilding, painting, &c., 6 roubles per pound.

Furniture of beechwood, bent, with cane-plaited seats and backs polished and not varnished.—Section 180, part 1. Duty, if upholstered, 84 copecks per pound; if not, 70 copecks per pound.

Drawings with explanatory inscriptions, bound.—Section 183, part 5. Duty, 7 roubles 90 copecks per pound.

Maps (not geographical), consisting of drawings with explanatory inscriptions, bound.—Section 183, part 5. Duty, 7 roubles 90 copecks per pound.

Paper, cut, for visiting cards, and imported assorted, in card-board cases in which they are sold to customers.—Section 183, part 4. Duty, 10 roubles 55 copecks per pound.

Metal clasps of different materials.—Section 227. Duties, 45 copecks to 2 roubles per Russian pound.

Customs Classification of English Court Plaister.

The Russian Customs Department notifies, under date of the 16th March, that English court plaister may be imported into Russia, and that it must not be confounded with another adhesive plaister included in the list of drugs which are not allowed to be imported into the country.

SWEDEN.

Modifications of Duties on Brandies and Spirits.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 12th April last states that the tariff of duties on brandies and spirits has been modified as follows:—

A Royal decree of the 28th March 1888 partly modifies the decree of the 13th July 1887 respecting the manufacture of brandy, as well as the law of the 23rd September 1887 relative to public *entrepôts* for spirits.

The import duties upon brandies are increased.

The Excise duty on the manufacture of brandies is subjected to an increase of 50 öre.

These new taxes are simultaneously applied from the 3rd April 1888. The regulations relative to the drawback on duties on manufacture will not be applicable for brandy exported before the 1st January 1889.

The following is a statement of the changes in the Customs tariff:—

| No. in Tariff. | Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Ether and spirituous ether or Hoffmann liqueur imported by apothécaries, or, after examination of the chief trade administra- tion, by manufacturers requiring to use it in their manufacture - - - | Kr. Ore. Litre - 1 75 |
| 2 | Compositions or mixtures of ether, such as ether of saltpetre, of vinegar, of fruits, oil or essence of cognac, of rum, or arrak, &c. Brandies and spirits : In casks or barrels : | „ - - - 1 75 |
| 75 | Of corn, potatoes, and other agricultural products. | Litre of the strength of 50 per cent. of alcohol weighed at the temperature of 15 degrees Celsius 0 75 |
| 76 | Of rice (arrak) - - - - | „ 0 75 |
| 77 | Of sugar (rum) - - - - | „ 0 75 |
| 78 | Of the grape, when manufactured in France and imported directly by sea - Do. when otherwise manufactured or imported - - - - | „ 0 55½ „ 0 75 |
| 80 | Of other fruits - - - - | „ 0 75 |
| 81 | In other receptacles of any description - | Litre, without regard to alcoholic strength 1 11 |

(Note.—1. When the exportation consists of less than 250 litres of brandy and spirit, the duty will be, according to the rates fixed above, increased by 15 öres per litre.

2. In order to benefit by the diminution accorded above to brandies and spirits of French manufacture, there must be presented, on importation, to the Customs authorities, either a declaration made before a magistrate sitting at the place of production or a certificate delivered by the chief of the Customs establishment at the port of exportation, stating that the merchandise is made from grapes of French origin, both supplemented by a certificate delivered by the Swedish consul or vice-consul at the port where the shipment is made.

| No. in Tariff. | Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|--|----------------|
| 333 | 3. Brandies or spirits of any other strength will be treated according to the normal scale, or 50 per cent. of the matter specially prescribed. | Kr. Ore. |
| | 4. If the article contains sugar or any other foreign substance, to such an extent that it cannot be accurately tested by the alcohol-meter, it will be treated as liqueur.) | |
| | Liqueurs - - - | Litre - 1 50 |

DENMARK.

Imposition of Tonnage Dues on Danish Shipping.

A despatch, dated the 18th April last, has been received from Sir E. J. Monson, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing translation of a law passed by the Rigsdag during its recent session, imposing tonnage dues to be paid by Danish shipping to Danish consular officers in foreign ports. The following is a copy of the translation in question :—

“ Art. 1.—Danish commercial vessels trading at a port where a Danish consul or vice-consul is resident, are to pay 5 öre for each nett registered ton for the cargo they carry as is shown by the bill of the ship's tonnage, and the same sum for the unloading of the same. If the ship neither takes nor discharges cargo, no tax is to be paid.

“ Sailing vessels in European ports on this side Cape Finisterre, and steamers registered below 200 tons nett in ports east of a line from Texel to Lindisnes and west of a line from Rygenwald to Kalmar, only pay half of the above-mentioned tax.

“ The obligations to pay this tax are submitted to the following restrictions :—

“ 1. If a ship on her voyage to her place of destination touches at intermediate ports to take up a portion of her cargo or to discharge a portion of it, no consular duty is to be paid in these intermediate ports if the goods which are transhipped do not take up more than one-tenth of the ship's nett registered tonnage. If these goods exceed more than one-tenth of the ship's nett registered tonnage, half of the consular duty is to be paid—either $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ öre per ton of the goods which are transhipped.

“ 2.—If a ship in the course of a calendar year has paid consular dues in a port amounting in all to 30 öre nett registered tonnage, it is freed from paying any further duty in the same port for the remainder of the year.

“ Art. 2.—The official transactions carried out at the request of private individuals and which do not affect shipping, the consul

and vice-consul are to levy a due according to the tariff fixed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Disagreements in connexion with the execution of this tariff will be settled by the Ministry.

"Art. 3.—This law comes into force on the 1st July 1888, and is to be submitted to a revision before the end of 1891.

"*Temporary Provisions.*—The consuls who are now in office, at the time of whose appointment there were no restrictions that they would have to submit to future reductions in the consular dues, will obtain from now until the end of 1891, if they continue to remain in their present posts, a remuneration at the end of each year from the Exchequer, if the duty levied by them according to the fixed price has been smaller than the average amount of the consulate in question in the last five calendar years before the law came into force."

FRANCE.

Modification of Import Duty on Mixtures of Margarine and Ground-nut Oil.

A circular, dated the 7th March last, has been issued by the French Customs authorities, respecting a previous decision as to the import duty on mixtures of margarine and ground-nut oil, by which they were to be dutiable as "fixed oils, pure, other," a notification of which appeared on p. 124 of the August (1887) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*. The French Customs authorities in the circular state:—

"As a result of a new examination of the question, it has recently been decided by the Department of Commerce and Finance, that the duty on 'fixed oils, pure, other,' should for the future only be levied on the basis of 25 per cent. of oil for 100 kilos. of produce, a proportion which, according to analyses which have been made, may be considered as a maximum. Mixtures of the nature indicated will therefore be admitted at a fixed duty of 1 fr. 50 c. per 100 kilos. gross."

Imposition of New Duties on Heavy Oils and Residues of Petroleum.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 19th April last, a French law was passed on the 30th March, embodying the resolutions of the 1888 Budget with respect to the imposition of new duties on heavy oils and residues of petroleum. A notification of these duties to the effect that they were impending appeared on p. 16 of the January number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Shipbrokerage Fees.

A report, dated the 23rd March last, has been received from Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, enclosing copies of a circular which has been issued to the *préfets*

of the maritime departments of France, by M. Dautresme, Minister of Commerce, giving instructions that the Chambers of Commerce should be invited to frame tables of fees for shipbrokers in ports where no official tariffs of the kind are as yet in existence.

Importation of Saccharine.

The following is a translation of a circular, under date of the 28th March last, addressed by the French Director-General of Customs to the heads of French Customs houses calling their attention to the importation of the new chemical product called saccharine:—

“A new chemical product, derived from coal tar, and which has received the name of saccharine, has made its appearance in the commercial world. Although not possessing the elementary composition of vegetable sugars, this substance has a sweet flavour, sensibly exceeding in intensity that of sugar properly so-called. The high price (about 130 fr. per kilog.) at which saccharine is at present sold, would appear to militate against the development of its consumption, if not for certain special uses. Be that as it may, the Administration, desiring to follow the movement of the importation of saccharine, either pure or in a mixed state, I request you to invite the service to take note of the quantities which shall henceforth be introduced. You should inform me of these introductions, and forward me particulars which you may be able to gather of the use of the product, its value, &c.

“I may add that saccharine is admissible free of duty, as coming under the category of ‘chemical products derived from coal tar.’”

Appended to the above circular was a copy of a letter addressed on the 20th February last by the Director-General of Indirect Taxes to the various agents, calling their attention to the subject of the introduction of saccharine into commerce, and requesting to be informed of any facts which would lead to the supposition that saccharine has been used in the place of ordinary sugar, with a view to its taxation in the event of such an employment.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Promulgation of Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 25th April last publishes the decree of the French President, promulgating the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed on the 27th November 1886, between France and Mexico, ratifications having been exchanged at Mexico on the 17th April last.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

Customs Treatment of Imports from Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 19th April last states that, according to Art. 10 of the law of the 30th March, embodying the resolutions of the 1888 Budget, the following treatment is to be applied on the importation of certain kinds of produce from Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin, into France and Algeria.

The natural products or home manufactures of Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin, other than those included in Table E. annexed to the law of the 7th May 1881, will be admitted free of duty into France and Algeria, when carried directly and by the same ship from the port of embarkation in Indo-China to the French or Algerian port of destination. The privilege is, however, subject to the condition that the produce is accompanied by a certificate of origin delivered by the French Indo-Chinese Customs.

FRANCE.—CORSICA.

Modification of Import Duties on Rice in the Grain and Groats of Oatmeal.

The *Moniteur Belge* of the 16th–17th April last states that, owing to the expiration of the commercial treaty concluded between France and Italy on the 3rd November 1881, the following modifications have been made in the Customs Tariff of Corsica :—

Rice in the husk :

Of European origin, imported directly from the country of production, free;* imported from countries other than those of production, 1·20 frs.† per 100 kilos. gross, with an addition of 4 per cent. Of extra European origin, imported directly from any country other than European, free;* imported from European *entrepôts*, 1·20 frs.† per 100 kilos. gross, with an addition of 4 per cent.

Groats of oatmeal :

Of European origin, 8·00 frs.‡ per 100 kilos. gross. Of extra European origin, imported directly from any country other than European, 8·00 frs.‡ per 100 kilos. gross; imported from European *entrepôts*, 11·60 frs.* per 100 kilos. gross.

* Duties applicable in the French mainland according to the law of the 21st April 1888. The duties leviable in Corsica will be, for rice, 1·20 frs. per 100 kilos., without distinction of origin or kind.

† Duties applicable without distinction of origin or kind.

‡ Duties applicable on the French mainland. According to the law of the 6th May 1841, groats of oatmeal imported into Corsica pay the same duty as flours.

TUNIS.

Export Duties on Tanning Bark.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* of the 23rd April last, the export dues on tanning bark obtained from the cork trees of the State forests are suppressed, but only in the case of those barks which are accompanied by a certificate of origin furnished by the head of the forest *circonscription* testifying to the origin and weight of the bark.

SWITZERLAND.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ l.

According to the *Feuille Federale Suisse* of the 7th April last, the following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff had been given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of March.

Wine for purifying the blood (*Blutwein*).—Category 256. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

Iron wire, covered with cotton.—Category 411. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

Modification of Import Duties on Wines.

A despatch, dated the 30th April last, has been received from Sir F. O. Adams, Her Majesty's Minister at Berne, transmitting, extracted from the *Feuille Fédérale Suisse*, copies of a resolution taken by the Federal Council modifying the import duties on wines, from the 1st May last, as follows :—

| — | — | General Tariff. | Conventional Tariff. |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | <i>a.</i> Wine in casks : | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| 252 | Natural wine - - - Per quintal | — | 3·50 |
| 252a | Artificial wine - - - „ | 6·00 | — |
| | <i>b.</i> Wine in bottles or flasks : | | |
| 253 | Natural wine - - - „ | — | 3·50 |
| 253a | Artificial wine - - - „ | 20·00 | — |

With respect to the foregoing, the Federal Council has decided that under the head of natural wine is to be included only wine derived from the fermentation of grape juice, without any addition whatsoever ; that, on the contrary, all liquids other than wine, such as wine from dried raisin, &c., and therefore blendings of these wines and natural wine are included under the head of artificial wine.

SPAIN.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Kilogramme = 2.204 lbs. avoirdupois. Peseta = $9\frac{6}{10}$ d.

According to the *Bolletino di Legislazione e Statistica Doganale e Commerciale* of March last, the following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Spanish Customs Tariff had recently been given by the Spanish Customs authorities:—

Boxes of zinc with gilt or silvered mouldings.—Category 57. Duty, 45 pesetas per quintal.

Powder known under the name of *Blanc de Perle*.—Category 98. Duty, 1 peseta 73 cents per kilogramme.

Tissues composed of warp of cotton and silk in the proportion of 37 and 5.20 per cent. respectively, and with woof of wool and silk with 53 and 5.20 per cent. of each material. Tissues composed of warp of cotton and silk and woof of wool and silk in the proportion of 39, 5.50, 50, and 5.50 per cent. respectively.—Category 154. Duty, 14 pesetas 40 cents per kilog.

Tissues of cotton and silk in the warp with 38 and 3 per cent. of each material, and with the woof of wool and silk in the proportion of 50 and 3 per cent. respectively.—Category 161. Duty, 5 pesetas per kilog.

Frames of common wood for carriages, upholstered with fine wool.—Category 180. Duty, 33 pesetas 75 cents per quintal.

Cases of common wood with fittings of metal.—Category 181. Duty, 102 pesetas 65 cents per quintal.

Certificates of Origin.

A communication has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that information has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid that, until the Royal Order appears in the *Madrid Gazette*, abolishing certificates of origin, goods sent to Spain must be provided with them as heretofore.

PORTUGAL.

Drawback on Exportation of Wax.

A despatch, dated the 13th April last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, enclosing copies and translation of a Royal Decree, dated the 31st March, in virtue of which a drawback, at the rate of 5 reis per kilog. is granted on the exportation of wax imported from the Portuguese Colonies after having undergone the process of whitening, or after conversion into candles or other articles.

Decree defining Articles considered as Baggage.

A despatch, dated the 27th April last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a decree lately published in the *Official Gazette*, defining what articles are to be considered as luggage, with a view to exemption from Custom house duties. The following is an extract from the decree in question :—

“Clothing and all articles of personal use, whether clothes or furniture, exhibiting evident signs of having been used, must be considered as luggage for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of duties, inasmuch as the restriction of this exemption is only to be applied to articles which have not been used at all, or which are of considerable value and which may be introduced into the country by the trade, like any others that are imported, on payment of the duty, and which are not intended for sale in the markets.

“Tools, instruments, books, utensils, as well as any implements of the respective trade, calling, or profession of any travellers, shall be considered to be luggage as hitherto. Any doubts that may arise in carrying out the order above referred to shall be settled in accordance with the rules now in force, but the parties shall have the right to appeal from the decision given by the Custom house to the General Board of Customs and Indirect Taxes.”

Errors in Ships' Manifests.

A despatch, dated the 24th April last, has been received from Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, transmitting copy and translation of a decree with respect to the treatment of discrepancies between the description of goods as shown by a ship's manifest and that unloaded or found on board. The following is an extract from the translation in question :—

“Art. 1.—The discrepancies either in excess or in default of the quantity or quality of any articles of merchandise as described in the ships' manifests and those actually discharged or found on board ship, shall be considered to be mere transgressions, and punishable with the rule laid down in the 13th Article, sec. 4, of the decree of July 29, 1886.”

(N.B.—The amount of the fine ranges from 2,000 reis (8s. 11d.) to 300,000 reis (66l. 13s. 4d.).)

“§ The rule laid down in Article 8, sec. 3, of the decree of 29th July 1886 shall, however, continue to be enforced whenever it may be ascertained, in the course of the respective fiscal suit, that the parties concerned were guilty of a fraudulent intention with a view to evading the whole or a part of the payment of the duties and taxes leviable in the case.”

[N.B.—The amount of fine is from double the amount of the duty to five times that amount without imprisonment. Should, however, the merchandise short delivered be described in such a

manner in the manifest as to render it impossible to know the exact amount of duty leviable, the fine to be imposed will be, on tobacco and tissues, 1,000,000 reis (222*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*), and on other articles 100,000 reis (22*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*).]

ITALY.

Modification of Import Duties on Fixed Oils.

A despatch, dated the 14th April last, has been received from Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, enclosing copy and translation of a decree, published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the previous day, amending the import duties imposed on fixed oils by the General Customs Tariff as follows:—

Category 6. Fixed oils:—(a) olive oils, 15 lire per quintal; (b) fish and impure oils, 6 lire per quintal; (c) oils not specified, 15 lire per quintal.

Regulations affecting Admission of Trees and Plants.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, writing under date of the 6th April last, respecting the regulations in force in Italy with regard to the introduction of living trees and plants from abroad, says:—

“I learn, on inquiry at the Ministry of Agriculture, that by a Royal Decree, dated 26th February 1888, the Italian Government has acceded to the International Anti-Phylloxera Convention concluded at Berne on the 3rd November 1881. A further Royal Decree, dated the 4th March, approves the revised text of the laws for preventing the spread of phylloxera, Article 3 of which declares that in regard to matters not mentioned in the Berne Convention, and to States which have not acceded to the said convention the provisions of the two preceding articles remain in force. These provisions include the prohibition (Article 1 *b*) of the importation or transit of plants and living parts of plants of every description.”

Modification of Import Duty on Salted Fish.

A despatch, dated the 13th April last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, enclosing copy and translation of a decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the 12th April, substituting, from the 1st May last, the following duties for those inscribed in the General Customs Tariff under the heading 306 *d* and *e*:—

(*d.*) Fish, salted or preserved in oil, inclusive of tunny fish in boxes, 30 lire per quintal.

(*e.*) Fish, salted or preserved in oil, inclusive of tunny, preserved in any other way, 30 lire per quintal.

Certificates of Origin for Goods shipped from British Ports.

With reference to the regulations published at pp. 363-5 of the April number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 14th April last, has been received from Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, stating that he had learnt the previous day at the Ministry of Finance that it was proposed to demand certificates of origin for goods shipped from British ports direct for Italian ports. The reason given for this modification in the previously-established exemption of such goods from certificates of origin, was that French goods of all description are now shipped from Havre to British ports for transmission to Italy as British goods, thereby escaping the differential duties on French goods.

TURKEY.

Prohibition of Export of Maize from Trebizond.

A despatch, dated the 31st March last, has been received from Sir W. A. White, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, enclosing copy of a circular which he had received from the Sublime Porte, stating that the exportation of maize from the district of Trebizond has been prohibited up to the end of the month of May.

EGYPT.

Abolition of Compulsory Disinfection of Merchandise.

A despatch, dated the 7th April last, has been received from Mr. C. A. Cookson, Her Majesty's Consul and Judge at Alexandria, transmitting copy of a letter which he had received from Dr. Mackie, reporting upon a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board, held on the 3rd April, at which it was decided to abolish, with certain exceptions, the compulsory disinfection of merchandise, and to suppress the fees levied thereon, but for one year only, in order to give time to judge how far this will affect the general revenue of the administration.

The following are the articles excepted referred to above :—

Rags, wearing apparel, bedding, and all used articles, such as mattresses, linen, carpets, shawls and furs, harness having been used, skins and hides not tanned, and animal refuse.

Dr. Mackie in his communication said, "The abolition of the illusory system of disinfection of general merchandise is a step on which, I think, the Board is to be congratulated. The

operation is an impossible one, and although retained in the rules of Continental sanitary boards, it is well known that its performance, if attempted at all, is illusory, and a great expense and hindrance to commerce.

"Although scientists have now loudly proclaimed it useless and unnecessary, Continental authorities have not yet had the courage to abolish it. It is to be hoped that the decision taken by the Egyptian board will have its effect on other quarantine boards in inducing them to follow its example."

Modification of Import Duties on Cigars.

A despatch, dated the 19th April last, has been received from Sir E. Baring, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, transmitting copies of a Khedivial decree, which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of 18th April, fixing from that date the duties on the importation of cigars into Egypt as follows:—

Cigars of inferior quality, Maltese, &c.—Duty, 13 Turkish piastres per kilogramme.

Cigars, ordinary.—Duty, 20 Turkish piastres per kilogramme.

Cigars, superior.—Duty, 50 Turkish piastres per kilogramme.

MOROCCO.

Regulations respecting Internal Trade in Cereals.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 6th April last states that, under date of the 11th February last, the Government of Morocco has decided to allow, for a period of six months, the exportation under certain conditions of wheat and barley from one port of the Empire to another free of duty.

UNITED STATES.

Importations under Postal Convention with Canada.

A circular, dated the 12th March last, has been issued by the Treasury Department of the United States, containing the following extract from the postal convention recently concluded between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, respecting importations under the same convention.

Article I.—(a.) Articles of every kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this convention; subject, however, to such regulations as the postal administration of the country of destination may deem

necessary to protect its Customs revenue. But articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or Customs officers.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under the convention:—

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilogrammes; liquids, poisons, explosives or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals (not dried), insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs law of the United States, were given by the United States Government during the month of March last:—

So-called pole chains, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, used in connexion with vehicles, are not dutiable under the general provision for "harness hardware" in the tariff, but are dutiable under the special provision for "chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel," under T.I., 171.

So-called land or surveyors' chains, used in the measurement of land, consisting of pieces of steel-wire rods with eyes at regular intervals, and with a handle at each end, are dutiable as chains, under T.I., 171.

So-called floral extracts, which are in fact concentrated alcoholic perfumery, are dutiable under the specific provision for such perfumery under T.I., 100, and not under the provision for "alcoholic compounds," under T.I., 103.

So-called "manganmetal," which the appraiser's report shows to be a metal containing 90 per cent. of manganese, nearly 5 per cent. of iron, 5 per cent. of undetermined substances, and valued at 1,500 dollars per ton, is not dutiable, by assimilation, at the rate applicable to ferro-manganese or to *spiegeleisen*, but is dutiable as an unwrought metal, under T.I., 215.

Where importers, on application for re-appraisement, file a written statement that the goods have been withdrawn by them from public store, so that examination otherwise than by samples is impracticable, and waive all objections on account of the non-examination of the goods, they cannot subsequently attack the re-appraisement proceedings for irregularity by reason of such non-examination.

Annual publications and illustrated annuals are not "periodicals" within the meaning of T.I., 745.

So-called "hedge-shears," if finished and fit for use, are dutiable as "cutlery," under T.I., 197, and in accordance with the principle governing the classification of hair-clippers, horse-clippers, and tinnets' shears.

Black onyx faceted beads strung on steel wire in the form of bracelets, which are fully finished articles of jewellery, are dutiable as "jewellery," under T.I., 459.

Certain laces made by interweaving a cotton thread upon a silk net, silk being the component of chief value, are dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under T.I., 383.

So-called printing paper, used to print copies of plans and drawings by exposing it to the sunlight, and also used by artists in making crayons, &c., which is similar in character to photographic paper not albumenised, is held to be dutiable as "paper not otherwise provided for," under T.I., 392.

Teams of an unmarried immigrant used in the transportation of himself and baggage to his destination in the United States are free of duty.

So-called unmanufactured reeds, which consist of rattan from which the outer bark has been removed, are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, under T.I., 482.

Cotton-seed, being an oil-seed, is liable to duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound, under T.I., 452.

As the trial of imported machinery necessitates the removal thereof from the custody of the officers of the Customs, the payment of duties before such trial is indispensable.

Tin cans containing lobsters, the lobsters being free of duty, under T.I., 783, are free, under section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, the Treasury Department having acquiesced in the recent decision of the United States court at Boston, that the proviso to the Act of February 8, 1875, which levied a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each can or package containing fish of any kind, is expressly limited to fish which were free of duty under laws or treaties in force at the date of said Act.

Pedestals made of brass and spelter, destined for use as stands for statues, busts, vases, &c., are not furniture within the meaning of T.I., 230, but are dutiable as manufactures of metal, under T.I., 216.

The Act of February 28, 1887, which prohibits the importation of mackerel during certain seasons, is without limitation as to countries or localities from which such fish can be imported into the United States or landed upon its shores.

Regalia for the use of a society incorporated for the purpose of relieving its sick and interring its deceased members, the care of the widows and orphans of deceased members, the moral tuition of its members, and the propagation of general intelligence, unity, friendship, and brotherly love among its members, is entitled to free entry, under T. I., 771.

A masonic emblem or jewel, which consists of a square piece of metal set with pieces of coloured glass and stones, intended to be worn about the neck, is dutiable, under the provision in T. I., 459, for "jewellery of all kinds."

Oval ornaments stamped out of and manufactured from thin sheets of collodion, are dutiable as manufactures of collodion, under T. I., 105, and not as precious stones, under T. I., 480.

"Coerulein," so-called, is dutiable as a coal-tar product, under T. I., 82.

Dried grasses are dutiable, under the provision in section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, for unmanufactured articles not otherwise enumerated or provided for.

Flat steel rivet-rods, in coils, are dutiable under the provision in T. I., 183, for "steel, not specially enumerated or provided for," and not under T. I., 180, for "iron and steel rods, *round*, in coils and loops."

Old copper wire imported for the purpose of being brazed, run through the drawing machine and exported, does not come within the provision in section 2507 of the Revised Statutes, authorising the importation in bond of machinery for repair, but may be entered for exportation (after re-manufacture) with benefit of drawback, under section 3019 of the Revised Statutes.

The Treasury Department declines to establish a rate of drawback on cigarettes manufactured wholly of imported tobacco and paper, owing to the impossibility of providing sufficient safeguards against possible fraud, for which the inducement would be exceptionally great.

On the exportation of waterproof cordage and tarred cordage, manufactured by William Wall and Sons from imported Manilla hemp and sisal grass, a drawback will be allowed equal to the duties paid, less the legal retention of 10 per cent., the quantity of material to be ascertained by deducting from the net weight of the waterproof cordage 10 per cent., and from the net weight of the tarred cordage 12 per cent. of such net weight.

Certain air-meters, used by miners in shafts and by architects in flues to measure the velocity of air currents, are not free of duty as philosophical and scientific apparatus, but are dutiable under T. I., 216, as manufactures in part of metal.

Rugs of like character and description to Tournay velvet carpets and of the same manufacture, are dutiable at the rate prescribed for such carpets under T. I., 370. (*See* T. I., 378.)

Certain so-called "charcoal," which consists of small evenly-shaped blocks, specially prepared, chiefly from carbon and partly from oxide of manganese, for use in electric batteries, and commercially known as carbon "blocks" or "plates," are dutiable, under section 2513 of the Revised Statutes, at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

An article known as "The International Tooth-Brush Stand," which consists of an iron stand for holding a tooth-brush, an earthenware receptacle for catching the drippings from the brush,

and an ordinary tooth-brush suspended in the stand, is dutiable as a whole, under T. I., 216, as an article composed wholly or in part of metal, and not separately at the rates provided for brushes and articles of metal respectively.

An article composed as follows: Silica, 26·04 per cent.; alumina, 15·85 per cent.; carb. lime, 55·50 per cent.; and magnesia, 2·10 per cent., which does not possess the principal attribute of cement, to wit, that of indurating upon being mixed with water, is dutiable as an alkaline silicate, under T. I., 76, and not as a cement, under T. I., 44.

Tinned sheet-iron, cut in strips from 1½ to 3 inches wide and from 6 to 18 inches long, and adapted for use in various kinds of manufactures, are dutiable, under T. I., 216, as articles composed in part of iron, and not as scrap-iron, under T. I., 145, or "waste," under T. I., 493.

Tonnage Dues on Vessels from Germany.

The following is a copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 26th January last, with reference to the tonnage dues to be paid in America on vessels from Germany:—

"Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to me by the Government of the Empire of Germany that no tonnage or light-house dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever, are imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the Empire of Germany, either by the Imperial Government or by the Governments of the German maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America, and their cargoes, are not required, in German ports, to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than is payable by German vessels or their cargoes;

"Now therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 11 of the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, and owners of vessels, and for other purposes,' approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this my Proclamation shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by said section of said Act) upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Empire of Germany.

"*Provided*, That there shall be excluded from the benefits of the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or

duties imposed on the vessels of such foreign country, or their cargoes, or of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of Germany or the cargoes of such vessels.

“And the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed shall continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued in the said ports of the Empire of Germany, and no longer.”

URUGUAY.

Abolition of Export Duties on Natural Products, Fruits, and Manufactured Articles.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 4th April last, the Government of the Republic of Uruguay has abolished export duties on natural products, fruits, and articles manufactured in the country. Stones in the rough or not worked, coarse sand and live-stock, which are not free by virtue of Article 2 of the law of the 24th August 1887, are, however, excepted.

SALVADOR.

New Customs Tariff.

Mr. J. Moffat, Her Majesty's Consul at San Salvador, in a report dated the 28th March last, with reference to a new Customs Tariff for Salvador, says:—

“Congress now in session has approved of a new Customs Tariff which will shortly be published, and when such comes into operation the maritime duties will be collected upon the gross weight of imported articles.

“During the first six months duties will then be charged at the rate of 110 per cent., payable 80 in cash and 30 in Government bonds, afterwards the rate will be reduced to 100 per cent., payable, say 70 in cash and 30 in bonds.

“Whilst the present tariff remains in force the rate of duties will be 80 per cent., say 60 payable in cash and 20 in Government bonds, the latter paper being admitted in the ratio of nine parts of first class, six parts of second class, and five parts of third class.

“According to a recent decree the bonds of the first and second class will bear interest at the rate of 6 and 4 per cent. per annum respectively, whilst the third class will not bear any interest whatever.

“When payment of the 30 per cent. in bonds is exacted, the latter will be admitted in three equal proportions of the series denominated first, second, and third class.

“Articles not actually in Custom house will not be affected by the proposed change.”

CONGO.

Modification of Export Duties on Copal.

The *Bulletin Officiel* of the Government of the Free State of the Congo for the month of April last, contains a decree of the Governor-General of the Congo, providing that from the 1st January 1888 the export duty on red copal was to be at the rate of 8 frs. per 100 kilos., and on white copal (of inferior quality) of 2 frs. per 100 kilos.

LIBERIA.

Closing of Ports of Half Cavally and adjacent Districts.

A communication, dated the 28th March last, has been received from the Foreign Office, transmitting copy of a proclamation issued by the Liberian Government, declaring the ports of Half Cavally and the adjacent districts interdicted to all trade and commerce.

With reference to the above, a communication has been addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia in London, to the effect that as no proof has yet been adduced that Liberia exercises sovereignty to the east of the Cavally River, while on the other hand Her Majesty's Government have received additional proof that the people repudiate the claim of the Liberian Government to exercise such sovereignty, Her Majesty's Government cannot, as at present advised, recognise the right of Liberia to close any ports to the east of that river.

SIAM.

Import, Export, Lighthouse and Pilotage Dues.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* of the 16th April last says that the ports open to foreign trade in Siam are those of Bangkok and of the Bang Pak Kong as well as that of Chantaboun. The import, export, lighthouse and pilotage dues are as follows:—The

import duties are fixed at the rate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and they are returned if the goods are re-exported. The importation of opium, except on account of the Government, is prohibited, as also are arms and ammunition, except under special permit. Bullion and specie, wearing apparel and provisions intended for personal use, are imported and exported free of duty. Vessels must load and discharge under the surveillance of the Customs authorities, and the loading and discharging may be carried on day and night without interruption, and also on Sundays and fete days, but in the case of night work a special permit must be obtained from the Customs authorities. Export duties are fixed at the rate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. The export of salt, rice, and fish, dry or salted, may be prohibited by the Government in case of necessity. This prohibition must, however, be notified a month in advance, and has no retrospective effect, that is, it would not apply to goods previously bought by merchants with a view of exportation.

Lighthouse and Pilotage Dues.—Vessels are exempt from tonnage, licence, pilotage, and anchorage dues. A lighthouse having been built in 1875 at the entrance to the Menam, vessels since that date have been subject to a duty of 6 centimes per ton, fixed by arrangement between the Government and the Consuls. Pilotage is not obligatory. If pilotage is undertaken the rates are as follows :—A vessel of 600 tons pays 490 francs for pilotage both ways—entering and clearing. For vessels of a higher tonnage 2 francs 75 cents. are added for each 100 tons. A reduction of 15 per cent. is allowed on steamers and sailing vessels employing tugs.

MADAGASCAR (DIEGO SUAREZ).

Abolition of Customs Duties.

A communication, dated the 28th April last, has been received from the Colonial Office, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Officer Administering the Government of Mauritius, enclosing a letter from the French Consul stating that Customs duties are no longer imposed at Diego Suarez.

TASMANIA.

Modification of Regulations respecting Imports of Cattle and Sheep.

A communication, dated the 17th April last, has been received from the Agent-General for Tasmania, transmitting copy of a proclamation issued by the Governor of that Colony, removing the prohibition of the importation of sheep and cattle.

According to this proclamation, cattle and sheep may be imported into Tasmania, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the chief of which are as follows:—

2. All animals intended to be imported into Tasmania must be shipped at the port of London, in England, and all such animals intended to be shipped from any place beyond Great Britain must be landed and kept within the limits of the United Kingdom for at least 14 days before being shipped for Tasmania.

3. No animal shall be landed in Tasmania at any place other than the Quarantine Ground, Middle Island, River Tamar.

4. Every owner, consignee, or person desiring to introduce any animal into Tasmania shall, before landing the same, give not less than 6 weeks' previous notice, in writing, of such desire to the Chief Inspector of Sheep, at Hobart, and shall, in such notice, give particulars of the description, number, and brands (if any) of the animals intended to be introduced; the place whence, and the time when, the same were shipped; and the name of the vessel by which the same are expected to be conveyed to Tasmania.

5. No animal shall be introduced into Tasmania unless the health of such animal is authenticated by declarations.

CANADA.

Admission of certain Market and Garden Produce from United States free of Duty.

The *Canada Gazette* for the 14th April last publishes a proclamation of the Governor-General of Canada, providing that the following descriptions of market and garden produce, &c. may be imported into Canada from the United States free of duty:—

Green fruits and edible berries, in their natural condition, viz.: apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, olives, peaches, pineapples, plantains, plums, pomegranates, quinces, and shaddocks.

Blackberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

Seeds, viz.:—clover, grass and flower, canary, chia, cotton, jute, mustard (brown and white), sesame, sugar beet, sugar-cane seed, and seeds of fruit and forest trees not edible.

Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by any other process of manufacture (in addition to those already on the free list), viz.:—anise-star, caraway, cumin seed, and Tonquin beans.

Trees, shrubs, and plants, viz.:—apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, quince, and all other fruit trees and the seedling stock of the same. Blackberry, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and rose bushes, grape and strawberry vines.

Shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants.

Vegetables, viz.:—citrons, mangols, melons, and yams.

NATAL.

Abolition of Duty on Tobacco Imported from Inland States.

By a recent law of the Government of Natal, it is enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

From and after the commencement of this law no Customs duty or registration, or other charges shall be leviable under the provisions of the “Customs Duties and Transit Dues Law, 1883,” or any other law, upon any tobacco imported into this Colony over the borders thereof, being the produce of any of the following countries, that is to say:—The Orange Free State, the South African Republic, the New Republic, and any part of Zululand.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dock Dues at Table Bay.

The following is an amendment of the tariff of dock dues levied by the Table Bay Harbour Board on goods landed or shipped, a notification of which has been received from the Agent-General of the Cape of Good Hope, under date of the 8th May last. The alterations were to take effect from the 1st May.

Upon the following goods an *ad valorem* rate of seven shillings and sixpence sterling (7s. 6d.) per cent., viz.:—

Beads, boots and shoes, cutlery, clocks and watches, cotton manufactures, clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds, haberdashery and millinery, hats of all kinds, harness and leather manufactures, jewellery, linen and linen manufactures, plate and plateware, saddlery, silk manufactures, woollen manufactures; except when in original packages and consigned to places beyond the limits of the Colony, when they will be charged dues under the tonnage scale.

Upon ostrich feathers, an *ad valorem* rate of seven shillings and sixpence sterling (7s. 6d.) per cent., except when landed or shipped coastwise, when they will be charged dues under the tonnage scale.

When goods rated for tonnage and *ad valorem* dues are contained in the same package, they shall pay *ad valorem* rates.

The value of rated articles will be the same as that accepted by the Customs, viz., current value at port whence imported, with 5 per cent. added.

V.—CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CHINA.

NOTE. — *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = 6s. 8d. (nominal value). *Catty* = $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. *avoirdupois*. *Chang* = 141 inches.

The following is a statement of the rates of Customs duties now levied by the Customs authorities of China. This statement is taken from a recent publication of the Statistical Department of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. The Customs Tariff is prefaced by the following explanatory remarks:—

“The import and export divisions of the original tariff of 1858, and the lists of duty free, of exceptional, and of contraband goods, based on Rules 2, 3, and 5 of the ‘Rules appended to the Tariff,’ have been amalgamated, and arranged alphabetically.

“The decisions of the Chinese Government affecting the original tariff which have come into operation since it was first published have been entered in their proper order.

“Of the decisions given since the issue of the original tariff, the present tariff comprises only those which affect Customs practice at *all* the treaty ports; local rulings not having been included.

“Customs permits are necessary for the shipment and discharge of whatever is not allowed to accompany passengers as personal baggage, *e.g.*, duty-free goods, treasure, parcels, &c., and all such articles must be entered on the manifest of the vessel concerned.”

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|---------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| Agar-agar - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.5.0 |
| Agaric. <i>See</i> Fungus. | |
| Almonds. <i>See</i> Apricot seeds. | |
| Alum - - - - - | „ 0.0.4.5 |
| Alum, green, or copperas - - - - - | „ 0.1.0.0 |
| Aniseed, broken - - - - - | „ 0.2.5.0 |
| Aniseed oil - - - - - | „ 5.0.0.0 |
| Do. star - - - - - | „ 0.5.0.0 |
| Antimacassars. <i>See</i> Articles de Tapiserie. | |
| Antiques. <i>See</i> Curiosities. | |
| Apricot seeds or almonds - - - - - | „ 0.4.5.0 |
| Armlets, glass. <i>See</i> Bangles. | |
| Arrowroot. <i>See</i> Sago. | |
| Arsenic - - - - - | „ 0.4.5.0 |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|---------------------|
| Articles de Ménage - - - - - Including drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, and counting-house furniture; furniture for billiard-room, bowling alley, and racket court; safes, stoves, grates, cooking ranges, fire-irons, fenders, coal scuttles, &c.; cornices and curtains, &c.; gas fittings, bells, &c.; books, music, musical instruments, scientific instruments and apparatus, &c.; saddlery, harness, and carriages; foreign carpeting and druggeting, &c. [Excluding clocks, musical boxes, pictures, paintings, looking-glasses, mirrors, curiosities, lampwicks, mats, quilts, blankets, rugs of hair or skin, Chinese carpets and druggets, leather trunks, native chinaware, pottery, and earthenware.] | t. m. c. c. Free |
| Articles de Tapisserie - - - - - Including Berlin wool work, antimacassars, &c. | Free. |
| Artificial flowers - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Asafoetida - - - - - | ,, 0.6.5.0 |
| Bamboo ware - - - - - | ,, 0.7.5.0 |
| Bangles or armlets, glass - - - - - | ,, 0.5.0.0 |
| Bar iron. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Beams. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Beancake - - - - - | ,, 0.0.3.5 |
| Including guano.* | |
| Bean oil. <i>See</i> Oil. | |
| Beans and peas - - - - - | ,, 0.0.6.0 |
| Beaver skins. <i>See</i> Skins, beaver. | |
| Bed quilts, cotton. <i>See</i> Palampore. | |
| Beef and pork. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Beer. <i>See</i> Wines - - - - - | Free. |
| Beeswax, yellow. | 100 catties 1.0.0.0 |
| Bells. <i>See</i> Articles de Ménage. | |
| Berlin wool work. <i>See</i> Articles de Tapisserie. | |
| Betel nuts - - - - - | ,, 0.1.5.0 |
| Betel nut husk - - - - - | ,, 0.0.7.5 |
| Bezoar, cow. <i>See</i> Cow bezoar. | |
| Bicho de Mar, black - - - - - | ,, 1.5.0.0 |
| Do. white - - - - - | ,, 0.3.5.0 |
| Birds' nests, 1st quality - - - - - | Catty 0.5.5.0 |
| Do. 2nd quality - - - - - | ,, 0.4.5.0 |
| Do. 3rd quality, or uncleaned - - - - - | ,, 0.1.5.0 |
| Biscuit, all kinds, plain and fancy - - - - - | Free. |
| Bitters. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Blankets. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Blotting paper. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Bombazettes. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Bonbons. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Bone ware and horn ware - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Books, Chinese. <i>See</i> Paper, 1st quality. | |
| Do. foreign. <i>See</i> Articles de Ménage. | |
| Boots, Chinese. <i>See</i> Shoes and boots. | |
| Do. foreign. <i>See</i> Clothing, foreign. | |
| Bracelets, foreign. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Brass buttons (Export Tariff) - - - - - | ,, 3.0.0.0 |
| Do. (Import Tariff) - - - - - | Gross 0.0.5.5 |
| Brass foil - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Brassware - - - - - | ,, 1.0.0.0 |

* Guano is allowed to pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem* at importer's option.

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Brass wire - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 1.1.5.0 |
| Brick tea. <i>See</i> Tea, brick. | |
| Brimstone and sulphur - - - - - | „ 0.2.0.0 |
| Cannot be imported or exported except under special authority. | |
| Broadcloth. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Brocades. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Brooches. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Buffalo hides. <i>See</i> Hides, buffalo. | |
| Do. horns. <i>See</i> Horns, buffalo. | |
| Do. sinews. <i>See</i> Sinews. | |
| Building materials not specified in tariff, imported for other than official purposes - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Building materials imported for official residences or offices - - - - - | Free. |
| Bullion, gold and silver - - - - - | „ |
| Bunting. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Butter - - - - - | „ |
| Including condensed and desiccated milk. | |
| Buttons, brass. <i>See</i> Brass buttons. | |
| Cakes. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Camagon wood. <i>See</i> Wood, camagon. | |
| Cambrics. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Camels' hair. <i>See</i> Hair, camels'. | |
| Do. wool. <i>See</i> Wool, camels'. | |
| Camlets. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Camphor - - - - - | 100 catties 0.7.5.0 |
| Do. baroos, clean - - - - - | Catty 1.3.0.0 |
| Do. baroos, refuse - - - - - | „ 0.7.2.0 |
| Candles, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Canes - - - - - | Thousand 0.5.0.0 |
| Cannon (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Cantharides - - - - - | 100 catties 2.0.0.0 |
| Canvas and cotton duck, not exceeding 50 yards long - - - - - | Piece 0.4.0.0 |
| Capoor cutchery - - - - - | 100 catties 0.3.0.0 |
| Caps, felt. <i>See</i> Felt caps. | |
| Do. silk. <i>See</i> Silk. | |
| Cardamoms, superior - - - - - | „ 1.0.0.0 |
| Do. inferior, or grains of paradise - - - - - | „ 0.5.0.0 |
| Carpeting, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Including oil floor-cloth. (Excluding Chinese carpets.) | |
| Carpeting, foreign. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Carpets and druggets - - - - - | Hundred 3.5.0.0 |
| Not including foreign carpeting and druggeting. | |
| Carriages. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Cash. <i>See</i> Copper cash. | |
| Cassia buds - - - - - | 100 catties 0.8.0.0 |
| (Do. lignea - - - - - | „ 0.6.0.0 |
| Do. oil - - - - - | „ 9.0.0.0 |
| Do. twigs - - - - - | „ 0.1.5.0 |
| Cassimeres. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Castor oil - - - - - | „ 0.2.0.0 |
| Excluding foreign castor oil, if arriving in quantities of less than 100 catties weight : Free. | |
| Caviare. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Ceruse. <i>See</i> Lead, white. | |
| Charcoal - - - - - | Free. |
| Charms, foreign. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Cheese - - - - - | Free. |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|----------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| Chestnuts - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| China-root - - - - - | „ 0.1.3.0 |
| China ware, coarse - - - - - | „ 0.4.5.0 |
| Including Swatow native China ware, not including coarse China ware of the value of tls. 1 to tls. 1.50 per picul exported from Pakhoi, which pays as pottery, earthenware. | |
| China ware, fine - - - - - | „ 0.9.0.0 |
| Do. foreign. <i>See</i> Glass ware. | |
| Chintzes. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Chocolate. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Chutneys. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Cigar-cases. <i>See</i> Cigars. | |
| Do. holders. <i>See</i> Cigars. | |
| Cigars, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Including cigar-cases, cigar-holders, and pipes. | |
| Cinnabar - - - - - | 100 catties 0.7.5.0 |
| Cinnamon - - - - - | „ 1.5.0.0 |
| Citrons. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Clocks - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Clothing, cotton - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Do. foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Including ready-made clothing of all kinds for head, person, or foot, or first materials for foreign clothing, male and female (if imported in reasonable quantities by foreign retail dealers, tailors, and milliners for foreign use); foreign boots and shoes, hosiery, haberdashery, and millinery. [Excluding umbrellas, cotton handkerchiefs, silk ribbons, silk thread, silk shawls, silk scarfs, silk tassels, silk caps, Chinese felt caps, Chinese boots and shoes.] | |
| Do. silk - - - - - | 100 catties 10.0.0.0 |
| Cloves - - - - - | „ 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. mother - - - - - | „ 0.1.8.0 |
| Coal, foreign* - - - - - | Ton 0.0.5.0 |
| Do., native: | |
| Formosa, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kwangsi, and K'ai-p'ing - - - - - | „ 0.1.0.0 |
| Coal, native, other sorts - - - - - | „ 0.3.0.0 |
| Coal shipped by yachts for their own use - - - - - | Free. |
| Coal-scuttles. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | 100 catties 5.0.0.0 |
| Cocoa. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Cocoa-nuts. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Cocoons. <i>See</i> Silk. | |
| Do. refuse - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Cocoon skins (shells) - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Coffee. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Coins, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Coir - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Coke - - - - - | Ton 0.1.5.0 |
| Comfits. <i>See</i> Preserves. | |
| Confectionery - - - - - | Free. |
| Including pastry, cakes, bonbons, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, spices, sauces, seasonings, flavouring essences, foreign pepper, mustard, table salt in small jars, ketchup, vinegar, and oil; anchovy, tomato, and Worcestershire sauces. [Excluding cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, honey, liquorice, sugar candy, Chinese preserves, comfits, and sweetmeats.] | |
| Cooking ranges. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |

* On reshipment, no matter whether for export or consumption on board the vessel in question, a drawback (or exemption certificate, if applied for) is granted.

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
|--|----------------------|---------|
| | t. m. c. c. | |
| Copper. <i>See</i> Metals. | | |
| Copper cash (can only be exported under bond to a Chinese treaty port). | | |
| Do. Japanese, may be imported. | | |
| Copper, in sheets. <i>See</i> Metals. | | |
| Do. in slabs. <i>See</i> Metals. | | |
| Do. nails. <i>See</i> Metals. | | |
| Do. rods. <i>See</i> Metals. | | |
| Copper ware and pewter ware - - - - | 100 catties | 1.1.5.0 |
| Including white metal pipes (inferior). | | |
| Copper, old, sheathing - - - - - | " | 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. ore - - - - - | " | 0.5.0.0 |
| Copperas. <i>See</i> Alum, green. | | |
| Copying presses. <i>See</i> Stationery. | | |
| Coral - - - - - | Catty | 0.1.0.0 |
| Corals, false - - - - - | 100 catties | 0.3.5.0 |
| Cordage, Manilla - - - - - | " | 0.3.5.0 |
| Cordials. <i>See</i> Wines. | | |
| Cornelian beads - - - - - | " | 7.0.0.0 |
| Cornelians - - - - - | 100 stones | 0.3.0.0 |
| Corn-flour. <i>See</i> Sago. | | |
| Cornices. <i>See</i> Articles de Ménage. | | |
| Cotton cloth, native. <i>See</i> Nankeen. | | |
| Cotton duck. <i>See</i> Canvas. | | |
| Cotton piece goods : | | |
| Grey, white, plain and twilled : | | |
| Exceeding 34 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long - | Piece | 0.0.8.0 |
| Including T-cloths 36 ins. wide and 24 yds. long. | | |
| Exceeding 34 ins. wide and exceeding 40 yds. long - | { Every 10 yds. } | 0.0.2.0 |
| Drills and jeans : | | |
| Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long - | Piece | 0.1.0.0 |
| Not exceeding 30 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long - | " | 0.0.7.5 |
| T-Cloths : | | |
| Not exceeding 34 ins. wide and not exceeding 48 yds. long - | " | 0.0.8.0 |
| Not exceeding 34 ins. wide and not exceeding 24 yds. long - | " | 0.0.4.0 |
| Dyed, figured and plain, not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long - | " | 0.1.5.0 |
| Excluding foreign cottons dyed in China. <i>See</i> Nankeen and native cotton cloth. | | |
| Fancy, white brocades and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long - | " | 0.1.0.0 |
| Printed, chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long - | " | 0.0.7.0 |
| Cambries : | | |
| Not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 24 yds. long - | " | 0.0.7.0 |
| Not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long - | " | 0.0.3.5 |
| Muslins : | | |
| Not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 24 yds. long - | " | 0.0.7.5 |
| Not exceeding 46 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long - | " | 0.0.3.5 |
| Damasks, not exceeding 36 ins. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long - | " | 0.2.0.0 |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
| | | t. m. c. c. |
| Cotton piece goods— <i>cont.</i> | | |
| Dimities or quiltings, not exceeding 40 ins. wide and not exceeding 12 yds. long | Piece | 0.0.6.5 |
| Ginghams, not exceeding 28 ins. wide and not exceeding 30 yds. long | " | 0.0.3.5 |
| Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square | Dozen | 0.0.2.5 |
| Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long | Piece | 0.2.0.0 |
| Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yds. long | " | 0.1.5.0 |
| Cotton rags | 100 catties | 0.0.4.5 |
| Do. raw | " | 0.3.5.0 |
| Do. seed oil. <i>See Oil.</i> | | |
| Do. thread | " | 0.7.2.0 |
| Do. yarn | " | 0.7.0.0 |
| Cow bezoar (Export Tariff) | Catty | 0.3.6.0 |
| Do. Indian (Import Tariff) | " | 1.5.0.0 |
| Cowhides. <i>See Hides, Buffalo.</i> | | |
| Crackers, fireworks | 100 catties | 0.5.0.0 |
| Crape, silk. <i>See Silk piece goods.</i> | | |
| Crockery, foreign. <i>See Glass ware.</i> | | |
| Crystal ware. <i>See Glass ware and crystal ware.</i> | | |
| Cubebs | " | 1.5.0.0 |
| Cumquots. <i>See Vegetables.</i> | | |
| Curiosities, antiques | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> | |
| Excluding curios, presents, &c. when forming part of a traveller's personal baggage, and not being carried in such quantity as to suggest a trading operation: Free. | | |
| Curtains. <i>See Articles de ménage.</i> | | |
| Cutch | 100 catties | 0.1.8.0 |
| Cutlery | Free. | |
| Cuttle-fish. <i>See Fish, salt.</i> | | |
| Damasks. <i>See Cotton piece goods.</i> | | |
| Dates, black | 100 catties | 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. red | " | 0.0.9.0 |
| Deer horns. <i>See Horns, deer.</i> | | |
| Do. sinews. <i>See Sinews.</i> | | |
| Despatch boxes. <i>See Stationery.</i> | | |
| Dimities. <i>See Cotton piece goods.</i> | | |
| Dock stores (under special regulations) | Free. | |
| Not including ships' side lights not imported for specified vessels. | | |
| Doe skins. <i>See Skins, doe.</i> | | |
| Dragon's blood. <i>See Gum, dragon's blood.</i> | | |
| Drills. <i>See Cotton piece goods.</i> | | |
| Druggeting, foreign | Free. | |
| Excluding Chinese druggets. | | |
| Druggets. <i>See Carpets.</i> | | |
| Duck, cotton. <i>See Canvas.</i> | | |
| Dye, green (native: Lü-kiao) | Catty | 0.8.0.0 |
| Dyed cottons. <i>See Cotton piece goods.</i> | | |
| Earrings, foreign. <i>See Jewellery, foreign.</i> | | |
| Earthenware. <i>See Pottery.</i> | | |
| Ebony. <i>See Wood, ebony.</i> | | |
| Eggs, preserved | Thousand | 0.3.5.0 |
| Elephants' teeth, broken | 100 catties | 3.0.0.0 |
| Do. whole | " | 4.0.0.0 |
| Embroideries, silk. <i>See Silk piece goods.</i> | | |
| Essences, flavouring. <i>See Confectionery.</i> | | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|---------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| False pearls. <i>See</i> Pearls. | |
| Fancy cottons. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Fans, feather | Hundred 0.7.5.0 |
| Do. palm-leaf, trimmed | Thousand 0.3.6.0 |
| Do. do. untrimmed | " 0.2.0.0 |
| Do. paper | Hundred 0.0.4.5 |
| Feathers, kingfishers', peacocks' | " 0.4.0.0 |
| Felt caps | " 1.2.5.0 |
| Do. cuttings | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Fenders. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Fire-irons. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Firewood | Free. |
| Fireworks. <i>See</i> Crackers. | |
| Fish, dried. <i>See</i> Stock fish. | |
| Do. salt | 100 catties 0.1.8.0 |
| Including cuttle-fish. | |
| Do. maws | " 1.0.0.0 |
| Do. skins | " 0.2.0.0 |
| Not including sharks' skins. | |
| Flannel. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Flints | " 0.0.3.0 |
| Floss silk. <i>See</i> Silk. | |
| Flour | Free. |
| Flowers, artificial. <i>See</i> Artificial flowers. | |
| Fowling pieces cannot be imported or exported except under special authority. | |
| Fox skins. <i>See</i> Skins, fox. | |
| Fragrant wood. <i>See</i> Wood, fragrant. | |
| Fruits, foreign. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Do. fresh and preserved. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Fungus or agaric | 100 catties 0.6.0.0 |
| Furniture of all kinds. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Furniture, cotton. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Fustians. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Galangal | " 0.1.0.0 |
| Gambier | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Gamboge | " 1.0.0.0 |
| Game, tinned. <i>See</i> Meats, preserved, foreign. | |
| Garlic | " 0.0.3.5 |
| Garoo wood. <i>See</i> Wood, garoo. | |
| Gas fittings. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Gauze, silk. <i>See</i> Silk piece goods. | |
| Gear, ships': | |
| Old ropes, old sails, old spars—landed under permit | Free. |
| Anchors, chains, and old metal, when removed from a vessel not intended to be broken up | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Ginghams. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Ginseng, American, clarified | 100 catties 8.0.0.0 |
| Do. re-clarified, <i>i.e.</i> , crude ginseng imported and clarified at a treaty port and shipped coastwise, to pay export and coast trade duty as though it were native produce. | |
| Ginseng, American, crude | " 6.0.0.0 |
| Do. Corean or Japan, first quality, <i>i.e.</i> , valued at tls. 5 and over a catty | Catty 0.5.0.0 |
| Ginseng, Corean or Japan, second quality, <i>i.e.</i> , valued at more than tl. 1 and less than tls. 5 a catty | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Ginseng, Corean or Japan, unclassified, <i>i.e.</i> , valued at tl. 1 and less a catty | " 0.0.5.0 |
| To include Corean or Japan ginseng cuttings and beard. | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Ginseng, native - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Glass bangles or armlets - - - - - | 100 catties 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. beads - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. or vitrified ware - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Glass ware and crystal ware - - - - - | Free. |
| Including foreign crockery and foreign china ware and porcelain. [Excluding native china ware, native pottery, and native earthen ware; window glass, telescopes, spy and opera glasses, looking glasses and mirrors; also Chinese glass beads and glass ware of all kinds.] | |
| Glass, window - - - - - | Box 100 sq. ft. |
| Glass imported for the use of churches is liable to duty. | 0.1.5.0 |
| Glue - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.5.0 |
| Goats' hair. <i>See</i> Hair, goats'. | |
| Gold and silver bullion. <i>See</i> Bullion. | |
| Gold thread, imitation - - - - - | Catty 0.0.3.0 |
| To include foreign imitation gold thread made of copper and silver and afterwards gilt. | |
| Gold thread, real - - - - - | " 1.6.0.0 |
| Gold ware. <i>See</i> Silver ware and gold ware. | |
| Grain of all kinds (<i>see</i> Rice) - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Grains of paradise. <i>See</i> Cardamoms. | |
| Grasscloth, coarse (having 40 or less threads in the warp to an inch) - - - - - | " 0.7.5.0 |
| Grasscloth, fine (having over 40 threads in the warp, to an inch) - - - - - | " 2.5.0.0 |
| Grates. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Green alum. <i>See</i> Alum, green. | |
| Do. dye. <i>See</i> Dye, green. | |
| Do. paint. <i>See</i> Paint. | |
| Ground nut cake - - - - - | " 0.0.3.0 |
| Do. nuts - - - - - | " 0.1.0.0 |
| Guano. <i>See</i> Beancake. | |
| Gum. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Do. Benjamin - - - - - | " 0.6.0.0 |
| Do. Benjamin, oil of - - - - - | " 0.6.0.0 |
| Do. dragon's blood - - - - - | " 0.4.5.0 |
| Do. myrrh - - - - - | " 0.4.5.0 |
| Do. olibanum - - - - - | " 0.4.5.0 |
| Gunpowder (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Gypsum, ground, or plaster of Paris - - - - - | " 0.0.3.0 |
| Haberdashery. <i>See</i> Clothing, foreign. | |
| Habit cloth. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Hair, camels' - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. goats' - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.8.0 |
| Hair-pins, foreign. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Hair rugs. <i>See</i> Rugs. | |
| Hams - - - - - | " 0.5.5.0 |
| Handkerchiefs, cotton. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Hare skins. <i>See</i> Skins, hare. | |
| Harness. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Hartall or orpiment - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Hemp - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Do. raw, or China grass (rhea) - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Hemp seed oil. <i>See</i> Oil. | |
| Do. twine. <i>See</i> Twine. | |
| Hides, buffalo and cow - - - - - | 100 catties 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. rhinoceros - - - - - | " 0.4.2.0 |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Honey - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 0.9.0.0 |
| To include wild uncleaned honey. | |
| Hoop iron. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Horns, buffalo - - - - - | „ 0.2.5.0 |
| Do. deer [Import Tariff] - - - - - | „ 0.2.5.0 |
| Do. do. young [Export Tariff] - - - - - | Pair 0.9.0.0 |
| Do. do. old do. - - - - - | 100 catties 1.3.5.0 |
| Do. rhinoceros - - - - - | „ 2.0.0.0 |
| Horn ware. <i>See</i> Bone ware. | |
| Hosiery. <i>See</i> Clothing, foreign. | |
| Household stores, &c. - - - - - | Free. |
| Articles not named in the tariff as dutiable, nor being articles, or one or more of a class of articles, specifically mentioned in the duty-free list, if imported or exported for the special and personal use of specified individuals, hongs, companies, or ships, and in reasonable quantities, may, when declared to be household stores, ships' stores, or personal baggage, be passed free. Tariff-named articles declared as household stores are dutiable. <i>See also</i> Dock stores. | |
| Implements of war (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Indigo, dry - - - - - | 100 catties 1.0.0.0 |
| Do. liquid - - - - - | „ 0.1.8.0 |
| Luk, foreign. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Do. India - - - - - | „ 4.0.0.0 |
| Insect wax. <i>See</i> Wax, white. | |
| Iron bars. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. hoops. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. do. old. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. in pigs. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. in sheets. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. nails. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. pans. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. rods. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. wire. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Isinglass - - - - - | „ 0.6.5.0 |
| Ivory ware - - - - - | Catty 0 1.5.0 |
| Jeans. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Jewellery, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Including foreign shirt studs, sleeve links, watch chains, rings, charms, pencil cases, earrings, necklets, brooches, bracelets, locketts, hair-pins, scent bottles. [Excluding coral, cornelians, bangles, glass beads, false pearls, gold ware and silver ware.] | |
| Joists. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Joss-sticks - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.0.0 |
| Jute - - - - - | „ 0.2.0.0 |
| Kentledge. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Ketchup. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Kingfishers' feathers. <i>See</i> Feathers. | |
| Kittysols or paper umbrellas - - - - - | Hundred 0.5.0.0 |
| Kranjee wood. <i>See</i> Wood, Kranjee. | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|-------------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| Lacquer, crude. <i>See</i> Varnish. | |
| Lacquered ware - - - - - | 100 catties 1.0.0.0 |
| Laka wood. <i>See</i> Wood, Laka. | |
| Lamp wicks - - - - - | " 0.6.0.0 |
| Lastings. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Lead, in pigs. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. in sheets. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. red (minium) - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Do. white (ceruse) - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Do. yellow (massicot) - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Leather - - - - - | " 0.4.2.0 |
| Do. articles, as pouches, purses - - - - - | " 1.5.2.0 |
| Do. green - - - - - | " 1.8.0.0 |
| Do. strips of ass - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. trunks. <i>See</i> Trunks. | |
| Lemonade. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Leopard skins. <i>See</i> Skins, leopard. | |
| Lichees - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.0.0 |
| Lights, ships' side, not imported for specified vessels - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Lily flowers, dried - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.7.0 |
| Lily seeds or lotus nuts - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Linen and cotton mixtures. <i>See</i> Linen. | |
| Linen, coarse, as linen and cotton or silk and linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long - - - - - | Piece 0.2.0.0 |
| Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yds long. - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Liqueurs. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Liquorice - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.3.5 |
| Locketts. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Long ells. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Looking glasses. <i>See</i> Telescopes. | |
| Lotus nuts. <i>See</i> Lily seeds. | |
| Lucraban seed - - - - - | " 0.0.3.5 |
| Lung-ngans - - - - - | " 0.2.5.0 |
| Do. without the stone - - - - - | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Lustres. <i>See</i> Woollen and cotton mixtures. | |
| Mace - - - - - | 1.0.0.0 |
| Machinery - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Including machinery for Government docks, arsenals, &c. | |
| Duty is leviable on the cost of the machinery as laid down at its port of arrival, <i>i.e.</i> , original price plus expenses for commission, freight, and other charges. | |
| If the expenses cannot be ascertained, 10 per cent. of the invoice price added to the latter constitute the value on which duty is to be charged. | |
| Maizena. <i>See</i> Sago. | |
| Mangrove bark - - - - - | 100 catties 0.0.3.0 |
| Manure-cakes, or poudrette - - - - - | " 0.0.9.0 |
| Marble slabs - - - - - | " 0.2.0.0 |
| Marten skins. <i>See</i> Skins, marten. | |
| Massicot. <i>See</i> Lead, yellow. | |
| Masts. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Mats, of all kinds - - - - - | Hundred 0.2.0.0 |
| Matting - - - - - | Roll of 40 yds. 0.2.0.0 |
| Maws, fish. <i>See</i> Fish maws. | |
| Meal, Indian and oat - - - - - | Free. |
| Meats, preserved, foreign - - - - - | " |
| Including fish, flesh, fowl, tinned game of all kinds, shell-fish, patties, sausages, caviare, beef and pork in casks for ships. [Excluding hams and salt fish.] | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|
| Medicated wines - - - - - Medicines, foreign - - - - - Including surgical instruments, photographic chemicals and apparatus; also medicines of foreign origin made up for Chinese use.* [Excluding castor oil, if arriving in quantities of more than 100 catties weight at a time.] | t. m. c. c. 5 % <i>ad val.</i> Free. |
| Medium cloth. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Melon seeds - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Metals: | |
| Copper, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, nails - - - | " 1.5.0.0 |
| Do. unmanufactured, as in slabs - - - | " 1.0.0.0 |
| Do. yellow metal, sheathing and nails - - - | " 0.9.0.0 |
| Do. Japan - - - - - | " 0.6.0.0 |
| Iron, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, bars, hoops - - - | " 0.1.2.5 |
| Do. unmanufactured, as in pigs - - - | " 0.0.7.5 |
| Do. Kentledge - - - - - | " 0.0.1.0 |
| Do. wire - - - - - | " 0.2.5.0 |
| Including trusses to bind silk bales, manufactured wholly from iron wire. | |
| Iron pans of foreign origin or of Chinese origin and manufactured by Chinese - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Iron pans manufactured by foreigners at Chinese treaty ports cannot be imported or exported. | |
| Iron nails - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. hoops, old - - - - - | " |
| When shipped coastwise to be exempt at the port of shipment and to be charged 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> coast trade duty at the port of discharge. | |
| Lead, in pigs - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.5.0 |
| Do. in sheets - - - - - | " 0.5.5.0 |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | " 2.0.0.0 |
| Spelter (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority) - - - | " 0.2.5.0 |
| Steel - - - - - | " 0.2.5.0 |
| Tin - - - - - | " 1 2.5.0 |
| Yünnan tin may be passed coastwise at half the tariff rate on being proved to be property of Privileged Mining Association. | |
| Tinplates - - - - - | " 0.4.0.0 |
| Trusses, metal, to bind silk bales, not of iron wire - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> † |
| Do. of iron wire. <i>See</i> Iron wire. | |
| Milk, condensed and desiccated. <i>See</i> Butter. | |
| Millet. <i>See</i> Rice. | |
| Millinery. <i>See</i> Clothing, foreign. | |
| Mineral water. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Minium. <i>See</i> Lead, red. | |
| Mirrors. <i>See</i> Telescopes. | |
| Mother-o'-pearl shell - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.0.0 |
| Do. ware - - - - - | Catty 0.1.0.0 |
| Munitions of war (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Mushrooms - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Music. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Musical boxes - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. instruments. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Musk - - - - - | Catty 0.9.0.0 |

* If in reasonable quantities, when declared to be for the personal use of the applicant, and not for sale.

† *Ad interim.*

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|---------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| Muskets (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Muslins. <i>See</i> Cottons. | |
| Mussels, dried - - - - - | 100 catties 0.2.0.0 |
| Mustard. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Musters. <i>See</i> Samples. | |
| Myrrh. <i>See</i> Gum. | |
| Nails, copper. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Do. iron. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Nankeen and native cotton cloths - - - - - Including cottons dyed in China. | „ 1.5.0.0 |
| Narrow cloth. <i>See</i> Woollens. | |
| Necklets. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Newspapers, Chinese - - - - - | Free. |
| Nutgalls - - - - - | 100 catties 0.5.0.0 |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ 2.5.0.0 |
| Oil, as bean, tea, wood, cotton, and hemp seed - - - - - Up to 10 piculs, if reported to be for steamer's use: Free. | „ 0.3.0.0 |
| Oil floor-cloth. <i>See</i> Carpeting, foreign. | |
| Oil, salad. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Oiled paper - - - - - | „ 0.4.5.0 |
| Olibanum. <i>See</i> Gum olibanum. | |
| Olive seeds - - - - - | „ 0.3.0.0 |
| Olives, unpickled, salted, or pickled - - - - - | „ 0.1.8.0 |
| Opera glasses. <i>See</i> Telescopes. | |
| Opium, foreign* - - - - - | „ tls. 110.00† |
| Under special regulations. | |
| Do. boiled or prepared - - - - - | „ 137.50‡ |
| Under special regulations. | |
| Orange peel. <i>See</i> Peel, orange. | |
| Oranges. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Orleans. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Orpiment. <i>See</i> Hartall. | |
| Otter skins. <i>See</i> Skins, otter. | |
| Oyster shells, sea shells - - - - - | „ t.m.c.c. 0.0.9.0 |
| Packing twine. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Paddy. <i>See</i> Rice. | |
| Paint, green - - - - - | „ 0.4.5.0 |
| Paintings. <i>See</i> Pictures. | |
| Palampore, or cotton bed quilts - - - - - | Hundred 2.7.5.0 |
| Palm-leaf fans. <i>See</i> Fans, palm-leaf. | |
| Pans, iron. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Paper. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |

* According to the United States Commercial Treaty of November 1880, citizens of the United States are not allowed to deal in opium, nor are vessels owned by them, whether employed by themselves or others, nor vessels owned by others but employed by them, allowed to carry opium.

† Tls. 30.0.0.0 tariff duty, tls. 80.0.0.0 likin.

‡ Tls. 37.5 0.0 tariff duty, tls. 100.0.0.0 likin.

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Paper, 1st quality - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 0.7.0.0 |
| Including Weising lottery books and all Chinese books, with the exception of books either officially provided or purchased for Chinese public institutions. Books circulated by missionaries or dealt in by ordinary Chinese booksellers are to pay duty. Chinese newspaper: Free. | |
| Do. 2nd quality - - - - - | " 0.4.0.0 |
| Do. black tinsel - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. oiled. <i>See</i> Oiled paper. | |
| Do. umbrellas. <i>See</i> Kittysols. | |
| Pastry. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Patties. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Peacocks' feathers. <i>See</i> Feathers. | |
| Pearl barley - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Pearls, false - - - - - | 100 catties 2.0.0.0 |
| Peas. <i>See</i> Beans. | |
| Peel, orange - - - - - | " 0.3.0.0 |
| Do. pumelo, 1st quality - - - - - | " 0.4.5.0 |
| Do. do. 2nd quality - - - - - | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Pencil-cases. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Pencils, foreign. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Pens, foreign. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Pepper, black - - - - - | " 0.3.6.0 |
| Do. white - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. foreign. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Peppermint leaf - - - - - | " 0.1.0.0 |
| Do. oil - - - - - | " 3.5.0.0 |
| Perfumery - - - - - | Free. |
| Excluding musk. | |
| Personal baggage. <i>See</i> Household stores. | |
| Pewter ware. <i>See</i> Copper ware. | |
| Photographic apparatus. <i>See</i> Medicines. | |
| Do. chemicals. <i>See</i> Medicines. | |
| Pickled olives. <i>See</i> Olives. | |
| Pickles. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Pictures and paintings - - - - - | Each 0.1.0.0 |
| Pictures on pith or rice paper - - - - - | Hundred 0.1.0.0 |
| Pig iron. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Piles. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Pineapples. <i>See</i> Vegetables. | |
| Pipes. <i>See</i> Cigars. | |
| Do. white metal (inferior). <i>See</i> Copper ware and pewter ware. | |
| Pistols (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Pith pictures. <i>See</i> Pictures. | |
| Planks. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Plaster of Paris. <i>See</i> Gypsum. | |
| Plated ware, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Poles. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Pongees, silk. <i>See</i> Silk piece goods. | |
| Porcelain, foreign. <i>See</i> Glass ware. | |
| Pork. <i>See</i> Meats, preserved, foreign. | |
| Portfolios. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Pottery, earthenware - - - - - | 100 catties 0.0.5.0 |
| Including coarse china ware of the value of tls. 1 to tls. 1.50 per picul exported from Pakhoi; but not including Swatow native china ware. | |
| Pouches, leather. <i>See</i> Leather articles. | |
| Poudrette. <i>See</i> Manure-cakes. | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|
| Prawns, dried - - - - - Presents. <i>See</i> Curiosities. Preserves, comfits, and sweetmeats - - - Printed cottons. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. Printing presses. <i>See</i> Stationery. Pumelo peel. <i>See</i> Peel, pumelo. Pumeloes. <i>See</i> Vegetables. Purses, leather. <i>See</i> Leather articles. Putchuck - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 0.3.6.0 „ 0.5.0.0 „ 0.6.0.0 |
| Quicksilver. <i>See</i> Metals. Quiltings. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. Quilts, cotton. <i>See</i> Palampore. | |
| Rabbit skins. <i>See</i> Skins, rabbit. Raccoon skins. <i>See</i> Skins, racoon. Rags, cotton. <i>See</i> Cotton rags. Raisins. <i>See</i> Vegetables. Raspberry vinegar. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Rattans - - - - - Do. split - - - - - Rattan ware - - - - - | „ 0.1.5.0 „ 0.2.5.0 „ 0.3.0.0 |
| Red tape. <i>See</i> Stationery. Red wood. <i>See</i> Wood, red. Rhinoceros hides. <i>See</i> Hides, rhinoceros. Do. horns. <i>See</i> Horns, rhinoceros. | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - Ribbons, silk. <i>See</i> Silk. | „ 1.2.5.0 |
| Do. interwoven with imitation gold or silver thread | 100 catties 18.0.0.0 or 5 % <i>ad val.</i> optional. |
| Rice or paddy, wheat, millet, and other grains - - - (Duty free on importation from abroad. Can only be exported under bond to Chinese ports. Native grain is to pay export duty at port of shipment and coast trade duty at port of discharge, and leaving Yangtze ports by river steamers, coast trade duty is to be deposited in advance. Foreign grain not landed may be re-exported to foreign countries. Foreign grain re-exported to Chinese ports must pay export duty.) | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Rice paper pictures. <i>See</i> Pictures. | |
| Rifles (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Rings, foreign. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Rose maloes - - - - - | „ 1.0.0.0 |
| Rugs, of hair or skin - - - - - | Each 0.0.9.0 |
| Saddlery. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Safes. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Sago - - - - - | Free. |
| Including arrow-root, corn-flour, maizena. | |
| Salt, trade in, prohibited. | |
| Salt fish. <i>See</i> Fish, salt. | |
| Salted olives. <i>See</i> Olives. | |
| Salt, table. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Saltpetre - - - - - (Cannot be imported or exported except under special authority.) | 100 catties 0.5.0.0 |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|----------------------|
| Samples and musters of goods for sale, in reasonable quantities | t. m. c. c. |
| Excess of reasonable quantity to pay tariff duty. | Free. |
| Samshu - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.5.0 |
| Including Japanese wine. <i>See</i> Wines, foreign. | |
| Sandal wood - - - - - | " 0.4.0.0 |
| Sandal wood ware - - - - - | Catty 0.1.0.0 |
| Sapan wood - - - - - | 100 catties 0.1.0.0 |
| Satin. <i>See</i> Silk piece goods. | |
| Satinet, or French sateen, with a cotton warp and a silk weft - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Sauces. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Sausages. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Scarfs. <i>See</i> Silk piece goods. | |
| Scent bottles. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Scientific instruments. <i>See</i> Articles de ménage. | |
| Sea otter skins. <i>See</i> Skins, sea otter. | |
| Sea shells. <i>See</i> Oyster shells. | |
| Seahorse teeth - - - - - | 100 catties 2.0.0.0 |
| Sealing wax. <i>See</i> Stationery. | |
| Seasonings. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Seaweed - - - - - | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. Russian, superior - - - - - | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. do. inferior - - - - - | " 0.1.0.0 |
| Seltzer water. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Sesamum seed - - - - - | " 0.1.3.5 |
| Sharks' fins, black - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. clarified - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. white - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Sharks' skins - - - - - | Hundred 2.0.0.0 |
| Shawls, silk. <i>See</i> Silk piece goods. | |
| Shell fish, tinned. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Ships' stores. <i>See</i> Household stores - - - - - | Free. |
| Shirtings. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Shirtings dyed in China. <i>See</i> Nankeen and native cotton cloths. | |
| Shirtings, spotted. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |
| Shoes and boots, leather or satin - - - - - | 100 pairs 3.0.0.0 |
| Do. foreign. <i>See</i> Clothing, foreign. | |
| Do. straw - - - - - | " 0.1.8.0 |
| Shot (cannot be imported or exported except under special authority). | |
| Side lights, ships', not imported for specified vessels - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Silk : | |
| Raw and thrown - - - - - | 100 catties 10.0.0.0 |
| Yellow, from Szechwan - - - - - | " 7.0.0.0 |
| Reeled from Dupions - - - - - | " 5.0.0.0 |
| Wild raw - - - - - | " 2.5.0.0 |
| Refuse - - - - - | " 1.0.0.0 |
| Cocoons - - - - - | " 3.0.0.0 |
| Do. refuse - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Cocoon skins (shells) - - - - - | " |
| Floss, Canton - - - - - | 100 catties 4.3.0.0 |
| Do. from other provinces - - - - - | " 10.0.0.0 |
| Ribbons and thread - - - - - | " 10.0.0.0 |
| Do. interwoven with imitation gold or silver thread. | |
| <i>See</i> Ribbons, silk, &c. | |
| Piece goods, viz., pongees, shawls, scarfs, crape, satin, gauze, velvet, and embroidered goods - - - - - | " 12.0.0.0 |
| Piece goods,—Szechwan, Shantung - - - - - | " 4.5.0.0 |
| Tassels - - - - - | " 10.0.0.0 |
| Caps - - - - - | Hundred 0.9.0.0 |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|----------------------|
| Silk and cotton mixtures - - - - - | t. m. c. c. |
| Not including French sateen or satinet. | 100 catties 5.5.0.0 |
| Silk and linen mixtures. <i>See</i> Linen. | |
| Silver thread, imitation - - - - - | Catty 0.0.3.0 |
| Do. real - - - - - | " 1.3.0.0 |
| Silver ware and gold ware - - - - - | 100 catties 10.0.0.0 |
| Sinews, buffalo and deer - - - - - | " 0.5.5.0 |
| Skin rugs. <i>See</i> Rugs. | |
| Skins, beaver - - - - - | Hundred 5.0.0.0 |
| Do. doe, hare, and rabbit - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. fox, large - - - - - | Each 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. do. small - - - - - | " 0.0.7.5 |
| Do. land otter - - - - - | Hundred 2.0.0.0 |
| Do. marten - - - - - | Each 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. racoon - - - - - | Hundred 2.0.0.0 |
| Do. sea otter - - - - - | Each 1.5.0.0 |
| Do. squirrel - - - - - | Hundred 0.5.0.0 |
| Do. tiger and leopard - - - - - | Each 0.1.5.0 |
| Sleeve-links. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Smalt - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.0.0 |
| Snuff, native - - - - - | " 0.8.0.0 |
| Do. foreign - - - - - | " 7.2.0.0 |
| Soap, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Do. Chinese - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Soda-water. <i>See</i> Wines. | |
| Soy - - - - - | 100 catties 0.4.0.0 |
| Spanish stripes. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures. | |
| Spars. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Spelter. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Spices. <i>See</i> Confectionery. | |
| Spirits. <i>See</i> Wine - - - - - | Free. |
| Spy glasses. <i>See</i> Telescopes. | |
| Squirrel skins. <i>See</i> Skins, squirrel. | |
| Stationery, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Including pens, pencils, ink, paper, blotting, paper, gum, sealing wax, copying presses, printing presses, type, despatch boxes, red tape, portfolios, packing twine. [Excluding Chinese paper, Indian ink, and Chinese books.] | |
| Steel. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Stielac - - - - - | 100 catties 0.3.0.0 |
| Stock-fish - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Including dried fish. | |
| Stoves. <i>See</i> Articles de Ménage. | |
| Straw braid - - - - - | " 0.7.0.0 |
| Do. shoes. <i>See</i> Shoes, straw. | |
| Studs. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. | |
| Sugar, brown (Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, Dutch standard) - - - - - | " 0.1.2.0 |
| Do. candy - - - - - | " 0.2.5.0 |
| Do. white (Nos. 11 and upwards, Dutch standard) - - - - - | " 0.2.0.0 |
| Sulphur and brimstone - - - - - | " 0.2.0.0 |
| (Cannot be imported or exported except under special authority.) | |
| Surgical instruments. <i>See</i> Medicines. | |
| Sweetmeats. <i>See</i> Preserves. | |
| Tallow, animal - - - - - | " 0.2.0.0 |
| Do. vegetable - - - - - | " 0.3.0.0 |
| Tassels, silk. <i>See</i> Silk tassels. | |
| T-cloths. <i>See</i> Cotton piece goods. | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--|
| Tea, black and green - - - - - | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 2.5.0.0 |
| Do. brick - - - - - | " 0.6.0.0 |
| No transit dues are to be levied on brick tea made from Hua-hsiang-ch'a-mo, bought in Hankow, at the time of export from Hankow. | |
| Tea dust, not exceeding Hk. tls. 10 per picul in value and shipped for a Chinese port; tea dust shipped for a foreign port or for a Chinese port, if exceeding Hk. tls. 10 per picul in value, to pay as tea - - - - - | " 1.2.5.0 |
| Tea, log; varieties: | |
| Ch'ien Liang - - - - - | " 0.5.0.0 |
| Pai-liang Kung-chien - - - - - | " 0.8.0.0 |
| Do. T'ien-chien - - - - - | " 1.0.0.0 |
| Do. Ching-chien - - - - - | " 1.2.5.0 |
| Tea-box boards. <i>See</i> Wood boards, tea-box. | |
| Tea-chests or materials for making tea-chests - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. do. do. exported to another treaty port for use in packing tea - - - - - | Free. |
| Tea oil. <i>See</i> Oil. | |
| Teak wood. <i>See</i> Timber. | |
| Telegraph material for Chinese Government telegraphs - - - - - | Free. |
| Excluding telegraph material for other than Chinese Government telegraphs. | |
| Telescopes, spy and opera glasses, looking-glasses, and mirrors - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Thread, cotton. <i>See</i> Cotton thread. | |
| Do. gold. <i>See</i> Gold thread. | |
| Do. silk. <i>See</i> Silk thread. | |
| Tiger skins. <i>See</i> Skins, tiger. | |
| Tigers' bones - - - - - | 100 catties 1.5.5.0 |
| Timber: | |
| Masts and spars, hard-wood, not exceeding 40 ft. - - - - - | Each 4.0.0.0 |
| Do. do. do. 60 ft. - - - - - | " 6.0.0.0 |
| Do. do. exceeding 60 ft. - - - - - | " 10.0.0.0 |
| Do. soft-wood, not exceeding 40 ft. - - - - - | " 2.0.0.0 |
| Do. do. do. 60 ft. - - - - - | " 4.5.0.0 |
| Do. do. exceeding 60 ft. - - - - - | " 6.5.0.0 |
| Beams, hard-wood, not exceeding 26 ft. long and under 12 ins. square - - - - - | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Beams other than square - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> or Tariff Duty optional. |
| Do., soft-wood, <i>i.e.</i> , planks over 6 ins. in thickness - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Planks, hard-wood, not exceeding 24 ft. long, 12 ins. wide, and 3 ins. thick - - - - - | Hundred 3.5.0.0 |
| Planks, hard-wood, not exceeding 16 ft. long, 12 ins. wide, and 3 ins. thick - - - - - | " 2.0.0.0 |
| Planks, soft-wood - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do., teak - - - - - | Cubic foot 0.0.3.5 |
| Piles, poles, and joists - - - - - | Each 0.3.0.0 |
| To include soft-wood poles of any length. | |
| Tin. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Tinder - - - - - | 100 catties 0.3.5.0 |
| Tinfoil - - - - - | " 1.2.5.0 |
| Tinned meats. <i>See</i> Meats. | |
| Timplates. <i>See</i> Metals. | |
| Tinsel paper, black - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Tobacco, foreign - - - - - | Free. |
| Excluding Japanese tobacco. <i>See</i> Tobacco, prepared. | |

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|---|
| Tobacco, leaf - - - - - Do. prepared - - - - - Excluding foreign tobacco, but including Japanese tobacco, except when imported by Japanese officials or merchants for private use, up to 40 catties at a time. Tortoiseshell - - - - - Do. broken - - - - - Do. ware - - - - - Trunks, leather - - - - - Trusses, metal. <i>See</i> Metals, iron wire; Metals, trusses. Turmeric - - - - - Turnips, salted - - - - - Twine, hemp, Canton - - - - - Do. Soochow - - - - - Type. <i>See</i> Stationery. | t. m. c. c. 100 catties 0.1.5.0 „ 0.4.5.0 Catty 0.2.5.0 „ 0.0.7.2 „ 0.2.0.0 100 catties 1.5.0.0 „ 0.1.0.0 „ 0.1.8.0 „ 0.1.5.0 „ 0.5.0.0 |
| Umbrellas - - - - - Do. paper. <i>See</i> Kittysols. Union cloth. <i>See</i> Woollen manufactures: Spanish stripes, inferior. | Each 0.0.3.5 |
| Varnish or crude lacquer - - - - - Vegetables, preserved, foreign - - - - - Including foreign fruits, fresh and preserved, pickles, chutneys, raisins, Chinese fresh vegetables and fresh fruits. [Excluding olives, dates, almonds, chestnuts, ground-nuts, lichees, lung-ngans, garlic, melon seeds, mushrooms, fungus, salted turnips, oranges, cumquots, citrons, pnmeloes, cocoa-nuts, and pineapples.] | 100 catties 0.5.0.0 Free. |
| Velvet, silk. <i>See</i> Silk. Velveteens. <i>See</i> Cottons. Velvets, not exceeding 34 yds. long - - - - - Vermicelli - - - - - Vermilion - - - - - Vessels broken up in port, materials from* - - - - - Must be certified by Consul to be condemned and sold in port. | Piece 0.1.8.0 100 catties 0.1.8.0 „ 2.5.0.0 Free. |
| Vessels wrecked, materials from - - - - - If wrecked in port, free of import duty, but liable to export and coast trade duty. | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Vessels wrecked within the harbour limits, export cargo relanded - - - - - | Free. |
| Vinegar. <i>See</i> Confectionery. Vitrified ware. <i>See</i> Glass ware. | |
| Watch chains, foreign. <i>See</i> Jewellery, foreign. Watches - - - - - | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> or Tariff Duty, optional. |
| Do. - - - - - Do. émaillés à perles - - - - - | Pair 1.0.0.0 „ 4.5.0.0 |
| Wax, bees'. <i>See</i> Bees' wax. Do. Japan - - - - - Do. White, or insect - - - - - | 100 catties 0.6.5.0 „ 1.5.0.0 |
| Weising lottery books. <i>See</i> Paper, 1st quality. | |

* *See also* Gear, ships'.

| Classification. | Rates of Duty. |
|---|---------------------|
| | t. m. c. c. |
| Wheat. <i>See</i> Rice. | |
| White wax. <i>See</i> Wax, white. | |
| Window glass. <i>See</i> Glass, window. | |
| Wines, foreign | Free. |
| Including beer, spirits, foreign bitters, liqueurs, cordials, raspberry vinegar, soda, seltzer, and mineral waters, lemonade, &c. [Excluding Samshu and Chinese wine, also Japanese wine, except when imported by Japanese officials or merchants for private use up to 200 catties at a time.] | |
| Wines, medicated | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Wood, camagon | 100 catties 0.0.3.0 |
| Do. ebony | " 0.1.5.0 |
| Do. fragrant | " 0.4.5.0 |
| Do. garoo | " 2.0.0.0 |
| Do. Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 ins. wide, and 1 ft. thick | Each 0.8.0.0 |
| Do. Laka | 100 catties 0.1.4.5 |
| Do. red | " 0.1.1.5 |
| Wood boards, tea-box, if exported to a foreign country | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Do. oil. <i>See</i> Oil. | |
| Do. piles, poles, and joists. <i>See</i> Timber, piles, &c. | |
| Do. ware | 100 catties 1.1.5.0 |
| Wool | " 0.3.5.0 |
| Do. camels' | 5 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Woollen and cotton mixtures, viz., lustres, plain and brocaded, not exceeding 31 yards long | Piece 0.2.0.0 |
| Woollen manufactures :* | |
| Blankets | Pair 0.2.0.0 |
| Broadcloth and Spanish stripes, habit and medium cloth, 51 to 64 ins. wide | Chang 0.1.2.0 |
| Long ells, 31 ins. wide | " 0.0.4.5 |
| Camlets, English, 31 ins. wide | " 0.0.5.0 |
| Do. Dutch, 33 ins. wide | " 0.1.0.0 |
| Do. imitation, and bombazettes | " 0.0.3.5 |
| Cassimeres, flannel, and narrow cloth | " 0.0.4.0 |
| Lastings, 31 ins. wide | " 0.0.5.0 |
| Do. imitation, and Orleans, 34 ins. wide | " 0.0.3.5 |
| Bunting, not exceeding 24 ins. wide and 40 yards long | Piece 0.2.0.0 |
| Spanish stripes, inferior | Chang 0.1.0.0 |
| Including union cloth. | |
| Woollen yarn | 100 catties 3.0.0.0 |
| Wrecks, materials from. <i>See</i> Vessels wrecked, &c. | |
| Yarn, cotton. <i>See</i> Cottons. | |
| Do. woollen. <i>See</i> Woollen yarn. | |
| Yellow metal. <i>See</i> Metals, copper, &c. | |

* Proportionate duty is to be charged on extra width in woollens.

VI.—CUSTOMS DUTIES LEVIED ON THE IMPORTATION OF FISH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM INTO RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RATES of CUSTOMS DUTY leviable in RUSSIA upon the Importation of FISH from the UNITED KINGDOM under the Tariff of the 1st (13th) July 1882, with the alterations which have been made since that date. Showing also the Rates of Duty which were leviable in 1882 up to the 1st (13th) July of that year.

| — | 1882 up to 1st (13th) July. | Tariff of 1st (13th) July 1882. | Alterations since made. |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Fish:* | rbl. cop. Free. | rbl. cop. Free. | rbl. cop. — |
| Fresh, imported in Russian vessels. | Free. | Per pound 0·10 | 20 % additional from 1st (13th) July 1885. |
| Fresh, imported otherwise. | Per pound 3·30 | „ 4·00 | 20 % additional from 1st (13th) July 1885. |
| Marinated, prepared in oil, and stuffed of every kind; also caviar. | „ 1·21 | „ 1·20 | — |
| Salted and smoked of every kind (except herrings). | „ 0·22 | „ 0·22 | — |
| Herrings, smoked | „ 0·10 | „ 0·15 | { Poud 0·22 from 20th Jan. (1st Feb.) 1885. Increased to Poud 0·27 from 22 Nov. 1887. |
| Do. salted; cod-fish, and all other fish dried and cured. | „ 1·21 | „ 2·00 | 20 % additional from 1st (13th) July 1885. |
| Oysters, lobsters, crabs, mussels, &c.; fresh, salted, dried, or marinated. | „ 3·30 | „ 4·00 | 20 % additional from 1st (13th) July 1885. |
| Oysters, lobsters, crabs, mussels, &c. imported in hermetically sealed vessels. | | | |

* All fish, fresh or otherwise, imported in Russian vessels in the Government of Archangel, free of duty.

Note.—It is understood that a Revised Edition of the Customs Tariff of Russia has recently been issued. This tariff will be reproduced in a forthcoming number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

STATEMENT showing the RATES of CUSTOMS DUTY now leviable in GERMANY upon the Importation of FISH from the UNITED KINGDOM under the Tariff of 22nd May 1885, with the Rates leviable previous to that date under the Tariff of 1879.

| | Tariff of 15th July 1879. | Tariff of 22nd May 1885. |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fish: | mks. pfg. | mks. pfg. |
| Fresh, except shell fish - - - | | Free. |
| Salted, in casks (except herrings), dried, smoked, or cured - - - | 100 kilos. 3'00 | 100 kilos. 3'00 |
| Preserved in vinegar, oil, or spice—in casks | | " 12'00 |
| Prepared in other ways; fish of all kinds in tins hermetically sealed - - - | " 60'00 | " 60'00 |
| Salted herrings { If in the ordinary barrels | | |
| of commerce - - - | Barrel 3'00 | Barrel 3'00 |
| If otherwise packed - - - | 100 kilos. 2'00 | 100 kilos. 2'00 |
| Do. To be used as manure - - - | Free. | Free. |
| Caviar and substitutes - - - | 100 kilos. 100'00 | 100 kilos. 150'00 |
| Oysters, lobsters, turtles, &c. - - - | | " 50'00 |
| Other marine shell fish - - - | " 24'00 | " 24'00 |

STATEMENT showing the RATES of CUSTOMS DUTY leviable in FRANCE in 1880 upon the Importation of FISH from the UNITED KINGDOM, with the alterations since made and the Rates of Duty now leviable.

| | Previous to 1881. | Alterations since made and Present Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | fr. c. | fr. c. |
| Fresh water fish, fresh - - - | Free. | Free. |
| Do. prepared - - - | 100 kilos. 10'00 | As other prepared fish. |
| Sea fish, fresh: | | |
| Produce of French fisheries - - - | Free. | Free. |
| Other - - - | 100 kilos. 5'00 | 100 kilos. 5'00 |
| Dried, salted, or smoked: | | |
| Codfish - - - | " 48'00 | " 48'00 |
| Other - - - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 |
| Marinated or preserved in oil - - - | " 10'00 | " 10'00 |
| Lobsters, fresh - - - | Free. | { " 5'00 |
| Do. prepared or preserved - - - | As other preserved fish | { from 31st Oct. 1881. |
| Oysters, fresh young ("Naissain") | | 100 kilos. 10'00 |
| Do. do. other - - - | { per 1,000 1'50 | { Free |
| Do. marinated - - - | 100 kilos. 6'00 | { from 19th Dec. 1881. |
| Mussels and other shell fish - - - | Free. | { Per 1,000 1'50 |
| | | { 100 kilos. 10'00 |
| | | { from 19th Dec. 1881. |
| | | Free. |

VII.—TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1.—IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | March 1857. | March 1888. | March 1857. | March 1888. |
| Animals living—oxen and bulls - | No. | 304 | 1,001 | £ 5,090 | £ 16,393 |
| Chemical products, unenumerated | Value | — | — | 6,590 | 9,248 |
| Copper, ore and regulus - - | Tons | 3,615 | 5,236 | 70,628 | 157,195 |
| „ unwrought and part wrought - - | „ | — | 25 | — | 1,998 |
| Cork, unmanufactured - - | „ | 11 | 17 | 201 | 436 |
| „ manufactured - - | Lbs. | 58,678 | 90,797 | 4,426 | 6,822 |
| Eggs - - - - | Gt. Hds. | — | 14,787 | — | 5,483 |
| Fish - - - - | Cwts. | 828 | 739 | 2,447 | 1,971 |
| Fruit, almonds - - - | „ | 261 | 607 | 899 | 1,227 |
| „ figs - - - | „ | 40 | 17 | 72 | 10 |
| „ nuts, used as fruit - | Value | — | — | 11,200 | 14,133 |
| „ oranges and lemons - | Bushs. | 385,370 | 688,973 | 128,258 | 212,617 |
| „ raisins - - - | Cwts. | 758 | 974 | 1,194 | 1,976 |
| „ raw, unenumerated - | Bushs. | 837 | 2,205 | 216 | 706 |
| Iron ore - - - | Tons | 396,809 | 344,088 | 262,630 | 226,996 |
| Lead ore - - - | „ | 382 | — | 3,056 | — |
| „ pig and sheet - - | „ | 7,105 | 7,810 | 90,087 | 112,707 |
| Manganese ore - - - | „ | 1,600 | — | 2,400 | — |
| Oil, olive - - - | Tons | 106 | 77 | 5,715 | 2,999 |
| Onions, raw - - - | Bushs. | 10,137 | 18,078 | 2,584 | 6,204 |
| Pyrites of iron or copper - | Tons | 48,354 | 57,933 | 92,545 | 108,261 |
| Quicksilver - - - | Lbs. | 300,009 | 974,475 | 29,500 | 104,944 |
| Rags, esparto - - - | Tons | 5,687 | 7,548 | 30,433 | 46,366 |
| Silver ore - - - | Value | — | — | 29,700 | 19,718 |
| Wine - - - - | Galls. | 481,419 | 426,907 | 110,743 | 97,909 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' - | Lbs. | 151,015 | 4,112 | 4,033 | 155 |
| Zinc ore - - - | Tons | 170 | 130 | 210 | 260 |
| All other articles - - - | Value | — | — | 13,215 | 15,464 |
| Total Value, March - - | - | — | — | 906,072 | 1,172,198 |
| „ „ April - - - | - | — | — | 799,058 | 799,093 |

2.—EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | March 1887. | March 1888. | March 1887. | March 1888. |
| Alkali - - - - | Cwts. | 30,865 | 29,338 | £ 10,492 | £ 8,955 |
| Apparel and haberdashery - | Value | — | — | 711 | 1,887 |
| Arms, ammunition, and military stores - | " | — | — | 910 | 545 |
| Bags and sacks, empty - - | Dozens | 2,177 | 1,859 | 450 | 429 |
| Caoutchouc, manufactures of - | Value | — | — | 1,250 | 890 |
| Carriages, railway, of all sorts, and parts thereof - - | " | — | — | 5,706 | 7,833 |
| Cement - - - - | Tons | 158 | 385 | 354 | 707 |
| Chemical products and preparations (including dye stuffs) - | Value | — | — | 3,660 | 2,786 |
| Clay, and manufactures of - | " | — | — | 1,298 | 979 |
| Coals, cinders, and fuel - - | Tons | 125,987 | 121,737 | 59,563 | 58,106 |
| Coal, products of, &c., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum - - - | Value | — | — | 1,623 | 1,928 |
| Cotton yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 45,800 | 18,900 | 1,724 | 1,122 |
| Cottons, entered by the yard - | Yards | 907,600 | 619,400 | 17,255 | 12,056 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 17,105 | 15,730 |
| Fish of all sorts - - - | " | — | — | 1,408 | 1,426 |
| Glass manufactures - - - | " | — | — | 470 | 383 |
| Grease, tallow, and animal fat - | Cwts. | 1,779 | 2,475 | 1,853 | 2,379 |
| Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated - - - | Value | — | — | 7,955 | 6,087 |
| Implements and tools - - - | " | — | — | 1,955 | 1,780 |
| Jute yarn - - - - | Lbs. | 515,600 | 176,000 | 5,429 | 2,229 |
| Linen yarn - - - - | " | 398,200 | 253,300 | 17,293 | 11,135 |
| Linens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 125,800 | 106,500 | 5,806 | 4,635 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 5,427 | 2,907 |
| Machinery, steam engines - - | " | — | — | 4,957 | 22,654 |
| " all other sorts - - - | " | — | — | 25,468 | 16,347 |
| Manure - - - - | " | — | — | 10,464 | 25,906 |
| Metals, iron, wrought and unwrought - - - | Tons | 6,591 | 4,862 | 39,684 | 31,624 |
| " brass, manufactures of - | Cwts. | 312 | 271 | 1,228 | 1,073 |
| " copper, wrought and unwrought - - - | " | 236 | 37 | 654 | 160 |
| " tin, unwrought - - - | " | 520 | 277 | 2,753 | 2,232 |
| Oil, seed - - - - | Tons | 27 | 45 | 538 | 911 |
| " other sorts - - - | Value | — | — | 1,087 | 1,134 |
| Oil and floor cloth - - - | Sq. yds. | 36,700 | 28,800 | 1,532 | 1,093 |
| Painters' colours and materials - | Value | — | — | 1,840 | 2,441 |
| Paper of all sorts - - - | Cwts. | 888 | 552 | 1,939 | 1,379 |
| Provisions (including meat) - | Value | — | — | 3,824 | 2,117 |
| Silk manufactures - - - | " | — | — | 2,907 | 3,548 |
| Soap - - - - | Cwts. | 281 | 218 | 252 | 204 |
| Telegraphic wires and apparatus - | Value | — | — | 8 | 205 |
| Wood, hewn and sawn, and manufactures of - - | " | — | — | 694 | 3,795 |
| Wool, foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom - - | Lbs. | 27,600 | 14,600 | 1,607 | 1,424 |
| " flocks and rag wool - - | " | 6,200 | 900 | 189 | 30 |
| Woollens, entered by the yard - | Yards | 352,700 | 307,500 | 33,717 | 28,486 |
| " " at value - - - | Value | — | — | 1,015 | 863 |
| All other articles - - - | " | — | — | 21,061 | 19,150 |
| Total Value, March - - - | — | — | — | 327,115 | 313,690 |
| " " April - - - | — | — | — | 246,897 | 315,654 |

3.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SPAIN.

| Principal Articles. | | | | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | March 1887. | March 1888. | March 1887. | March 1888. |
| Bacon and hams | - | - | Cwts. | 2,615 | 2,079 | £ 5,266 | £ 4,414 |
| Cheese | - | - | " | 340 | 136 | 935 | 361 |
| Cocoa | - | - | Lbs. | 50,891 | 13,598 | 1,417 | 468 |
| Coffee | - | - | Cwts. | 105 | 1 | 404 | 4 |
| Corn, wheat | - | - | " | 11,098 | 15,984 | 4,885 | 6,024 |
| " beans | - | - | " | 161 | 317 | 59 | 109 |
| " maize or Indian corn | - | - | " | 3,997 | 1,640 | 1,010 | 448 |
| Cotton, raw | - | - | " | 428 | 213 | 1,144 | 872 |
| Dye stuffs, indigo | - | - | " | 887 | 794 | 19,853 | 17,587 |
| Fish, cured or salted | - | - | " | 91 | 53 | 224 | 99 |
| Guano | - | - | Tons | 1,804 | 24 | 17,416 | 220 |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed | - | - | Cwts. | 985 | 1,083 | 1,115 | 1,553 |
| Hides, raw | - | - | " | 154 | 286 | 717 | 808 |
| Jute | - | - | Tons | 136 | 62 | 4,883 | 905 |
| Lard | - | - | Cwts. | 367 | 108 | 694 | 234 |
| Metal, tin in blocks, &c. | - | - | " | 20 | 11 | 102 | 95 |
| Nitre cubic | - | - | " | 2,125 | 67 | 1,022 | 32 |
| Oil, cocoanut | - | - | " | 51 | 33 | 69 | 42 |
| " palm | - | - | " | 1,067 | 491 | 885 | 504 |
| Rice | - | - | " | 1,374 | 4,130 | 636 | 1,821 |
| Seeds, flax or linseed | - | - | Qrs. | — | — | — | — |
| Silk, raw | - | - | Lbs. | 624 | 1,648 | 343 | 785 |
| Spices, cinnamon | - | - | " | 43,090 | 44,400 | 2,018 | 1,724 |
| " pepper | - | - | " | 30,882 | 18,400 | 1,052 | 679 |
| " unenumerated | - | - | " | 26,440 | 16,550 | 567 | 601 |
| Tallow and stearine | - | - | Cwts. | 3 | 242 | 4 | 262 |
| Tea | - | - | Lbs. | 9,165 | 3,996 | 636 | 298 |
| Wine | - | - | Galls. | 463 | 198 | 401 | 113 |
| Wool, sheep and lambs' | - | - | Lbs. | 7,200 | 134,400 | 218 | 5,149 |
| All other articles | - | - | Value | — | — | 9,521 | 11,315 |
| Total Value, March | - | - | — | — | — | 74,493 | 57,526 |
| " " April | - | - | — | — | — | 108,699 | 53,805 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the TRADE between SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM during each month from May 1887 to April 1888, compared with each of the twelve months from May 1886 to April 1887.

| Months. | Imports into the United Kingdom from Spain. | | Exports of Produce and Manufacture of United Kingdom to Spain. | | Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce to Spain. | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|---|----------|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. |
| May | £ 759,616 | £ 780,764 | £ 222,129 | £ 265,780 | £ 55,343 | £ 78,922 |
| June | 699,338 | 718,561 | 262,576 | 302,019 | 86,462 | 69,344 |
| July | 495,564 | 681,501 | 221,722 | 264,524 | 51,785 | 50,077 |
| August | 548,550 | 660,821 | 233,447 | 313,297 | 44,102 | 43,623 |
| September | 719,560 | 710,363 | 328,466 | 304,001 | 32,411 | 49,169 |
| October | 940,778 | 1,134,399 | 301,133 | 262,089 | 59,358 | 57,810 |
| November | 884,052 | 918,304 | 242,815 | 272,223 | 51,638 | 66,958 |
| December | 867,183 | 1,160,441 | 253,238 | 232,493 | 50,020 | 43,790 |
| January | 818,935 | 993,680 | 225,836 | 280,237 | 34,821 | 33,544 |
| February | 899,692 | 885,003 | 297,122 | 309,828 | 37,317 | 42,199 |
| March | 906,072 | 1,172,198 | 327,113 | 313,690 | 74,493 | 57,526 |
| April | 799,053 | 799,093 | 246,897 | 315,654 | 108,699 | 53,805 |

VIII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS IN BELGIUM.

Lord Vivian, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, writing under date of the 26th April last, on the subject of the regulations in force in Belgium regarding the adulteration of food stuffs, says that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated that the Belgian Government, recognising the inefficiency of the existing system, by which the enforcement of the regulations in question is entrusted to the communal authorities, intend shortly to propose legislation with a view to taking the inspection and control of food substances into their own hands.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BANK AT SALONICA.

Mr. J. G. Blunt, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, in a report, dated the 24th April, with reference to the establishment of a bank at that place, says:—

“The Lander Bank of Vienna, the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, and the firm of Allatini Brothers have obtained a firman of the Sultan sanctioning the establishment of a bank at Salonica, with a capital of 2,000,000 frs., to be increased, if required, to 10,000,000 frs.

“This institution will be called ‘La Banque de Salonique,’ and be subject to Turkish law. It will have the right to lend money on mortgage of real estate, and perform all the various operations of banking.”

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO AT ZANZIBAR.

A despatch, dated the 4th April last, has been received from Mr. C. B. E. Smith, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, relative to the cultivation of tobacco in that island. The following is an extract from the despatch in question:—

“A new and important industry has of late sprung up in Zanzibar, which promises to have considerable influence on the prosperity of the island.

“About 14 months ago, Mr. Oswald, of the firm of Oswald and Co., of Hamburg, started the cultivation of tobacco as an experiment, and the result has exceeded the expectations of the present proprietor.

“Mr. Oswald has about 400 acres under cultivation, with 500 labourers and two European superintendents. He has laid out a considerable sum of money in the venture, having built large wooden outhouses to dry the tobacco in, and a stone-built storehouse, about 200 feet by 50 feet, for the leaves to ferment previous to packing for export. Wells have also been dug to the depth of some 80 feet. It is proposed to work them by the aid of windmills.

“The tobacco grown in this plantation is, I believe, from Cuba, Java, and Sumatra seeds; but Mr. Oswald, who is most sanguine as to the result of his venture, keeps the actual details as to the qualities of the tobacco grown a secret. He has a very firm hold over his employés, the plantation being guarded by armed men, who have strict orders not to permit a single leaf to leave the estate without his permission.

“The leaves are of very large size, well shaped, and silky in texture, but said to be wanting in aroma and flavour. They are, however, intended to supply the market solely with one sort of tobacco, for which I am informed as much as 300% per ton has been received, *i.e.*, that which is exclusively used as the outside covering of the cigar, and which is valueless for the composition of the body of the cigar itself.

“Plantations similar to Mr. Oswald’s have been started on the mainland by the Germans in the Usagara country, which is a German protectorate.”

SWEDISH RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch, dated the 27th April last, has been received from the Hon. W. J. G. Napier, Her Majesty’s Chargé d’Affaires at Stockholm, enclosing copy and translation of a circular issued under date of the 23rd April last by the Swedish State Railways Department, with reference to special fast trains for the conveyance of cattle and butter intended for export to Great Britain. The following is a copy of the translation in question:—

“With the view of providing a speedier conveyance to Gottenburg of butter and cattle intended for exportation during the warm season, extra trains will be despatched every Tuesday evening from Örebro to Gottenburg from and after the 1st May next, the trains to make short stoppages at Hallsberg, Laxå, Töreboda, Moholm, Sköfde, Stenstorp, Falköping, Herrljunga, and Alingsås.

“Consignments arriving by the railway lines *viâ* Stockholm—Vesterås, Bergslagen, and Köping—Hult, as also by the State railways, east and north of Hallsberg, if intended to be forwarded direct by the above-named extra trains, shall be sent on Tuesdays by the mixed train No. 3 of the first-named railway lines, and the trains Nos. 235, 101, and 115 of the State railways.

“Consignments intended to be forwarded by the extra trains by way of the railway lines Hallsberg—Motala—Mjölby and the north-western trunk line, shall likewise be sent on Tuesdays by the trains Nos. 370 and 221 or 223 on these lines.”

CONDITION OF TRADE IN LYONS IN 1887.

The following information respecting the condition of trade in Lyons in 1887 is extracted from No. 301 of the Foreign Office, 1888, annual series of the “Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance” :—

“The optimist views which prevailed on the Lyons market at the close of 1886, concerning a return of fashion in favour of all silk materials, does not seem to have been justified by the results obtained, but pre-occupations connected with political events exercised a severe check upon business from the commencement of 1887 ; this effect was noticeable in the Paris demand, which market led the way in the revival of inquiry for the staples of this centre.

“The production of novelties has been very considerable during the entire year, and in tissues of pure silk, that is to say, where the warp and the weft are all silk, the preference seems to have been greater for coloured sorts than for black.

“Goods mixed with cotton-wool, or schappe dyed in the piece, notwithstanding a decreased demand for cotton-wedged satins, have kept up their importance as regards volume of business, owing to the inquiry for novelties and the skill employed in adapting power-looms to their production.

“It would seem also that in all kinds of goods the great demand has by preference been for the cheaper grades.

“Plushes and figured velvets made out of schappe have been much less favoured during half the year.

“The figures given by the Lyons Conditioning House for 1887 are 3,784,284 lbs., which show, in comparison with 1886, a diminution of 332,599 lbs., but this difference is attributed by many to the circumstance that in the last quarter of 1886, owing to an advancing market, many speculative transactions were made, which ought to be imputed to the consumption of 1887.

“The year 1887, on the other hand, closed with feelings directly contrary to those which animated the market in 1886, inasmuch as during the last four months of the year 1887 the rates of silk were continually declining, and manufacturers, as a consequence, reduced their stocks to the strict minimum. These considerations may account for the difference in the figures of the Conditioning House to some extent.

“The official figures of silk exports of all kinds for the year 1887 are 8,606,040*l.*, which show an inferiority as compared with 1886 of 1,075,040*l.*, but this may be again accounted for partially by the fall in prices.

"The United States Consular statistics of exports from Lyons in 1887 are about the same as in 1886, namely 1,520,000*l*. The imports of silk goods into France in 1887 figure for 2,121,040*l*., being an increase of 400,000*l*. on the preceding year.

"These consist in part of China and India tussahs, pongees, and corahs, which are dyed, printed here and re-exported. To these must be added the cheaper goods of all silk articles of Zurich and Como, which are sold in Paris in direct competition to Lyons production, there being entry free of duty.

"The rates of wages have been approximately maintained in Lyons during 1887, but the prices paid for weaving by power-looms in the country, which are debated at the time of each separate contract, have undergone a sensible reduction.

"The importance of the power-loom production increases each year, and is a serious obstacle to any rise in price of hand-loom labour in the town, where the richer articles are woven.

"The weavers of the town have maintained a quiet demeanour during the year, and no strikes of any moment are recorded.

"Notwithstanding the decline in the raw material which has characterised this year, the financial position remains good, and no commercial failures of any great importance have taken place."

WINE TRADE OF BORDEAUX.

The following information respecting the wine trade of Bordeaux is extracted from No. 302 of the Foreign Office, 1888, annual series of the "Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance":—

"The augmentation in the aggregate exportations of wine from this port during the last 12 months compared with the year 1886 will appear to have been almost wholly due to largely-increased shipments thereof to the Argentine Republic. It is owing to these, which were no less than 3,121,646 gallons greater than during the year 1886, that in spite of a more or less considerable outfall in the shipments of wine from hence to the United Kingdom, as well as to most other countries of Europe, the aggregate exportations show an increase in 1887 of 1,108,512 gallons.

"The shipments to the United Kingdom experienced a diminution of 595,260 gallons, those to Germany of 330,056 gallons, and those to the United States of America of 255,662 gallons during the past year; and this circumstance was of more particular importance for the wine trade as the three countries mentioned, together with Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, are the chief consumers of the better class of Bordeaux wines; whilst the wines sent from hence to Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Brazil, and many other transatlantic countries consist, for by far the greater part, of so-called 'Vins-de-Cargaison,' that is to say,

of various kinds of inferior French, Italian, Spanish, or other Southern-grown wines. The gradual falling-off in the shipments from this port to the countries first referred to—which has been taking place since the year 1880—is considered due on the one hand to the greatly-diminished production of so-called ‘table wines’ (the staple article in the wine trade) and to their present comparatively - speaking high price, which has considerably decreased the number of claret drinkers at home as elsewhere in Europe. On the other hand the general diminution of the purchasing power amongst many classes of the population of the old world has naturally led a large number of persons to give up drinking wine, or to restrict themselves to the consumption of smaller quantities thereof. As regards more particularly the United Kingdom, the present wide-spread fashion of drinking champagne instead of drinking claret has doubtless also had much to do with the decreased exportations of Bordeaux wines to that country during recent years.

“ Amongst the 30 wine-growing Departments which last year showed an augmentation compared with the previous 12 months in the quantity of wine produced was the Department of the Gironde, of which Bordeaux is the capital. The only other Departments within this Consular district which likewise experienced an increase in the yield were the Landes and the Lower Pyrénées.

“ It is probably only the wine production in the Departments of Gironde, Charente, and Dordogne which is likely to create any interest outside France; but even the Dordogne, though it produces some excellent growths, and the Charente, the Department most celebrated for its brandy production, but in which the annual yield has dwindled down to a very low figure, cannot be compared in importance to the Gironde, which comprises the best vineyards of the world. The increase of production in this latter Department amounted last year to 675,000 gallons, an inconsiderable quantity it is true, and especially insignificant when compared with the great outfall which has taken place in the annual production during the last 12 years; but this small increase was of comparatively greater importance owing to the fact that the quality of the 1887 wine of this district shows a fair promise of success. A jury composed of 60 vineyard proprietors, merchants, and brokers, which met (in November last) upon the occasion of an exhibition being held in this town of wines produced in the Gironde Department last year, gave the following unanimous opinion regarding their quality:—‘The red wines of ‘1887 are remarkable for their rich colour and clean taste, for ‘their ripeness and full body; they promise to be excellent wines ‘for keeping, and they may in fact without exaggeration be classed ‘amongst the choice crops.’ As regarded the samples of white wines of the Gironde, which were exhibited at the same time, the jury observed that they showed fair promise of success; but they added that it was too early to pronounce a decided opinion regarding these wines.

“ Though the views expressed at the present date by experienced wine merchants at Bordeaux regarding the 1887 white wines are not favourable, and the expectations of the jury do not appear likely to be fulfilled, the opinion of the latter (as quoted above) regarding the quality of last year's red wines seems to be held in general by the Bordeaux merchants. This view was proved indeed to have been held here as soon as the vintage in this district was terminated, for very numerous sales took place then and prices ruled comparatively high; on the other hand, these high prices have probably been the reason that many of the first, second, and other ‘ classed ’ growths are still unsold, and may remain unsold for some time yet.

“ With regard, in particular, to these so-called ‘ classed ’ growths, which comprised the best of the Médoc (and a few Graves) wines, the vintage of 1887 was upon the whole not so abundant as in the year 1886, and far inferior in quality to the average annual production of the 10 years 1869 to 1878, as will appear from the following figures :—

| Name of Wines. | Average of 10 years, 1869 to 1878. | Yield in 1886. | Yield in 1887. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| I. Growths, viz. : | Hogsheads. | Hogsheads. | Hogsheads. |
| Château Lafite - - | 692 | 484 | 480 |
| „ Margaux - - | 648 | 468 | 496 |
| „ Latour - - | 472 | 200 | 280 |
| II. Growths, viz. : | | | |
| Château Mouton - - | 404 | 388 | 298 |
| „ Rauzan Ségla - - | 260 | 160 | 156 |
| „ „ Gassies - - | 188 | 76 | 52 |
| „ Leoville Lascazes - - | 584 | 376 | 320 |
| „ „ Poyféré - - | 380 | 220 | 152 |
| „ „ Barton - - | 368 | 240 | 200 |
| „ Durfort - - | 172 | 112 | 84 |
| „ Gr. Larose - - | 720 | 468 | 260 |
| „ Br. Cantenac - - | 352 | 272 | 180 |
| „ Longueville - - | 516 | 300 | 128 |
| „ D. Beaucaillon - - | 444 | 412 | 352 |
| „ Montrose - - | 568 | 336 | 440 |
| III. Growths, viz. : | | | |
| Château Kirwan - - | 184 | 92 | 152 |
| „ Issan - - | 376 | 208 | 292 |
| „ Lagrange - - | 760 | 608 | 668 |
| „ Langoa - - | 608 | 412 | 300 |
| „ Giscours - - | 356 | 288 | 84 |
| „ Palmer - - | 556 | 400 | 240 |
| „ Desmirail - - | 204 | 68 | 160 |
| IV. Growths, viz. : | | | |
| Château St. Pierre Rollet - - | 88 | 44 | 42 |
| „ Duluc Branneys - - | 384 | 200 | 220 |
| „ Duhart Milon - - | 460 | 340 | 340 |
| „ Beycheville - - | 708 | 268 | 292 |
| „ Le Prieuré - - | 116 | 48 | 44 |
| „ M. de Thermes - - | 284 | 188 | 144 |
| V. Growths, viz. : | | | |
| Château Pontet Canet - - | 764 | 712 | 640 |
| „ Dauzac - - | 412 | 480 | 112 |
| „ Mouton Armailhae - - | 696 | 612 | 254 |

“Though, as already observed, the total yield of wine in the Gironde Department during the year 1887 exceeded that of the previous year by more than 600,000 gallons, the area of vineyards from which the same was gathered experienced a diminution amounting to 6,694 acres. It must, however, be observed that this diminution was not caused by fresh ravages of the *Phylloxera*, but by the rooting up of a large extent of vineyards, in which, though they had not yielded anything for a number of years, the vines had been left in a dead or dying condition by the proprietors, either in hopes of their possible resuscitation or (more generally) from a feeling of apathy or indecision as to the choice of the best remedies for recultivating their property. Now that these means as well as the best remedies for combating the inroads of the *Phylloxera* are becoming more and more known, and that their application has been repeatedly tried by practical as well as by scientific experience, it is hoped here that the feeling of apathy and indecision amongst the proprietors will disappear, and that the latter will proceed to replant their devastated vineyards in the manner and with the kind of vines best suited to local requirements.”

NEW SUGAR REFINERY AT PHILADELPHIA.

A report, dated the 10th April last, has been received from Capt. R. C. Clipperton, Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, on a new commercial enterprise in sugar now under way at the port of Philadelphia. Capt. Clipperton says:—

“This enterprise, when completed, will add greatly to the prosperity of the port and the interests of British shipping, as well as give new life to the depressed sugar plantations of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies.

“Mr. Claus Spreckles, a sugar refiner of San Francisco, California, has purchased a site on the river front in the most central part of the city, and is now engaged in the preparation of designs for the erection of a sugar refinery of such proportions as to rank it as the largest in the world.

“Twenty-five architects are at present engaged on the detail plans. The buildings will cover a plot of ground 1,500 ft. by 400 ft.; the wharfage facilities will be 3,200 ft.; some of the buildings will be nine stories high, others 11 stories; the cost of construction, &c. will be between three and four million dollars, which will include the construction of the buildings and the necessary machinery. The number of men required to keep such an extensive establishment running to its full capacity will be 1,500. The consumption of coal will be 250 tons daily, and 15,000,000,000 gallons of water will be required per annum. The raw sugar, beet root, and cane, to a large extent will be imported by Mr. Spreckles direct from the West Indies and Germany, and purchases will also be made in the open markets of this country.

An ordinary steamer's cargo will be consumed every two days, averaging a daily output of 600 hogsheads, and 60 car loads, 1,600,000 pounds, will be shipped daily from the city, which does not apply to the consumption in Philadelphia with her million of inhabitants. Centrifugal beetroot sugar will be used, about one-third being mixed with two-thirds of cane, and the product will be cube, cut loaf, granulated, and various yellow sugars. Neither of the three first-named grades are made in this city at the present time.

"It is claimed that this gigantic enterprise will increase the direct trade of Philadelphia by at least 40,000,000 dollars, and an indirect increase of over 100,000,000 dollars."

REVISED NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION AND COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS IN JAPAN.

Despatches, dated the 24th and 28th February, have been received from the Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo, enclosing in the former, copies of a translation of a revised Press Law, and in the latter, copies of the revised Publication Regulations and Copyright Regulations, which have recently been issued by the Japanese Government. Mr. Le Poer Trench, with reference to the revised Press Law, says:—

"It takes the place of an older law which was enacted in 1883.

"These regulations, which are much more lenient than those which they supersede, are no doubt a concession to public opinion, which has for some time past been strongly expressed on this subject. Several offences have been altogether omitted, and the penalties for those which remain have in most cases been considerably diminished. For instance, the punishment prescribed by the former regulations for a failure to comply with the formalities required previous to starting a newspaper was imprisonment for six months to three years, with a fine of 20 to 200 yen.

"The new law provides for the same offence in a fine of from 20 to 200 yen. The only offence in which the judge is not allowed the option of imposing a simple fine is that of attacking the existing system of government or the constitutional laws of the Empire, for which the penalty is now imprisonment for two months to two years with a fine of 50 to 100 yen. Large powers are, however, still reserved to the executive authorities in the way of suspending or prohibiting the publication of objectionable journals.

"A new feature of the present regulations is the provision in Article XXI., that when a newspaper, published in a foreign country, is deemed prejudicial to public peace, or detrimental to morals, the Minister for Home Affairs may prohibit its sale and distribution in Japan, and may also seize it. This clause has

already been enforced in the case of a newspaper called *New Japan*, published at San Francisco in the Japanese language. It is probable that it may be held to apply to the newspapers published in foreign languages at the open ports in Japan, though in their case the Japanese authorities would no doubt content themselves with preventing their transmission through the post or sale to Japanese subjects."

Mr. Le Poer Trench, in his second despatch, with reference to the revised Publication Regulations and Copyright Regulations, says:—

"The original law on these subjects was promulgated in 1875, but it has been modified by various notifications which have appeared in the meantime. The present Publication Regulations are considerably more lenient than the former one, and the offences to which they relate and the penalties prescribed are similar to those laid down in the Press Regulations.

"The circulation of foreign books in Japan may be prevented in the same way as in the case of newspapers printed abroad.

"The Copyright Regulations, which were formerly a part of the Publication Regulations, are now issued separately. They secure to authors the sole right of publication for 35 years from the date of the registration of the copyright, or for five years after the death of the author in case the term of 35 years has already expired.

"There is nothing in these regulations to prevent a foreigner from securing a copyright in Japan in the name of his Japanese publisher, and this plan has already been adopted in several cases."

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN JAPAN.

The following information, extracted from the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 3rd January last, was enclosed in No. 86 of the Foreign Office, 1888, miscellaneous series of "Reports on subjects of general and commercial interest," by Mr. P. Le Poer Trench, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Tokyo:—

"Interesting to importers of cotton yarns and piece-goods are some statistics given by the *Fiji Shimpō* with reference to the production and manufacture of cotton in this country. Among cotton-growing provinces, Kawachi, Mikawa, and Settsu occupy the leading place with a yield of about 10,500,000 lbs. annually. Next come Owari and Harima with about 2,250,000 lbs. each; then Aki, Bichiu, and Sanuki, with 1,500,000 lbs. each; then Bingo, Bizen, Hoki, and Shimozuke with a little over 1,000,000 lbs. each; and lastly, Ise, Totomi, Kai, Kii, Izumo, Izumi, Shimosa, Suwo, Mino, Tamba, Shinano, Iyo, Echigo, &c., where the yield ranges from 700,000 to 400,000 lbs. each. The entire production of cotton throughout the Empire is estimated by official statisticians at 40,000,000 lbs. That this amount can suffice to supply the requirements of the nation is plainly out of the question; hence

the fact that the import of cotton yarns and cotton cloth occupies such an important place in the foreign trade of the country. The *Fiji Shimpō* then proceeds to point out that the spinning industry has received a great impetus of late years in Japan. There are now no less than 22 factories at work, with spindles aggregating 76,000.

"In addition, there have been recently started several factories which can scarcely yet be said to be actually at work. They are as follows:—Owari factory, 10,000 spindles; Naniwa factory, 10,000 spindles; Hirano factory, 5,000 spindles; Tokyo factory, 50,000 spindles; Yawata factory, 2,000 spindles; Temma factory, 30,000 spindles; Wakayama factory, 5,000 spindles; Nambu factory, 5,000 spindles. Total, 117,000 spindles.

"The above statements convey a startling piece of information, namely, that within the past 18 months the cotton-manufacturing power of Japan has been more than doubled—has, indeed, increased by over 150 per cent. At such a rate of progress it is evident that Japan, so far from continuing to offer a market to manufactured cotton goods, will herself ultimately become an exporter of them. Nor is there any reason to be astonished at such a result. Looking back over the history of the cotton-manufacturing industry in Great Britain, we are struck by the fact that when Englishmen turned their attention to this branch of industry, little more than a century ago, they had comparatively few facilities for its prosecution, and had to struggle with the greatest difficulties. The raw material was produced at an immense distance from their shores, and, as McCulloch points out, the inhabitants of Hindostan and China 'had arrived at such 'perfection in the arts of spinning and weaving that the lightness 'and delicacy of their finest cloths emulated the web of the 'gossamer, and seemed to set competition at defiance.' At the accession of George III. in 1760, the total annual value of the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain was estimated at only 200,000*l.* In 1867 it had risen to 71,000,000*l.* sterling.

"Such a development was, of course, phenomenal, and must be attributed in great part to the marvellous discoveries and inventions of men like Hargreaves, Compton, Arkwright, and Cartwright. What we desire to note, however, is that whereas England, when she embarked upon an industry that now constitutes one of the pillars of her wealth and power, had to face the most adverse circumstances; the case is entirely different with Japan. This country is within comparatively easy reach of the great centres of cotton supply; is itself a cotton-producing region; has command of probably the cheapest and most skilful labour in the world, and enjoys the blessing of full security of life and property. Under such circumstances there is every reason to anticipate a steady and rapid growth of industrial enterprise, and to regard the recent increase of cotton-spinning factories as a healthy earnest of that growth. According to the estimate of the *Fiji Shimpō*, the total amount of cotton spun by the 76,000 spindles mentioned in the first of the two lists given

above, is about 1,320,000 lbs. annually. This total is, therefore, to be immediately increased by over 2,000,000 lbs., and our Tokyo contemporary states that capitalists contemplate a still further development of the industry, it being beyond all question that a prospect offers of sound and profitable business. Such facts demand careful consideration. We know too much of the British merchant to imagine that he is blind to the rapidly changing conditions of trade in this country, but it is none the less our province to lay conspicuously before our readers figures so significant as those of the *Fiji Shimpō*."

DEPRESSED STATE OF TRADE IN JANINA.

Mr. J. E. Blunt, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, in a despatch, dated the 6th April last, states that Mr. Consular Agent Kypriotis reports that several bankruptcies have occurred at Janina, and that it is probable that several more will follow, as credit was daily disappearing from that market. In the opinion of the consular agent, British firms in England carrying on business with merchants in Epirus should be duly warned of this depressed state of trade.

SPANISH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A despatch, dated the 3rd April last, has been received from Sir F. Clare Ford, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, transmitting copy of a Royal order which appeared in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 1st April, and which is addressed to the Civil Governors of the different maritime provinces of Spain relative to quarantine regulations. Sir Clare Ford, with reference to this order, says:—

"The substance of this Royal order is to invest the local boards of health with greater powers and to avoid the frequent recourse which is now made to the central board of health at Madrid for advice how to act in particular cases.

"The alleged reason given for issuing the present order is to facilitate the quick admittance of vessels, and thereby to benefit trade and shipping interests.

"The Royal order is to come into operation at once.

"The order in no way affects the fundamental principle on which the Spanish sanitary law is based.

"It will remain to be seen, however, how the more extended powers now granted to the local board of health in the maritime provinces of Spain will operate in practice.

"The Home Minister explains several obscure points of the sanitary laws which have frequently given rise to consultation

with the central Government, and he is of opinion that after the promulgation of the present Royal order the local sanitary authorities will have nothing to do but to apply the law, and thus obviate unnecessary detentions to vessels.

"Even if the local boards should entertain doubts in certain cases, they are instructed to act in accordance with the spirit of the law and to decide what is to be done without submitting the matter to the decision of the central board of health, though they may make a report as to what action they may have thought expedient and proper to adopt in such cases which they may have considered as of a doubtful character.

"In other words the Central Board of Health in Madrid have, by the present order, shifted the responsibility of action in quarantine matters on to the shoulders of the local board of health and have thus relieved themselves of having to fulfil a considerable amount of troublesome work."

VINE PESTS IN BULGARIA.

The following information respecting vine pests in Bulgaria is extracted from No. 292 of the Foreign Office, 1888, annual series of the "Diplomatic and Consular Reports on Trade and Finance":—

"The *phylloxera* has, happily, not made its appearance in these regions, but there is a kind of insect-pest which, as far as I can ascertain, seems peculiar to the Varna vineyards. Luckily, however, its ravages have been hitherto confined to certain areas, nor are they permanently disastrous in their future consequences, the vines suffering from non-productiveness for the year alone in which attacked, and only to the extent of the particular shoots which it may lop off. The local name of the insect is *Kara terzi*, or 'the black tailor,' an appellation which is supposed to indicate its appearance and habits.

"In the absence of local entomologists I must be content to describe it as an adipose black beetle, somewhat resembling the ordinary dung-beetle, measuring, when adult, about three-fourths of an inch in body-length, and furnished with a stout pair of shears; with these, in the mornings of April and May, it cuts through and off the young vine-shoots, which it leaves on the ground until they are parched by the sun, when it drags them into the recesses of its deep and tunnelled hole generally situated at the foot of the plant attacked. The vineyards chiefly affected are situated on ground near the seashore, whence the insect makes its way inland; and as the *Kara terzi* does not appear to have obtruded itself upon the notice of the vine-growers by its obnoxious habits until comparatively recently, it may perhaps be fair to suppose that the temptation of green and succulent vine-shoots may, in the course of generations, have perverted the present race into abandoning the more innocent diet which satisfied

their ancestors, and which, when the vine-shoots have passed the tender stage, has still to satisfy those of the present day. Should the circumstances of insect life here related prove in any way new or interesting, it would not be difficult to procure, in summer, specimens of this beetle for inspection by any qualified entomologist."

TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN 1887.

A report, dated the 21st March last, has been received from Mr. R. Bridgett, Her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres, giving the following particulars of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1887, gleaned from a preliminary official return.

"The value of imports, including bullion, was 125,743,000 dollars (25,148,000*l.*), as compared with 116,103,000 dollars (23,220,000*l.*) in the year 1886; and the value of exports, including bullion, was 92,704,000 dollars (18,540,000*l.*) in 1887, against 78,037,000 dollars (15,607,000*l.*) in 1886. The Customs duties recovered on these imports and exports were 44,113,000 dollars (8,822,000*l.*) in 1887, and 34,312,000 dollars (or 6,862,000*l.*) in the previous year.

"The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 39,501,000 dollars (7,900,000*l.*) of imports, and 21,483,000 dollars (4,296,000*l.*) of exports.

"The current of bullion was: imported, 9,452,000 dollars in 1887, against 20,636,000 dollars in 1886; exported, 9,837,000 dollars in 1887, and 8,369,000 dollars in 1886.

"Among the leading articles of export, wool shows a falling-off in quantity of 22,986,000 kilos., but an increase in value of 1,031,000 dollars, which is only explainable on the ground of a different official valuation. Sheepskins similarly show a decline in weight of 4,940,000 kilos., and an enhanced value of 231,000 dollars. Cow hides rose in number to 3,132,000, or 600,000 more than in 1886, the result apparently of deaths from drought, hard winter, and disease, for the amount of dried and salted beef shipped shows a falling-off of 17,626 tons, owing to the closing of Brazilian ports for fear of cholera, which prevailed here in the early part of the year. The trade in frozen mutton is increasing, as 4,416 tons went forward in excess of 1886, in which year the total was 7,350 tons. The export of cereals shows a marked increase, amounting to no less than 371,000 tons, the total shipments having reached 680,000 tons, as, with increased immigration, agriculture is making rapid strides.

"With regard to imports, there is an increase in articles of general consumption, such as sugar, wine, tea, dry goods, &c., which is very marked. Lumber arrivals rose from 11 million feet to 15 million feet; and the total value of timber and wooden manufactures was almost nine million dollars, an increase of 30 per cent. over 1886.

“ The imports of metals were as follows : Fencing wire, 33,000 tons in 1887, against 20,000 tons in 1886 ; iron and steel, 36,000 tons in 1887, and 46,000 tons in 1886 ; iron girders, 20,000 tons in 1887, and 6,000 tons in 1886 ; giving a total of 89,000 tons in 1887, as compared with 72,000 tons in 1886.

“ The total value of metals and machinery was 22 million dollars, against 20 millions in 1886. Of coals, the imports reached 396,800 tons, as compared with 215,122 tons in the year previous. Kerosene, in spite of a Customs duty of twice its value, increased half a million litres in quantity, or, say, 40 per cent.

“ Although this is essentially a pastoral country, 1,694 tons of cheese, 207 tons of hams and bacon, and 18 tons of butter, were imported last year.”

CONFIRMATION OF TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ITALY.

A despatch, dated the 1st May last, has been received from Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, enclosing copy and translation of a decree of the Italian Government, confirming the treaty of commerce and navigation between Italy and Spain concluded at Rome on the 26th February 1888, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Madrid, 30th April 1888.

By Art. 2 of this decree, the Italian Government is empowered to concede, under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Marine, the navigation bounty indicated in the Article No. 10 of the Law of the 6th December 1885, for the journey from Italy to Spain, to those ships which, being in the conditions prescribed by the second heading of the said law, shall start from the kingdom, and disembark Italian goods at a Spanish port.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

THE VELVET, PLUSH, AND IRON INDUSTRIES IN THE RHINELAND.

The following information respecting the velvet, plush, and iron industries in the Rhineland, is extracted from a recent report by the United States Consul at Cologne:—

“The velvet and plush industry in the Rhineland has at present assumed such a state of depression that manufacturers are beginning to feel most anxious as to the future. This stagnation has to be attributed mainly to over-production and keen competition, resulting in a great reduction of prices and poor demand, so that these goods have to be sold, I am informed, at a loss in order to keep the factories going and the workmen from being thrown out of employment. However, some manufacturers have been forced to discharge many workmen.

“In consequence of the over-production there have been placed in the market very inferior and cheap qualities of goods.

“One of the newspapers in an industrial centre states that the prospect in the velvet industry is at present very bad. Only a few manufactories are still working at full time. In Viersen, Dülken, Süchteln, Lobberich, and also in Crefeld only half or three-quarters of a day are being worked. If more orders do not soon come in, several manufacturers will have to close their works in the next few weeks for an indefinite period. The work done by weavers at home is of course quite stagnant. In the weaving district of the Lower Rhine about 7,000 looms are reported unemployed. During the coming winter great poverty will prevail in this district, as there are no immediate signs of an early improvement.

“I notice also that there has been a falling off in the exports of these goods to the United States from this consular district, and that the qualities exported are of a very low grade.

“It is not only with the velvet and plush manufacturers that I hear much complaint about the depression in trade, but it seems to be pretty much the same case with other industries. The iron industry, although a little better than in the bad years of 1885 and 1886, is far from being in a flourishing condition, and one hears constant complaint about the prevailing low prices. The demand for German iron in the United States has been a great relief to the market, and has had a tendency to keep prices well up.

“The present price on floor of works for puddled iron varies from 45 marks (10·71 dollars) to 46 marks (10·95 dollars) per ton against 36·50 marks (8·69 dollars) during the same period of

the preceding year. The present quotation for Spiegel iron, containing from 10 to 12 per cent. manganese, which is very largely exported to the United States, averages about 55 marks (13·09 dollars) per ton at works, against 41 marks (9·76 dollars) per ton for the same period in the preceding year."

CANADIAN LEGISLATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING IN STOCKS AND MERCHANDISE.

The following is a copy of a Bill introduced into the Canadian Legislature on the 28th March last for the suppression of gambling in stocks and merchandise in Canada.

I. (1.) Every one who—

(a.) With the intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock of any incorporated or unincorporated company or undertaking, either in Canada or elsewhere, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise, and without the *bonâ fide* intention of acquiring any such shares, goods, wares, or merchandise, or of selling the same, as the case may be, makes or signs, or authorises to be made or signed, any contract or agreement, oral or written, purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any such shares of stock, goods, wares, or merchandise; and every one who acts, aids, or abets in the making or signing of any such contract or agreement; or—

(b.) With the intent to make gain or profit by the rise or fall in price of any stock of any incorporated or unincorporated company or undertaking, either in Canada or elsewhere, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise, makes or signs, or authorises to be made or signed, any contract or agreement, oral or written, purporting to be for the sale or purchase of any such shares of stock, goods, wares, or merchandise, in respect of which no delivery of the thing sold or purchased is made or received, and without the *bonâ fide* intention to make or receive such delivery; and every one who acts, aids, or abets in the making or signing of any such contract or agreement;

Is guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars :

(2.) Every one who habitually frequents any office or place wherein the making or signing, or procuring to be made or signed, or the negotiating or bargaining for the making or signing of such contracts of sale or purchase as aforesaid is carried on, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to one year's imprisonment.

II. Whenever it is established that any person has made or signed any such contract or agreement of sale or purchase as

aforesaid, or has acted, aided, or abetted in the making or signing of the same, the burden of proof of the *bonâ fide* intention to acquire or to sell such shares, goods, wares, or merchandise, or to deliver or to receive delivery of the same, as the case may be, shall rest upon the person charged with an offence under this Act.

III. Every one who, either as principal or agent, occupies, uses, manages, or maintains any office or place of business wherein he carries on, or aids in carrying on, the business of making or signing, or procuring to be made or signed, or negotiating or bargaining for the making or signing of such contracts of sale or purchase as aforesaid, shall be held to be the keeper of a common gaming house, and such office or place of business shall be held to be a common gaming house, and the instruments used in such office or place of business for the conveyance of messages in respect of the purchase or sale, or pretended purchase or sale, of any such shares, goods, wares, or merchandise, and the tablets, blackboards, slates, or other implements used in registering or recording the prices of such shares of stock, goods, wares, or merchandise, or the fluctuations therein, shall be held to be implements of gaming, the whole within the meaning of chapter one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting Gaming Houses*," and shall be subject to all the provisions of the said Act.

According to the *Toronto Weekly Globe* of the 20th April last, the above Act, having been passed by the Senate, was introduced into the Dominion House of Commons by the Ministry of Justice on the above day.

STRIKE STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.

Bradstreet's for the 7th April last states that according to the fifth annual report of Commissioner Peck, of the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labour, strike statistics in New York for 1887 were as follows:—

The strikes in New York for 1887 include 144 trades and callings, against 137 in 1886. The number of shops on strike amounted to 1,604, against 2,061 shops in 1886. The returns for the past year show 694 strikes successful, 190 compromised or partly successful, 3 doubtful, 695 unsuccessful, and 22 pending. The returns for 2,061 shops reported on strike during the year 1886 show 751 successful, 426 compromised or partly successful, 212 doubtful, 524 unsuccessful, and 147 pending. The number of workers engaged in strikes was 51,731; from this number, however, must be subtracted 1,005 workers who were engaged in what are termed "threatened strikes," where there is very slight, if any, suspension of work. This would make the actual

number of strikers, 50,726. 8,176 strikers were refused work after strike. The loss of wages incident to strikes was 2,013,229 dollars. The amount expended by labour organisations in relief and conduct of strikes was 217,069 dollars. Estimated gain in wages for one year to 11,472 persons, 944,632 dollars. Loss to employers, 1,102,576 dollars. For the year 1886 the results were as follows: Number of workers engaged in strikes, 127,392, of whom 6,391 were refused work after strikes; the loss of wages was 2,552,554 dollars. Amount expended for relief and conduct of strikes by labour organisations was 329,080 dollars. Estimated gain in wages in 771 shops, 1,420,885 dollars per annum, benefiting 34,832 persons. Loss to employers from all causes, 1,644,812 dollars.

AMERICAN OIL EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

The following particulars of the oil trade of Russia are extracted from *Bradstreet's* for the 24th March last:—

The appended statement shows the quantity of American illuminating oil imported into Russia on the Baltic and White Seas each year since 1863:—

1864, 346,692 gallons. 1865, 181,452 gallons. 1866, 1,027,083 gallons. 1867, 867,608 gallons. 1868, 2,098,153 gallons. 1869, 3,894,249 gallons. 1870, 2,023,389 gallons. 1871, 5,327,704 gallons. 1872, 5,327,704 gallons. 1873, 7,403,860 gallons. 1874, 7,022,720 gallons. 1875, 3,819,717 gallons. 1876, 6,290,349 gallons. 1877, 4,729,806 gallons. 1878, 1,954,643 gallons. 1879, 3,141,915 gallons. 1880, 1,274,660 gallons. 1881, 1,029,573 gallons. 1882, 2,502,655 gallons. 1883, 1,233,180 gallons. 1884, 529,156 gallons. 1885, 213,120 gallons. 1886, 275,047 gallons. 1887, *nil*.

The importation of American illuminating oil has thus been reduced from 7,403,860 gallons in 1873 to 275,047 gallons in 1886, and none whatever in 1887.

The following statement shows the quantity of petroleum exported from Russia during the first 10 months of 1887:—

To Turkey, 7,775,110 gallons. Fiume, Austria, 11,127,890 gallons. Trieste, 7,693,600 gallons. England, 5,213,720 gallons. Belgium, 4,748,900 gallons. India, 6,422,140 gallons. France, 2,159,450 gallons. Italy, 1,099,150 gallons. Germany, 3,379,985 gallons. Roumania, 923,450 gallons. Bulgaria, 179,300 gallons. Egypt, 3,226,990 gallons. Holland, 641,500 gallons. Spain, 40,000 gallons. Burmah, 738,000 gallons. Malta, 120,000 gallons. Total, 55,489,185 gallons. Russia, 7,129,050 gallons. Total, 62,618,235 gallons. Compared with same period in 1886, 52,759,625 gallons. Increase, 9,858,610 gallons.

THE CHILIAN NITRATE OF SODA PRODUCTION.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 24th March last contains the following particulars of the Chilian nitrates of soda industry:—

There are in Chili about 50 manufactories of nitrates. The total production of 47 of these factories during the month of December 1887 amounted to 659,464 metric quintals, or 65,946 tons; it was 67,745 for the month of November. Assuming that these figures were maintained for the other months, there would be produced in 1887 about 800,000 tons. This is almost double the amount exported by Chili in 1886 and 1885, when syndicate of manufacturers decided to diminish the production.

TRADE OF TRINIDAD IN 1887.

The following particulars of the trade of Trinidad during the year 1887 are extracted from a report by Mr. H. J. Clark, Government Statistician at the Port of Spain, dated the 13th April last:—

“The returns for 1887 show the following totals:—imports, 1,918,670*l.*; exports, 1,870,612*l.*; total, 3,789,282*l.*—as against the following totals for 1886:—imports, 2,503,514*l.*; exports, 2,509,140*l.*; total, 5,012,654*l.*, or a falling off of over one million and a quarter sterling. This is, however, entirely due to the almost entire cessation of the transit shipments of gold from the mines of Venezuelan Guiana. The greater part of this bullion which formerly passed in transit through this Colony, swelling the totals of both its imports and exports, is now, owing to new fiscal regulations in Venezuela, sent on to Caracas. It is also said that the output at the various mines has been considerably less in 1887 than it was in 1886. In any case the transit of bullion through this Colony has fallen off enormously, as the following figures show:—

“Imports: bullion, 852,324*l.* in 1886, and 172,615*l.* in 1887; specie, 107,683*l.* in 1886, and 99,026*l.* in 1887; total, 960,007*l.* in 1886, and 271,641*l.* in 1887.

“Exports: bullion, 852,492*l.* in 1886, and 170,915*l.* in 1887; specie, 96,312*l.* in 1886, and 45,428*l.* in 1887; total, 948,804*l.* in 1886, and 216,343*l.* in 1887, or a falling off of 1,420,827*l.*, or more than the total deficit, thus proving an increase under other heads.

“Excluding bullion and specie, the totals are as follows:—imports: general, 1,543,507*l.* in 1886, and 1,646,729*l.* in 1887; exports: general, 1,560,336*l.* in 1886, and 1,654,269*l.* in 1887; total, 3,103,843*l.* in 1886, and 3,300,998*l.* in 1887, thus showing an increase in the total general trade of the Colony of, as nearly as possible, 200,000*l.*, about equally divided between imports and exports.

"In imports the principal increase—114,000*l.*—is in goods from the United Kingdom; Spain comes next with an increase of 9,500*l.*; then the United States with one of 8,500*l.*, and Germany, 850*l.* The chief decreases are British Colonies, 13,000*l.*; Venezuela, 10,000*l.*; France, 4,000*l.*

"In exports the chief increases are 88,000*l.* in shipments to the United States, 79,000*l.* in those to the United Kingdom, 34,000*l.* to Venezuela, and 12,500*l.* to Germany. The chief decreases are France, 78,700*l.*; French West Indies, 24,500*l.*; and British Colonies, 10,000*l.*

"I would call particular attention to our improved trade with the mother country during the past year. This trade had been steadily decreasing for some years past, having fallen from 1,918,182*l.* in 1879 to 1,087,655*l.* in 1886, but last year shows a total trade of 1,281,340*l.*, or a recovery in one year of 17½ per cent. from the lowest point. From this it may be hoped that the turning-point has at length been reached, and that with the abolition of the sugar bounties in the near future, and the impetus to trade which such a step is sure to give, our trade with the mother country may soon resume its former proportions.

"The exports of native produce for 1886 and 1887 were as follows:—sugar, 48,449 tons in 1886 and 66,875 tons in 1887; molasses, 2,220,228 galls. in 1886 and 2,542,225 galls. in 1887; rum, 16,181 galls. in 1886 and 35,571 galls. in 1887; asphalt, raw, 30,255 tons in 1886 and 35,072 tons in 1887; asphalt, epurée, 5,416 tons in 1886 and 8,026 tons in 1887; cocoa, 17,913,037 lbs. in 1886 and 11,927,067 lbs. in 1887; coffee, 20,052 lbs. in 1886 and 8,380 lbs. in 1887; cocoanuts, 9,103,200 in 1886 and 7,365,295 in 1887; bitters, 35,355 galls. in 1886 and 35,143 galls. in 1887. The value of the native produce exported was 1,398,610*l.* in 1887 as against 1,291,962*l.* in 1886.

"Shipping.—The total tonnage entered and cleared from the ports of the Colony in 1887 is again in advance of former years, the figures for the past four years having been as follows:—1,048,959 tons in 1884, 1,069,121 tons in 1885, 1,196,076 tons in 1886, and 1,253,599 tons in 1887.

"The steady advance of the Colony during the past year, as shown in the foregoing figures from the trade and shipping returns, is further corroborated by an increased revenue, an increased balance to the credit of the Colony, and an increase during the year of over 12½ per cent. in savings banks deposits."

TENDERS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHILI.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 24th March last, with reference to tenders for railway construction in Chili, says:—

"On the 30th July next, at mid-day, tenders for the construction of the following railway lines will be opened at the Ministry of Industry and of Public Works at Santiago:—

"Section A.—From Victoria to Vaidivia and Osorno, a length of 403 kilometres.

"Section B.—From Coihue to Mulchen (43 kilometres); from Tome to Cauquenes and to the central line (200 kilometres); from Constitucion to Talca (85 kilometres); from Pamilla to Alcones (45 kilometres); from Pelequen to Peumo (28 kilometres). Total, 401 kilometres.

Section C.—From Santiago to Melipilla (59 kilometres); from Calera to the Ligua and Cabildo (76 kilometres); from the Villos to Illapel and Salamanca (128 kilometres); from Ovalle to San Marcos (60 kilometres); from Huasco to Freirina and Vellanar (48 kilometres). Total, 371 kilometres.

"Tenders may be presented for the three sections together, or separately.

"The plans drawn up by the Government engineers may be consulted at the Ministry of Industry and Public Works at Santiago, and in the offices of the Chilian Legation, 36, rue Washington, at Paris. Permission will also be given to examine on the spot the track of the lines.

"The tenders should indicate the total cost of each of the 11 railways, with the rolling stock and all the works and necessary accessories for putting them into working order; the whole in accordance with the conditions specified by the Chilian engineers. The works will be inspected by the technical inspection appointed by the Government, and the contractors will answer for the solidity and the good order of the lines for the term of one year reckoning from the date of the opening. The material required for the construction and working of the lines will be admitted free of import duty.

"Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit of a sum of 5,000*l.* sterling to the order of the Director of the Treasury.

"The final security will be 8 per cent. of the amount of the tender. The payments for works completed will be made monthly or bi-monthly, with a deduction of 10 per cent., which will be reimbursed at the expiration of the guaranteed period.

"Tenders must indicate, first, the total price demanded for each line, and second, the period within which the contractor engages to deliver over each line entirely finished.

"If any of the lines are not finished within the stipulated period, the contractor will be amenable to a fine of the two-thousandth part of the price of each line for each day in arrears."

THE VANILLA TRADE OF MADAGASCAR.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 24th March, quoting from the *Progrès de l'Imerina*, with reference to the cultivation of vanilla in Madagascar, says:—

"Vanilla has recently made its appearance on the markets of Madagascar. Mahanoro has produced and exported 1,500 pounds

of it, which, for some reason or other which it would be interesting to know, do not appear in the Customs lists. From the new plantations which have been made there can be reckoned upon, within a period of four or five years, an annual doubling of production. This product appears to be of the best quality, and if this opinion is shared by European purchasers its cultivation will assume a very considerable importance, and Madagascar will very shortly become one of the chief suppliers of the European market."

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 24th March last quotes from the *Revue de l'Orient* to the effect that the opening of the following railways in Asiatic Turkey is in contemplation:—

Moudania-Brousse Line.—It is stated that the Ottoman Government has decided to finish and put in working order the railway from Moudania to Brousse, which has been constructed for some time and become unworkable, in consequence of the lack of officials.

Moudania-Koutahia Line.—The Sultan has just promulgated a decree authorising General Nédjib Pasha to promote a company for the construction of a railway starting at Moudania and finishing at Koutahia. The proposal of Nédjib Pasha carries with it a chief condition, that of the collection of a silver medjidié yearly, and for each house of the towns and villages existing along the route and in the neighbourhood of the railway.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OF APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RAMIE AT PARIS.

It is intended by the French Government to hold an international competition of apparatus and methods for the preparation of ramie at Paris on the 15th August next. The following is a translation of a decree of the French Minister of Agriculture, respecting the competition in question, published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 13th April last:—

Art. 1.—An international competition of apparatus and methods for preparing ramie will take place at Paris on the 15th August next.

Art. 2.—Prizes will be given as follows:—

- a. Machinery for preparing raw ramie with steam power.—
1st prize, 1,000 fr.; 2nd prize, 700 fr.
- b. Machinery for preparing dried ramie with steam power.—
1st prize, 1,000 fr.; 2nd prize, 700 fr.

- c. Machines for preparing ramie with horse-power, and suitable for colonial use.—1st prize, 700 fr. ; 2nd prize, 500 fr.
- d. Hand machinery for preparing ramie, and suitable for colonial use.—1st prize, 500 fr. ; 2nd prize, 300 fr.
- e. The best and most economical processes for changing strips of ramie into fibre ready for commercial and industrial purposes.—1st prize, 1,000 fr. ; 2nd prize, 700 fr.

Art. 3.—A special jury appointed by the Minister of Agriculture will be entrusted with the examination of the machinery exhibited, and with the distribution, if thought proper, of the awards provided for in Art. 2. It will appoint its president, reporter, and secretary,

Art. 4.—The jury will make such practical experiments and trials as it may deem necessary to ascertain the merits of each machine. These trials will be made on the farm of the Agricultural Institute, near Paris, where the stalks of ramie will be placed at the disposal of the jury.

The exhibitors of machines selected by it will, besides, have to work their machines before the public for so long a period as the jury may decide.

Art. 5.—The jury, in deciding, will take into consideration the results of the work mentioned in the preceding article, and chiefly with respect to the following points :—

Price of machine.

Facility of starting and working the machine.

Facility of repairing.

Durability of the machine.

Value of the machine from a mechanical point of view.

Value of the work of the machine, continuity, stoppages, &c.

Labour required to start the empty machine.

Amount of work required to put the machine in full working.

Useful product of the machine.

Number of persons required to feed and work the machine.

Cost of the machine for 10 hours' work daily.

Hourly yield of the machine.

Yield of the machine per 1,000 kilos. of stalks.

Net cost of preparing 1,000 kilos. of stalks.

Net cost of 1,000 kilos. of fibre obtained.

Value of fibre on leaving the machine.

Additional work necessary for completing the preparation of the fibre after leaving the machine.

Valuation of the machine as a whole.

The jury will further observe any other points which they may judge useful in arriving at an estimation of the value of the machines.

Art. 6.—The jury, immediately after its labours, will address to the Minister a detailed report of the experiments and trials made, and of the results of the competition.

Art. 7.—All inventors, constructors, or agents of any nationality are admitted to this exhibition.

Art. 8.—Applications for admission, French or foreign, must be sent directly to the Minister of Agriculture, 80, Rue de Varenne, Paris. They must reach there not later than the 15th June 1888.

Art. 9.—Competitors in their applications must give the following particulars:—their names, surnames, rank, place of abode, nationality, the category in which they wish to compete, the speed of each machine and the motive power required for it, the date of the invention of the machine, the name of the inventor, the sale price, the weight, the hourly yield of fibre, the number of machines already sold and working, and any other information which may be useful to the jury.

THE CHICAGO MEAT MARKET.

The following information respecting the state of the meat trade at Chicago is extracted from a recent report, by M. de Surret, the French Consul at that place, which was published in the French *Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture* for the month of March last:—

“The abnormal dryness of the summer of 1887, following a most severe winter, resulted in seriously affecting the businesses as much of the raisers as of the meat preservers of Chicago. The losses in the winter of 1886 are estimated, for slaughter cattle, to have been as follows:—In Montana, 400,000 head; in Idaho, 100,000 head; in Wyoming, 300,000 head; and in Colorado, 50,000 head; or a total of about 850,000 head.

“During the summer the total losses suffered by the producing States (Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota) amounted to 1,500,000 head.

“On the other hand, calves having been in 1887 less by 50 per cent. than in the previous year, this dearth of reproduction, although not having an immediate effect, will make itself felt in due course, that is to say, at the time when the 1887 cattle will be put on the market. As a general rule, raisers seldom sell their animals before they reach the age of three years; but it is not difficult to foresee that, pressed for money by reason of the losses suffered, they will sell to the butchers as soon as they are able to do so, that is to say, in 1889, the stock of 1887. Finally, another cause of the falling-off in production lies in the fact that, in default of being able to feed their cattle, raisers place them on the market. The number of oxen slaughtered at Chicago during the month of August last is estimated at about 200,000 head, or almost double the consumption of the slaughter-houses at a normal period. There have been days on which the stock-yards have received 13,500 head. Prices naturally, in presence of such a considerable and unusual supply, can only be very low. Sales have taken place at the following average prices:—

| | Per 100 lbs. |
|---|-----------------------|
| Oxen, extra quality (1,500 to 1,900 lbs.) - - - | 5·15 to 5·35 dollars. |
| „ good quality (1,050 to 1,250 lbs.) - - - | 4·00 „ 4·75 „ |
| „ medium quality (900 to 1,150 lbs.) - - - | 3·45 „ 4·50 „ |
| Prairie oxen (1,600 to 1,400 lbs.) - - - | 2·90 „ 3·60 „ |
| Western oxen, maize-fed - - - | 3·50 „ 5·00 „ |
| Oxen, distillery-produce fed - - - | 4·20 „ 4·75 „ |
| Texas prairie oxen (600 to 1,200 lbs.) - - - | 2·40 „ 3·75 „ |
| Far West cattle (900 to 1,200 lbs.) - - - | 3·00 „ 3·80 „ |
| Cows and heifers (selected) - - - | 2·65 „ 3·20 „ |
| „ 1st quality (850 to 1,000 lbs.) - - - | 1·75 „ 2·45 „ |
| „ of medium and inferior quality - - - | 1·20 „ 1·75 „ |
| Bulls, of any quality, from 900 to 1,800 lbs. - - - | 1·40 „ 2·60 „ |
| Miscellaneous, from 500 to 900 lbs. - - - | 1·75 „ 2·75 „ |
| Animals for breeding (900 to 1,200 lbs.) - - - | 2·75 „ 3·30 „ |
| Calves, of 100 to 300 lbs. - - - | 3·50 „ 5·25 „ |
| Milch cows, per head - - - | 15·00 „ 40·00 „ |

“The manufacturer of preserved meats profits by this state of affairs to increase his stock, in order that it may be of service when cattle are scarce in the market. The opinion of some business men of Chicago is that, towards the end of 1888, meat will be at a price higher by 30 per cent. than at the present time.

“The year 1887 would appear to have been particularly disastrous for cattle raisers, not only by reason of the climatic influences referred to above, but further on account of an administrative decision of the Federal Government, which has ordered the closing of lands belonging to the United States. Up to that year, the raisers of the South-west had sent their cattle to pasture in the Northern territories before placing them on the market, and this convenience having now been denied them, has contributed to increase losses to an extent difficult to estimate, but which must none the less be taken into account.

“These losses may be repaired within a relatively short period by extending the ensilage of maize, which provides the cattle with a highly-valued food, and it is well within the range of probability that the price will increase before long by about 30 per cent., and maintain this figure for a period of from two to three years.”

GERMAN TOBACCO CROP OF 1887.

M. E. Cor, the French Consul at Mannheim, in a report published in the French *Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture* for the month of March last, with respect to the cultivation of tobacco in Germany in 1887, says:—

“According to the statistical returns issued by the Government, the cultivation of tobacco for the 1886–87 season has given the following results:—176,718 growers, owning 246,777 tobacco fields, 1,984,304 ares in extent (the are being equivalent to

·0247 acres). In 1885-86 there were 175,192 planters, 242,257 fields of tobacco, with an extent of 1,952,859 ares. The increase in the number of tobacco growers is made up of those who cultivate an extent of land exceeding one are and not exceeding one hectare (2·47 acres); on the other hand, the planters cultivating less than one are or more than one hectare are on the decrease.

"The quantity of tobacco harvested in the dry state in 1886-87 amounted to 38,645,753 kilos., or an average of 1,948 kilos. per hectare, while, for the preceding year, the crop amounted to 38,548,185 kilos., or 1,974 kilos., per hectare. The average price of 100 kilos. of crop tobacco, excluding duties, was 78·34 marks compared with 75·62 marks in 1885-86.

"The 1886-87 crop was not equally good in the several departments of Germany. Notably in Bavaria, in the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, in Silesia, and in the Rhenish provinces, the results have been inferior to those of the preceding season."

FRENCH POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The French *Journal Officiel* for the 25th March last contains a notice, of which the following is a translation, issued by the French Minister of Finance, respecting the despatch of French messages abroad:—

"There occurs between the time of posting foreign letters and the moment of their leaving the port of departure a somewhat considerable delay, which the inland postal organisation, however perfect it may be as regards rapidity, does not permit, however, of being utilised in case of an urgent communication entrusted to vessels clearing for foreign ports.

"A large proportion of the public appear to be ignorant of the facilities which are offered by the telegraphic regulations now in force. It may therefore be well to call attention to the fact that it is within the right of any person in France to demand that a telegram for a foreign country should be transmitted by wire to the port of departure and thence by the postal route to its destination. Steamers can receive in this way, almost until the hour of their departure, telegrams of the description to be forwarded afterwards as letters.

"The charge to be levied in such a case is made up (1) of the inland telegraphic charge (5 c. per word, with a minimum of 50 c.), and (2) of the charge for a letter addressed for the same destination as the telegram itself."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS AND REVENUE RETURNS IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From statements under date of the 10th and 18th April last which have been received from the Agent-General for the Cape

of Good Hope, it appears that the traffic earnings for the month of January 1888 amounted to 117,215*l.*, as compared with 92,413*l.* for the corresponding month in 1887, while the total amount of traffic earnings for the seven months ended 31st January was 766,504*l.*

The unaudited revenue received during the month of February 1888 was 263,436*l.* 10*s.*, representing a net increase of 28,517*l.* 1*s.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1887. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1888 amounted to 111,155*l.* 17*s.* and 76,231*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

During the eight months July 1887 to February 1888, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 2,221,939*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, showing a net increase of 197,996*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* over the corresponding period of the previous 12 months.

DIAMOND EXPORTS FROM GRIQUALAND WEST.

A communication, dated 3rd May last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting a copy of a Cape Government notice, from which it appears that the exports of rough and uncut diamonds from the several divisions of Griqualand West during the month of March last were as follows:—

From the division of Barkly West, 3 carats, valued at 4*l.*; from the division of Kimberley, 330,167 carats, valued at 358,344*l.* 2*s.*; and from the divisions of Hay and Herbert, *nil*.

POSTAL AND TRADE STATISTICS OF THE CONGO.

The following information respecting the postal and trade statistics of the Congo for 1887 is extracted from the *Bulletin Officiel* of the Government of the Free State of the Congo for the month of April last:—

“The total number of articles received by post in the Congo during 1887 was 28,974, as compared with 25,316 in the preceding year. These were made up chiefly as follows: of letters, 14,532, and of printed matter, 13,038.

“The total number of despatches by post from the Congo in 1887 was 21,738, compared with 11,760 in 1886, consisting principally of letters (18,072) and printed matter (1,896).

“The total value of the special exports from the Congo in 1887 is returned at 1,980,441 frs., and of the general exports, 7,667,969 frs. The most important of the special exports are palm-oil (valued at 462,609 frs.), ivory (795,700 frs.), and palm nuts (590,781 frs.).”

X.—REPORT ON RECENT CHANGES IN THE PRICES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following report has been prepared for the Board of Trade by the Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Department. The accompanying tables are too bulky to be reprinted here.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE:

SIR,

IN conformity with your directions, I have continued and extended the tables of the prices of imports and exports, and of the fluctuations in the amount of the foreign trade of the country, contained in the Parliamentary Papers, C.—2247, Session 1879; C.—2484, Session 1880; C.—3079, Session 1881; and C.—4456, Session 1885.

The general object of these tables and of the employment of “index numbers” as a means of deducing average prices have been explained in the former reports, to which I may be permitted to refer. I may also be permitted to refer to the evidence which I gave respecting index numbers in the course of my examination before the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. Whatever doubts there may be as to the use of index numbers which have been formed in an arbitrary manner, and which are designed to show the average changes in so-called general prices, there can be no such doubts as to index numbers which have a strictly objective basis such as the index numbers here employed possess. As each article forming part of the foreign trade constitutes a portion of the index number according to the proportion of its value to the total value of the trade, the allowance for the relative importance of articles in the changes of price recorded is complete, and it becomes possible to distinguish changes in the volume of foreign trade due to variations in the quantity of the articles, from changes due to variations in price only.

The importance of the distinction, when long periods of time are to be compared, is manifest. A change of money price by itself may mean very little. The nominal value of trade may be halved or doubled at one time as compared with another, and yet owing to changes of price the trade may really be greater at the time it is nominally halved than at the time at which it is nominally doubled. For absolutely perfect comparisons it would be desirable to have some unchanging common denominator, an ideal standard, representing some result of human energy, with which all commodities could be compared; but in the absence of such a common denominator the rectification of the money values

by the average rises or falls of price in the group of articles dealt with ascertained by means of an index number seems the best that can be done. The average results of human energy at different times and places and in different groups can thus be roughly compared, and such comparisons seem useful for many purposes. The increase at one time compared with another thus shown may be due to the progress of invention, and the improvement of the human machine itself in working capacity, but it is nevertheless desirable to compare results, which can only be done by rectifying the values according to these changes of price, whatever may be the causes of the changes of price themselves, or by whatever phrases these causes may be described.

In the present tables the figures as to the foreign trade are brought down for three years later than the last, viz., to 1886 instead of 1883. It would have been desirable to include 1887, if possible, but the annual statement of trade for 1887 is not yet ready, and the interest of the subject appears to be such at the present moment that it may be useful not to delay issuing the tables *quantum valeant*.

Dealing first of all with the more recent figures, I have to notice that since the last report the average fall of prices of the imports and exports has made further progress. It was then noticed that after the great fall between 1873 and 1879 there was some recovery in 1880, followed by a decline between that date and 1883, the latest year there dealt with. Now there has been a further decline between 1883 and 1886, the prices of the latter year being now the lowest on record, and there having been no substantial recovery, it is well known in 1887, which is not, however, included in the tables.

As regards the exports, the changes in the index number 65·8 have been as follows since 1873:—

| | | | |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1873 | + 19·93 | 1881 | — 6·26 |
| 1875 | + 8·67 | 1883 | — 5·95 |
| 1876 | + 2·25 | 1884 | — 7·41 |
| 1877 | — 0·41 | 1885 | — 9·70 |
| 1879 | — 6·10 | 1886 | — 12·42 |

And as regards the imports, the changes in the index number of 81·16 are—

| | | | |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1873 | + 4·43 | 1880 | — 6·39 |
| 1875 | + 0·25 | 1881 | — 6·99 |
| 1876 | — 3·61 | 1883 | — 9·43 |
| 1877 | — 1·48 | 1884 | — 13·65 |
| 1878 | — 7·04 | 1885 | — 17·45 |
| 1879 | — 10·30 | 1886 | — 21·43 |

In other words, whatever increase in imports and exports has lately taken place must have been irrespectively of any increase of price, and any decrease that has occurred must be set off or more than set off by the mere change of average prices. The

changes in the nominal values of imports and exports since 1879 have, however, been as follows :—

| | | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1879 | | 363 | 191½ |
| 1880 | | 411 | 223 |
| 1881 | | 397 | 234 |
| 1882 | | 413 | 241½ |
| 1883 | | 427 | 240 |
| 1884 | | 390 | 233 |
| 1885 | | 371 | 213 |
| 1886 | | 350 | 212½ |

The increase in nominal values between 1879 and 1883 thus corresponds to an increase in quantities, while the apparent decline since the latter date must be largely due to the average fall of prices. Between 1883 and 1886 the reduction in the export index number is from 59·85 to 53·38, or about 10 per cent., while the decline in total values is from 240 to 212½ millions—but little more than 10 per cent. The decrease in the exports is thus in nominal values only. Between 1883 and 1886, again, the decline in the index number of imports is from 71·73 to 59·73, or about 16 per cent., while as the decline in aggregate values is from 427 to 350 millions, or about 18 per cent., it is obvious that the fall in prices accounts for nearly the whole change.

To give a better idea of the extent of the changes in the volume of the foreign trade due merely to changes in price, it may be useful to compare the value of the imports and exports in 1879, 1883, and the subsequent years to 1886, computed at the prices of 1873, with the declared values of the imports and exports of that year. As regards the exports, the comparison of the articles comprised in the index number gives the following results :—

EXPORTS of ENUMERATED ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE at the Prices of 1873 and at the Actual Declared Values compared.

| | | Declared Values. | Values computed at Prices of 1873. |
|------|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1873 | | 172 | 172 |
| 1879 | | 122 | 174 |
| 1883 | | 146 | 212½ |
| 1884 | | 140 | 208 |
| 1885 | | 131 | 201½ |
| 1886 | | 131 | 215 |

Thus, while the first column of declared values shows an enormous decline between 1873 and 1879, a partial recovery in 1883 and 1884, and then a decline in 1886 almost to the level of 1879, the second column, showing the values computed at the prices of 1873, exhibits a comparatively steady increase, the amount in 1886, viz., 215 millions sterling, being the highest on record.

A similar comparison as regards the imports, gives the following results :—

IMPORTS of ENUMERATED ARTICLES at the Prices of 1873 and at the Actual Declared Values compared.

| — | Declared Values. | Values computed at Prices of 1873. |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1873 | 308 | 308 |
| 1879 | 289 | 349 |
| 1883 | 336 | 403 |
| 1884 | 300 | 383 |
| 1885 | 281½ | 384½ |
| 1886 | 263 | 382½ |

Thus, while the first column of declared values shows almost a steady decline from 1873, with the single exception of the year 1883 itself, when there is an increase, the decline between 1873 and 1886 being no less than about 15 per cent., viz., from 308 millions to 263 millions, the second column of computed values at the prices of 1873 shows an enormous increase at the present time compared with 1873, viz., from 308 millions to 382½ millions, while the diminution from 1883, the highest year, is only from 403 millions to 382½ millions, or about 5 per cent.

The volume of our foreign trade has thus been in recent years at the highest level on record. The year 1886 was the maximum year for our export trade, and the imports in 1884, 1885, and 1886, though rather less than in 1883, were still at a very high level. Averaging the four years, 1883–1886, which may properly be done, owing to the great fluctuations in imports, it is correct to say that our foreign trade at the latest date recorded was larger in amount than at any former period.

The above figures relate of course to enumerated articles only, that is to such articles as have quantities as well as values stated. Assuming that the changes in the total values of the imports and exports would correspond to the above changes in the enumerated articles only, we should get the following comparisons :—

DECLARED VALUES of IMPORTS and EXPORTS in 1873, 1879, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, compared with the Computed Values as at the Prices of 1873 on the assumption that the Values of the whole Trade are affected by Differences of Prices as are the Values of Enumerated Articles.

| — — | Declared values. | Values computed at Prices of 1873. |
|----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| IMPORTS. | | |
| | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1873 | 371 | 371 |
| 1879 | 363 | 438 |
| 1883 | 427 | 512 |
| 1884 | 390 | 498 |
| 1885 | 371 | 507 |
| 1886 | 350 | 509 |
| EXPORTS. | | |
| 1873 | 255 | 255 |
| 1879 | 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 273 |
| 1883 | 240 | 349 |
| 1884 | 233 | 346 |
| 1885 | 213 | 328 |
| 1886 | 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 349 |

Thus, if our imports and exports in 1886 were valued at the prices of 1873, the former would exceed 500 millions instead of being only 350 millions, and the latter would be nearly 350 millions instead of being 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions only. The real progress since 1873 has thus been immense, although, on the footing of declared values only, there would seem to be no progress at all.

So much has been said in former reports on the importance of such corrections that it seems unnecessary again to dwell upon it beyond the reference made to it in the first paragraphs of this report. One or two remarks, however, may be permitted. The main point is that something besides money values is obviously expedient in comparing volumes of business, or quantities of things, at different times. Money values may change in many ways, while the things represented change in a different way. To know whether business or wealth is less or more at one time than another, the things themselves must be directly compared as far as possible—a standard of things substituted in fact for a standard of money. No doubt as regards imports and exports some such standard of things may be found in the movements of shipping, and the above computed values do in fact correspond better to the shipping movements than the declared values do; but the movements of shipping are obviously an imperfect test compared with that obtained in correcting money values by means of an index number. Such comparisons would still be necessary,

it may be added, whatever view may be taken of the causes of the changes in money values about which there has been so much discussion lately. Whether the diminution of the ratio at which commodities exchange for money, that is the fall of prices, may be considered to be due to the multiplication of commodities, or to a change in the circumstances of money by which its purchasing power is affected, the quantities of commodities at one time and another have still for many purposes to be compared. A community which has more things at one time than another is in a certain sense richer and stronger at that one time than at the time with which comparison is made, whatever the money expressions for the things or for its wealth may be. It is important surely to know that the foreign trade of the United Kingdom is now not less but more than ever it was at any former time, although an opposite conclusion is suggested when values only, and not things, are considered.

The special importance of these considerations, from the fact that so much of our foreign trade consists of the import of raw materials, which are re-exported in a manufactured form, has also been pointed out in former reports. English trade, being liable to change in volume from the mere differences in the prices of the raw material which are used in the manufactures for export, no correct view of the subject can possibly be obtained without taking note of these differences of price.

The report for 1883 contained many tables for back years, and these are again included, so that extended comparisons for a long series of years, the utility of which is obvious, can be made. There is little, however, to add to the comments then made, and I propose, therefore, to do little more than continue the few tables in the report which dealt with these extended comparisons. The main conclusion is, that prices are now lower than at any time since 1840, and lower in particular than in the low years 1845-52, just before the gold discoveries.

The first of these tables relates to the exports, viz. :—

EXPORTS.

Increase or decrease of index number of 65·8 in the under-mentioned years :—

| | | | |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1840 | + 13·34 | 1868 | + 11·42 |
| 1841 | + 10·95 | 1873 | + 19·93 |
| 1845 | + 6·05 | 1875 | + 8·67 |
| 1848 | — 2·43 | 1876 | + 2·25 |
| 1849 | — 5·29 | 1877 | — 0·41 |
| 1852 | — 6·47 | 1879 | — 6·10 |
| 1853 | — 1·14 | 1881 | — 6·26 |
| 1854 | — 0·95 | 1883 | — 5·95 |
| 1855 | — 2·75 | 1884 | — 7·41 |
| 1857 | + 0·77 | 1885 | — 9·70 |
| 1859 | + 0·40 | 1886 | — 12·42 |
| 1865 | + 23·46 | | |

The year 1886 is thus the lowest year for the prices of exports on record since the year 1840. To compare the volume of trade since 1840 without taking note of changes in prices would thus be most absurd. What differences are in fact made by prices is shown by the following short table :—

VALUES of ENUMERATED ARTICLES of Export in the under-mentioned years as actually declared, and as computed at the Prices of 1883, compared.

| — | Declared Values. | Values computed at the Prices of 1883. |
|------|-------------------|--|
| | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1840 | 41 | 32 |
| 1850 | 53 | 52 |
| 1860 | 97 | 87 |
| 1870 | 143 | 113½ |
| 1880 | 143½ | 138 |
| 1883 | 146 | 146 |
| 1884 | 140 | 144½ |
| 1885 | 131 | 140 |
| 1886 | 131 | 150 |

The increase of the export trade since 1840 is, by the first column of the above table, dealing with values as actually recorded, only a little over three times, viz., from 41 millions, the declared value of the enumerated articles, to 131 millions; whereas by the second column, in which all values are computed at the prices of 1883, the increase is nearly five times, viz., from 32 to 150 millions. The latter rate of increase, as already noticed, corresponds more closely to the increase of shipping business than does the former. It will also be observed that while, by the first column, foreign exports appear to be stationary and even declining since 1870, the progress according to the second column appears to be continuous from decade to decade, corresponding closely to the increase of shipping and the real increase of trade which has occurred.

Dealing with the imports in the same way, we have the following comparison :—

IMPORTS.

Increase or decrease of the index number of 81·16 in the under-mentioned years :—

| | | | |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1854 | — 0·80 | 1877 | — 1·48 |
| 1855 | + 3·51 | 1878 | — 7·04 |
| 1857 | + 7·08 | 1879 | — 10·30 |
| 1859 | — 1·39 | 1880 | — 6·39 |
| 1865 | + 13·59 | 1881 | — 6·99 |
| 1868 | + 5·73 | 1883 | — 9·43 |
| 1873 | + 4·43 | 1884 | — 13·65 |
| 1875 | + 0·25 | 1885 | — 17·45 |
| 1876 | — 3·61 | 1886 | — 21·43 |

Here the course of the figures is much the same as in the case of the exports, though it is, unfortunately, impossible to go quite so far back.

To compare changes in the volume of imports without making rectifications for prices would therefore be absurd. What differences are, in fact, made by prices is shown for imports by a table similar to the above for exports, viz. :—

VALUES of ENUMERATED ARTICLES of IMPORT in the under-mentioned Years as actually computed or declared, and as computed at the Prices of 1883, compared.

| — | Declared Values. | Values computed at the Prices of 1883. |
|------|-------------------|--|
| | £ mlns. sterling. | £ mlns. sterling. |
| 1855 | 127 | 111 |
| 1860 | 186 | 159 |
| 1870 | 250 | 213 |
| 1880 | 324 | 313 |
| 1883 | 336 | 336 |
| 1884 | 300 | 320 |
| 1885 | 281 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 322 |
| 1886 | 263 | 320 |

Thus, by the first column, since 1855, the imports would seem to have doubled only, while by the second column they have nearly trebled. The first column also shows a very great apparent decrease between 1883 and 1886, while the second column only shows a decrease of 5 per cent. So enormous are the differences made by price only.

Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

XI.—FEMALE LABOUR IN THE MANUFACTURE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN GERMANY.

The following précis of a report containing the results of investigations by the Imperial Government of Germany into the question of female labour in the manufacture of ready-made clothing in that country is extracted from a recent report by the United States Consul at Leipsic:—

The report may conveniently be dealt with under four heads: The classes of females employed, the wages they earn, their mode of living, and their general character.

Classes of Workers.—As regards the first point, the workers in this branch of employment may be divided into two classes, professional workers, whose labour is their only means of subsistence, and amateurs, for whom it is only the occupation of their leisure hours. The professional workers are drawn chiefly from the families of the working classes and from country girls who come to town to enter domestic service, and then take to sewing as a more congenial, if less profitable, employment. The amateurs, or “lady workers,” as they are sometimes called, are chiefly found in the families of minor officials in public and private services. Their chief object is to gain additional pocket money for dress and amusements, and, as they do not feel the pressure of actual want, they have no interest in keeping up the market price of work. Consequently they take work at relatively low rates for the sake of a small actual gain in money, and their competition has thus a very bad effect on the market, as it tends to reduce prices continuously, while making work more difficult to get. Each of these classes, again, is subdivided into workers in ready-made dresses and workers in underwear. The conditions vary considerably in these two branches, especially in the matter of wages, which forms the second head of this report.

The workers in the ready-made clothing branch are the worse off, because the work is not only worse paid, but lasts only during the season, while their colleagues in the other branch are sure of continuous employment. In Berlin, the chief seat of these industries, cloak makers earn from 8 to 9 marks a week (the mark being equivalent to one shilling), beginners and the less skilful hands from 4 to 5 marks. The season lasts only four or five months, and the rest of the year the workers have to find other employment. The makers of underclothing earn from 5 to 15 marks weekly. The average is difficult to fix, because the work is so varied, and is frequently done by piece-work. Perhaps it may be said that a skilful seamstress will earn from 12 to 15 marks weekly. As a specimen of the prices paid for piece-work the following are given:—

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 dozen collars | - | - | - | 50 to 85 pfennigs. |
| 1 dozen cuffs | - | - | - | 60 to 110 pfennigs. |
| 1 dozen shirts, the fronts, collars, and cuffs being supplied ready sewn | - | - | - | 2.50 to 6.50 marks. |
| 1 dozen button-holes (hand-work) | | | | 10 pfennigs. |
| 1 gross button-holes (machine- work) | - | - | - | 90 pfennigs. |

A deduction of about one mark weekly has to be made for thread and sundries which the seamstresses have to supply themselves; and where the work is done at home the cost of fuel, light, and maintenance of the machine also comes into consideration.

Wages.—In Posen the daily wages in the factories vary from 50 to 60 pfennigs for 10 or 11 hours' work. Piece-work done at home is paid for as follows:—Overshirts, 4 marks; night-shirts, 2 marks, and various articles of ladies' wear from 1 to 2 marks per dozen. As a day's work varies from three-fourths dozen of the dearer to two dozen of the cheaper articles, the average weekly earning of a worker may be put at 12 to 15 marks, as in Berlin. In the ready-made dress branch the average does not exceed 1.50 marks.

In Breslau wages are somewhat lower, and range from 90 pfennigs to 2 marks. Young women who act as superintendents, or who do work in private families, earn more.

In Erfurt wages are very low among quilters. They seem to average about 7 marks a week for good workers; but six weeks in the year they are unemployed. Hand-sewers are worse paid; all the year round they do not earn more than 4½ to 5 marks a week.

In Dusseldorf, Reuss, Barmen, and Elberfeld, trade is much depressed by Berlin competition. It is said that good seamstresses can earn from 2.50 to 3 marks daily, and good embroiderers from 2 to 2.50; but the average appears not to exceed 1.50 marks.

In Saxony these branches occur chiefly in the districts of Plauen and Chemnitz. The average wages are reported to be now from 5 to 10 marks weekly. In Leipsic, where, however, the trade is not carried on to any great extent, the workers are chiefly paid by time, fair workers earning on the average 8 to 10 marks, good workers 11 to 12 marks. Piece-workers can earn from 16 to 18 marks a week by working 12 hours a day, but a sixth has to be deducted for thread, oil, and sundries.

In Bavaria the manufacture of these articles is also not carried on to any very large extent. The supply does not do more than meet the demand in Bavaria itself. The average wages are stated to be about 9 marks.

In the smaller German states the condition of the workers does not differ materially from that in the larger kingdoms.

Mode of Living.—Passing to the third head the mode of living of the workers, it will at once be evident that workers on the minimum wages are entirely precluded from any attempt at independent existence apart from the aid of their families. But as many of those who earn from 10 to 15 marks do manage to exist apart from their friends, it may be of interest to see how it is done. The answer is a painful picture of the straits to which the pressure of competition has reduced a whole class of useful members of society.

In Berlin the daily expenses of the seamstresses have been calculated to be as follows:—

| | Pfennigs. |
|---|-----------|
| Sleeping accommodation and coffee (breakfast) | - 20 |
| Bread and butter for lunch - - - - | - 15 |
| Dinner, generally eaten in a restaurant or "people's kitchen" - - - - | - 30 |
| Bread and butter in the afternoon - - - | - 15 |
| Supper - - - - - | - 20 |
| Two bottles of beer - - - - - | - 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1.20 |

or 8.40 marks per week.

Persons with practical acquaintance with economical living in Germany assure me that for the above sums it is possible in the cheaper quarters of the towns to obtain measurable quantities of eatable food; but there is also no doubt that the above figures represent the minimum of actual expenditure. Considering, further, that no provision is made for washing, repairs, or replacement of clothes, it is evident that the barest economy will scarcely be able to make the wages meet the demands. And if we add the outlay for that weekly amusement which the German nature imperatively demands, it seems almost inevitable not to curtail even the above meagre outlay.

In point of fact, this is what happens. From Posen it is reported that potatoes form the principal food of the workers. In Breslau a large number eat no dinner, but have some warm food with their supper; in the summer they live during the week on bread and herrings or sausages, and only eat a decent meal on Sundays. A still more striking case reported from the Dusseldorf-Elberfeld district is that of a married woman with two children who, in 16 months, earned 419 marks. Materials and repairs to her machine cost in the same period 27 marks, leaving a net income of 392 marks. Rent of her two rooms for the same period came to 292 marks. The reporter very truly remarks that without the assistance of well-to-do relatives the woman could not have existed.

Character of the Workers.—On the last head, that of the general character of the workers, I can only touch lightly. The replies to the questions asked on this subject were, indeed, rather ambiguous, being generally to the effect that the character of the

workers in the clothing branch was not perceptibly different from that of other classes in the same rank of society. So far as this means an absence of actual vice, it is satisfactory, and the German police have undoubtedly been successful in keeping social corruption within very narrow limits. On the other hand, it is not satisfactory in that it ignores the fact that among young people of the lower, middle, and working classes the relations of the sexes are very lax, and that this laxity has received a kind of tacit sanction which makes it dangerously easy to pass the line dividing right from wrong, and it is certain that insufficient wages are often the determining factor in taking a false step. From this point of view, the results of this inquiry in Germany are a warning, and one which all who are interested in the welfare of society should take to heart.

XII.—BELGIAN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The third volume of the reports of the Royal Commission appointed by the King of the Belgians on the 15th April 1886 to inquire into the condition of labour in Belgium has recently been received at the Board of Trade. This volume, comprising no less than 622 pages, contains the propositions of the various sections of the Commission, and also the final conclusions of the full Commission, with regard to the different questions relating to the condition of the working classes. A *précis* of the reports on the subjects of the regulation of industrial labour, trades unions, truck system, intemperance, councils of conciliation, accidents to workmen, prudential assurance, savings banks, mutual aid societies, expropriation by zones, and workmen's dwellings, which were issued separately by the Commission, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for the month of April 1887. The most important points, other than the above, dealt with in the volume now in question are—technical schools, schools of housewifery, friendly societies, and superannuation.

The report of the third section on *Technical Schools* is signed by Comte A. d'Oultremont. The conclusions adopted by the section with regard to this subject are as follows:—

1. The Government should encourage private initiative for the development of technical education. To this end it should come to some understanding with the Society of Technical Schools, established at the commencement of 1887, with the object of finding masters or syndicates of masters who wish and are able to establish, for the benefit of their workmen, a school of apprenticeship.

2. The Government should appoint a professional staff for the industrial schools. The teaching staff should consist of unattached professors, giving their lectures at fixed days and hours. The professorial staff can be easily recruited. The Government would only have to take the professors who at the present time, in consideration of small payments by the communes, give their lectures in the technical schools of those communes.

3. The course of instruction of each technical school would comprise the study of design adapted to the special needs of the workman, and also the study of French and Flemish. He would also learn to prepare estimates or to draw up invoices, always taking into account the kind of trade taught in the school.

4. The Government, provinces, and communes should contribute to the maintenance of these schools by means of grants.

5. These schools should be inspected by the State.

6. The schools would work according to a fixed tariff, and in a manner to avoid injurious competition with trade.

The recommendations of the whole Commission on this point are as follows:—

1. There is every reason, in the public interests, to encourage the establishment of technical schools by attaching to technical academies and schools courses of lectures on art and science applied to industry. This instruction should have a practical aim. The private initiative in respect of the establishment of technical and apprentice schools should be encouraged by the public authorities if, moreover, these schools respond to all the requirements of publicity and inspection.

2. The culture of manual dexterity should be commenced at the preparatory school. The theoretical applications of sciences to industry should be taught at the industrial school. The theoretical applications of the graphic and plastic arts to industry should be taught in the decorative art schools. The apprenticeship is carried out in the workshops or in the schools established by the masters or professional syndicates, and intimately connected with the workshops.

3. The action of the Government should be limited to establishing harmony and a gradation between these several schools of technical instruction, and to encouraging them by grants.

4. The communes should give their assistance to technical instruction by the introduction of manual exercises in the primary schools, the formation of technical schools and of schools of design and modelling, and encouragements consisting in grants by local octroi to technical syndicates.

5. The Government and the communes should lend their aid on the following conditions:—A minimum age for admission to the school of apprenticeship, and a minimum knowledge, tested by examination, for the admission of apprentices. This minimum should consist of a complete knowledge of reading, writing, and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic.

6. The Government should encourage the institution of more advanced courses for workmen, in which they will be given theoretical instruction adapted to the needs of the workmen in the larger industry.

7. The Government should be requested to extend the workmen's railway tariff to the children of workmen attending a technical school.

Comte A. d'Oultremont also signs a report on the question of *Schools of Housewifery*. As an example of the schools which it would be desirable to establish, the report quotes the rules of the school of housewifery at the Couillet establishment. The most important of these regulations, which are 11 in number, are the following:—

Art. 1. The object of the school is to impart to young girls all the knowledge which should be possessed by a good housewife. The first condition for admission is the knowledge of reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic. It is recruited chiefly, and by preference, from among the pupils of the primary school.

Art. 2. No pupil will be received under the age of 12 years.

Art. 3. Pupils must engage to live in the school for two consecutive years. At the age of 14 years they finally leave the school, and have given to them, if qualified, a certificate of qualification. Scholars must attend the Sunday school.

Art. 4. Different duties of the household will be taught to the pupils in turns, and they will be, to this end, divided into sections. A table will show the order of the routine of duties. The latter are divided as follows:—Cooking, washing and ironing, hand and machine sewing, &c., knitting, medical treatment, bandaging, hygiene. Several sections may, in the discretion of the directress of the school, be exceptionally employed on the same duties.

The conclusions of the sectional committee are, that in order to encourage the establishment of schools of housewifery, principally in the neighbourhood of the industries employing women and children;—

1. The Government should prevail upon the Communes to attach a household section to the communal or girls' schools.

2. This section should adopt the regulations in force at the school of housewifery established at Couillet, with the modifications that the age of leaving should not be a fixed one, and Sunday school instruction should not be enforced.

3. The housewifery section should have a special staff, placed under the superintendence of the direction of the school.

4. The charges of the housewifery section should be borne by the commune, by the province, and by the Government.

5. Instruction should be free.

The conclusions of the full Commission are similar to those of the Sectional Committee, with the exception that teaching in this section should only be free for poor children.

The reporter for the section on *Co-operative Societies* is M. Charles Lagasse. The conclusions of the full Commission are as follows:—

1. The law of the 18th May 1873, section VI., relative to co-operative societies is sufficient.

2. The law of the 20th June 1867 which authorises by the 1st Article the Government to confer all the characteristics of a joint stock company on the companies for regulating the construction, purchase, sale, or letting of workmen's dwellings, should be completed. It should accord to those societies desirous of it the characteristics and advantages granted to the co-operative society by the laws of the 18th May 1873 and the 2nd July 1875.

3. There are grounds for calling the attention of the legislator and the Government to the services which the establishment and development of popular agricultural banks would render to agricultural credit.

4. The Commission recommends especially co-operative store societies and societies for the construction of workmen's dwellings. It recommends among co-operative societies, those which have free intercourse with grocers and merchants in the locality. It desires to see established a permanent commission of co-operative societies,

similar to that established by mutual aid societies, with the object of advising co-operators and of elaborating statistics.

5. In industrial establishments where the workmen have formed among themselves, and themselves manage, a co-operative society stores, it will be permissible for the masters to retain from the salary of the members the amounts due to the said society.

6. Co-operative societies should be allowed to amalgamate in order to form another co-operative society independent of the societies which retain, however, their legal individuality.

7. Co-operative societies established for the purchase of raw materials, commodities, and tools intended for the use or consumption of their members should be constituted in the form prescribed by the law of 1873, while their dealings should not be considered commercial in the terms of Articles 2 and 3 of the Commercial Code.

8. Modifications should be introduced into the State, provincial, and communal budgets, with the object of facilitating the tendering by workmen's syndicates and associations for public contracts.

The report on *Superannuation* is signed by M. Emile Harzé. The recommendations of the full Commission on this point are:—

1. Workmen belonging to permanent works which enjoy a concession from the State should be affiliated by name to the general superannuation fund, or to a similar institution to be specially established on their account. The law will assimilate the workmen in non-conceded establishments (mines and underground quarries) connected with communal provident funds to the above.

2. This affiliation will be carried out by the deposit by the master, for the benefit of the workmen, of a fixed number of centimes to be regulated by the daily work done. To this deposit may be added a part of the grants of the Government, and the allocations of the province. A part of the deposit will be reserved to make provision for a payment in the case of the death of the assured.

3. The age at which the workman will be entitled to his pension would depend on the trade in which he is employed.

4. The affiliation of workmen to the general superannuation fund, being only able to have effect in the future, the pensions of the old miners would be temporarily charged to the provident funds now existing. The latter institutions should therefore be for a time supplied by a portion of the funds ordinarily intended for the superannuation fund.

XIII.—THE OPERATION OF "TRUSTS" IN THE UNITED STATES.

A despatch, dated the 8th March last, has been received from Sir L. S. S. West, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, inclosing extracts from the press relative to a report on "Trusts" recently laid before the State Senate of New York. The following review of the report is extracted from the *New York Evening Post* for the 6th March last:—

The General Laws Committee this afternoon submitted to the Senate a report of its investigation on trusts. The following are extracts:—

"During the investigation, the formation, management, and effect of the following combinations, commonly known as trusts, were made the chief subjects of inquiry: sugar, milk, rubber, cotton-seed oil, envelopes, elevators, oilcloth, the standard oil, butchers, the Glass Trust, and the Furniture Trust. However different the influences which gave rise to these combinations may be, the main purpose, management, and effect of all upon the public is the same, to wit: the aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities; the acquisition or destruction of competitive properties, all leading to the final and conclusive purposes of annihilating competition, and enabling the combinations to fix the price at which they would purchase the raw material from the producer, and at which they would sell the refined product to the consumer. In any event the public at each end of the industry, the producer and consumer, is, and is intended to be in a certain sense, at the mercy of the syndicate, combination, or trust."

The report reviews the history of the organisation of the Sugar Trust, and then says: "The trust exercises absolute control of all the industry and in its discretion takes in new corporations, which surrender their stock at a valuation agreed upon, and in return receive certificates of stock in the Sugar Refineries Company, for which reception of new corporations the original trust agreement made full provision. It is obvious that in effect this combination, representing 85 per cent. of the sugar-refining capacity of the Atlantic Coast and all the sugar refineries in this State, can greatly affect, and for a time, at least, control the price of raw material and of the refined product, and this without regard to the interests of the consumer."

The Cotton-Seed Oil Trust is next considered, and, as in the case of the Sugar Trust, its formation, already known to the public, is given, and the Committee says: "The main, and in fact avowed object of the trust, is to get and keep control of the manufacture and sale of cotton-seed oil, and to that end it buys up, destroys, or assimilates all individual industries of its

"own kind within its reach, when, having taken into the combination one large manufacturer of lard, another large manufacturer manifested a disposition to organise an opposition to them. They disarmed him by making an agreement to sell him their oil on terms satisfactory to him. The Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, while it has many of the very worst features of the trust kind, and while it seems not improbable that its authors have other and if possible worse motive in its organisation than the formation of a company to destroy competition, claims, in common with many of the other trust organisations, that while its office is located in New York its revenues are brought hither from distant States, where its enterprises are carried on, and are here deposited; and that in a measure it contributes to the wealth and prosperity of New York."

The "Milk Exchange, Limited," is next considered, and the Committee says: "It can hardly be called a trust, but its object is to destroy competition, and it is a monopoly of the worse sort. It may seem a small affair when compared with the sugar, cotton-seed, and standard oil monopolies, but when it is borne in mind that the milkman who brings milk to town or city residents represents a commerce almost equal in this country, in aggregate value, to the whole sum of our foreign importations, this will be considered a subject worthy the attention of the Senate. This corporation was formed with the ostensible design of buying and selling milk, but the middlemen who have it in control wrest it from its original purpose and use it by assuming, through its authority, to fix the price of milk, and to oblige the farmer to sell his milk at two and three cents a quart to them, the members of the Milk Exchange, Limited, and they are left free to charge consumers in the city seven or eight cents, and at times ten cents a quart in their discretion. This organisation should receive the immediate attention of the Attorney-General, and he should bring an action to declare its charter forfeited."

"The Standard Oil Trust is the original trust. Its success has been the incentive to the formation of all other trusts or combinations. It is the type of a system which has spread like a disease through the commercial system of this country. It was organised in 1882 by about fifty persons, who were engaged in the production, refining, or carriage of the commodity known as coal or kerosene oil. Its principal office is in the city of New York. They have entered into an agreement by which, holding controlling interests in certain corporations, joint stock associations and partnerships, they placed their stock in the hands of nine trustees, who then became what has since been known as 'The Standard Oil Trust,' having complete supremacy over all the industries whose stock it held."

"Upon the completion of the agreement and on the day of the first meeting of the trustees, they caused the value of the properties of the several corporations known as the Standard Oil

Company of Ohio, whose stock was in control of the trust, to be fixed at 70,000,000 dollars, its net earnings of the six years preceding being annually 13.286 per cent. on that sum. This amount was afterwards increased in accordance with a provision of the trust agreement to 90,000,000 dollars, and the actual value of the property in the trust control at the present time as not less than 148,000,000 dollars. This sum in the hands of energetic, intelligent, and aggressive (and the trustees themselves, as has been said, own a majority of the stock of the trust, which absolutely controls the 148,000,000 dollars), is one of the most active and, possibly, the most formidable moneyed power on this continent. When it is remembered that all this wealth is the growth of 20 years, that this property has more than doubled in value in six years, and that with this increase the trust has made aggregate dividends during that period of over fifty millions of dollars, the people may well look with apprehensions on such a rapid development and centralisation of wealth wholly independent of legal control, and anxiously seek out means to modify, if not prevent, the natural consequences of the device producing it.

"The brevity of the time within which the investigation was required to be made rendered it impossible for your Committee to do more than to examine the persons most prominent in the management of this trust. Its case was thus presented in the most favourable light possible, and it is only fair to conclude that nothing was left unsaid by them that would be said in its favour. No witness came forward to accuse it of the great offences commonly laid to its charge. No proofs were made of its rapacity, or of the greed with which it lays hold of every competitive industry, except such as might be drawn from the fact that it is almost sole occupant of the field of oil operations, from which it has drawn nearly every competitor. The witness appeared to prove its power over railroad and transportation companies, and to wring from already impoverished lines better terms than other shippers; except such as might be drawn from the admission of its officers, made with hesitation, that its wealth and the amount of its business enabled it to obtain better terms than its poorer competitors. Your committee had no time to search out and compel the attendance of such witnesses.

"It is the claim of the management of this monopoly that its industries furnish employment to 5,000 men, many of them skilled workmen receiving high wages. The promoters of the standard oil, sugar, and cotton-seed oil trusts all argue that their combinations do not necessarily have the effect of raising the price of the manufactured article to the consumer nor of lowering the price of the raw product to the producer, but that the high price paid to the producer and the low price charged to the consumer depends to a great extent upon the plant controlled by the manufacturer and upon the capital at his command, and that the larger the capital and the more extended the field of its industrial operations, the higher will be the price paid to the producer of

raw material and the lower the price charged to the consumer of the refined product.

"Unfortunately for these theories, facts of recent date do not sustain them. As applied to the Sugar Trust it appears that the price of sugar has largely advanced since the trust was formed, and no satisfactory explanation was given of the cause of such advance, aside from the combination complained of of 85 per cent. of the sugar refiners of the Atlantic Coast to put up prices. As applied to the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust it appeared that cotton-seed oil had advanced, and might at any time be further advanced in price by the will of the trust, which, in effect, holds the control of almost the entire industry of the country. Tried by this standard, the standard oil monopoly has a better case apparently, for the price of coal or kerosene oil has diminished steadily since the formation of the trust, and it is claimed to be now lower in price than ever before. It is a well-known fact that since the discovery of coal and kerosene oil there has been a constant diminution in price to the consumer and producer. But such diminution in price to the consumer is not due to the Standard Oil Company or Trust, but is attributable to causes wholly independent of it, to wit, the constantly widening field of oil production and ever increasing volume of crude oil put upon the market."

Sir L. S. S. West, with reference to the above subject, says:—

"These organisations (trusts) have lately attracted a considerable amount of hostile comment, and are the subject of a Bill now under the consideration of a special committee of the House of Representatives in Washington."

"It appears from this report that their object is 'the aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities, and the consequent annihilation of competition,' and that 'the result has been a considerable rise in the prices of the articles which are thus monopolised.'

"The report in question will, it is confidently expected, be made the basis of legislative action."

XIV.—NEW DANISH BUTTER LAW.

The following is a translation of the new artificial butter law of Denmark, recently passed by the Rigsdag, references to which have appeared on page 280 of the March number, and page 410 of the April number, of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and which has been received from Sir E. J. Monson, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen :—

I. By “margarine” is understood in this law fabrications resembling butter of any origin, mixing, or composition, the ingredients of which are any fatty substances not products of milk.

II.—Any person who intends to manufacture margarine is bound to give notice thereof to the nearest chief of police, who shall, at the expense of the former, cause such intention to be published in the *Berlingske Tidende*, and, if the locality be not Copenhagen, in the journal of highest circulation within his jurisdiction. He is further bound to keep an account of the manufacture and of his dealings, as also to see that the article when manufactured is stored in receptacles, which are of an essentially different form from the butter-barrels in general use, and which are marked with the word “margarine”; complying in every detail with regulations to be hereafter provided by the Minister of the Interior. Margarine is not to be manufactured under any other name.

It is prohibited to every butter-manufacturer to manufacture margarine, or to undertake the mixing of this substance with butter, or to permit any such mixing to be carried on, on his premises. Mixing for private consumption, if not carried on in a dairy, is however not included in this prohibition, nor in general in this law.

III.—Dealers in margarine, both wholesale and retail, must keep the commodity in proper receptacles for margarine (II.) For the storing of smaller quantities, which are exposed in shops as samples, or for retail, the Minister of the Interior shall order proportionally smaller receptacles, which shall be marked with the word “margarine” in a way conspicuous to the buyer. Margarine shall not be exposed for sale under any other name. When the margarine is not delivered to the purchaser in any of the before-mentioned receptacles, the covering in which the commodity is delivered shall be marked or arranged in accordance with regulations hereafter to be made by the Minister of the Interior. If the purchaser fetches the commodity in his own receptacle, the vendor shall place upon the margarine a label with the word “margarine” in a form to be ordered by the Minister of the Interior. In every place of sale where margarine is kept, the following notification: “Here is sold margarine” shall be placed

in a conspicuous place and in letters not less than three inches in height, according to regulations to be hereafter made by the Minister of the Interior. Dealing in margarine in a market or on shipboard is forbidden. Forwarding of margarine must be effected in margarine receptacles.

IV. It is forbidden, under the penalty fixed in the first paragraph of Article XIV., to manufacture, import, export, or sell margarine, into the composition of which enters more than 50 per cent. of butter fat.

On the outside of every margarine receptacle (II.) shall be placed, in the manner hereafter to be ordered by the Minister of the Interior, under penalty of fine for the omission, the name of the manufacturer, and the per-centage of butter-fat which is contained in the margarine therein stored. In retail sales there shall likewise be placed on the covering of every portion of margarine delivered to a customer the said per-centage and the manufacturer's name.

When the commodity contains less than the above-named proportion of butter-fat, the offender shall be punished as provided in Article XIV., second and third paragraphs.

V. It is forbidden to manufacture, import, export, or deal in margarine which shall have a deeper yellow colour than No. 9, in the six scales, A--F, of the colour table issued by the Minister of the Interior. What is necessary in this respect is published in a notice issued by the Minister, but the colouring of margarine for private consumption is not included in this prohibition.

VI. The Minister of the Interior shall, whenever he finds it necessary, forbid the export of margarine from the country.

Offences against the contents of the foregoing paragraph shall be punished in accordance with paragraph 2 of section XIV.

VII. Margarine must not be exported from, or imported into, or forwarded through, the country in any other receptacles than those intended for margarine.

Whoever enters into the business of exporting or importing butter or margarine, or of packing up a collection of butter or margarine, shall give notice of such transaction to the police, who shall take note of the announcement, for purposes of supervision. Over the importation of margarine, as well as in dealings therein, when the transaction is effected in whole barrels, account shall be kept in accordance with regulations to be hereafter issued by the Minister of the Interior.

VIII. Contracts, bills of lading, way-bills, bills accounts, and similar documents which deal with margarine must be made out with the heading "margarine." Infractions of this regulation shall be punished with fines (which when the document concerned is intended for a foreign country shall not be less than one hundred crowns), which shall be inflicted upon the issuer of the document, provided he be subject to the law of Denmark, or upon the addressee in the case of his having received the commodity without giving notice of the case to the police.

IX. Oleomargarine may be stored in the country in barrels the form of which will be decided upon by the Minister of the Interior, this also holds good for butter containing margarine which is to be marked with the word "oleomargarine" and the manufacturers name. Everyone who manufactures or who deals in "oleomargarine" is bound according to the orders of the Minister of the Interior to keep account of his operations and sales.

Transgressions against this paragraph are punishable by fine.

X. In order to enforce the regulations of this law three inspectors will be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, one for Copenhagen and two for the rest of the country. The pay of these men, together with other expenses which may arise, will be fixed by the Annual Finance Law. The effectiveness of the control will be regulated by instructions from the Minister of the Interior. The control is to submit annual reports of its proceedings to the Minister.

XI. The authorities have access to every manufactory of margarine or oleomargarine, to every dairy, and to every shop and place in which butter or margarine is sold, and are empowered to take samples of the articles according to current price, and to take steps to examine the books as mentioned in Articles 2, 7, and 9. Such samples shall be sent at indefinite periods for chemical analysis even where there is no doubt that no unlawful act has been committed. The attendant expenses under this head are to be fixed by the Annual Finance Law. Unauthorised attempts to hinder the approach of the control to the goods and books are liable to be punished with a fine from 10 to 500 kroners.

XII. This law, as well as Article 47 of the Criminal Code, together with the first part of Article 278, and the regulations for fines in Article 277 shall, after further orders for the Minister of the Interior, be hung up in every manufactory and place of business which is affected by it in a suitable and convenient position, and shall be clearly printed, and it shall also be placed in every dairy where outside help is required. Transgressions of the above shall be punished by fine.

XIII. The chemical and microscopical examinations which the control consider necessary are to be made, as far as possible, in the State laboratories. The necessary funds for these examinations are to be fixed by the annual finance law.

XIV. Those who imitate butter or who sell margarine as butter will be punished in all cases according to the general punishment law for citizens, Article 278, first part, without reference to the second part of the above-mentioned paragraph.

Transgressions of the regulations in Articles 2 and 5 will be punished by imprisonment, or when fraudulent intention has not been proved with a fine from 200 to 4,000 kroners.

The third or any larger number of transgressions will be visited by imprisonment or fine as decided upon. The same

punishment will be inflicted upon those who transgress Articles 3 and 7, although the fine in this case cannot be less than 100 kroner; and any person who receives imported margarine in other barrels than margarine barrels can only free himself from responsibility by announcing their arrival to the police within 24 hours, and delivering up the contents thereof.

In addition, illegal goods will be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds divided as follows: one-third to the prosecutor, not, however, to the overseers; and two-thirds to the Copenhagen common fund, or, beyond the Copenhagen jurisdiction, to the poor fund.

XV. Sentences in accordance with Articles 4 and 14, in so far as they render the offender liable to imprisonment or a heavy fine, or when the accused has already been punished with a fine by the same law, necessitate the publication by the police of his name and occupation. It is part of the sentence to order that such publication should take place. Notices for those in the Copenhagen district shall be placed in the *Berlingske Tidende*, and for those who are beyond that jurisdiction in the papers which have the largest circulation. The expenses of these notices are to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the goods.

XVI. Transgressions affecting Articles 4 (second part), 8, 9, 11, and 12 are to be treated by the police, but offences against Articles 8 and 9 are not to be completed by a sentence unless they cannot be disposed of by a warning or payment of a fine.

XVII. This law comes into force from the 1st May 1888, and holds good for two years from the day of its coming into force. For the Faroë Islands, however, this law will not be valid until it is made so by royal decree, and then with the leniency which it is necessary to employ in view of the condition of these islands.

With reference to the above, the following is a translation of the orders drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior for the regulation of the sale of margarine, which has been received from Sir E. Monson, under date of the 14th April last.

With reference to the law of the 5th April 1888 on the manufacture and dealing in margarine, &c. the following regulations are made:—

1. Receptacles for margarine (§ 2 of law, &c.) shall be of oval form, so that the circumference of the receptacle on whatever side it be parallel with the bottom shall be an oval (ellipse), the length of which shall be at least one and a half times as big as its breadth. Outwardly both on top and bottom and on the sides the margarine holders shall be marked with the proper marks in black, placed in a conspicuous position and of full size. Under each mark there shall further be inscribed the per-centage of butter fat in the margarine receptacle, with the following inscription "Contents of butter fat per cent.," the letters of which inscription shall be of the same character and cut as those in the mark, but of half the size. The number to be filled up in the

inscription shall correspond to the letters in size and distinctness. Under this inscription the name of the manufacturer (or firm) shall be given in letters of the same character, cut, and size.

2. Receptacles in which smaller quantities are exhibited in shops as samples or for retail sale, such as jugs, boxes, &c., in which the margarine is delivered to the purchaser, shall have the same oval form as the margarine receptacles, and internally shall have the sides parallel with the bottom marked with the word "margarine" in letters of the same character, cut a size as is laid down in regard to the marks prescribed in section 1, and beneath shall be given in the same way as is ordered in that section the per-centage of butter fat in the margarine, and the name of the manufacturer (or firm).

The paper or wrapper used for packing or covering up the margarine when the purchaser takes it away in his own receptacle shall be conspicuously marked in the same manner.

3. For the notice "Here is sold margarine," prescribed by section 3 of the law for all places where margarine is kept for sale, shall be employed letters of the same character and cut as those prescribed for marking receptacles, but at least 3 inches high. The inscription, which shall be in black on a white ground, shall be divided into two lines, so that in the first line shall be read "Here is sold" and below, with a space of 2 inches between, "margarine."

4. Oleomargarine holders shall have the shape of a truncated cone, the height of which shall be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as the diameter of the largest base. Externally on the top, bottom, and sides shall be placed the word "oleomargine," in letters of the same character, cut, and size as those prescribed in the case of the marking of margarine.

5. The books which are to be kept in accordance with sections 2, 7, and 9 of the law shall be arranged according to the pattern fixed by the Ministry of the Interior, and must not be used until authorised in Copenhagen and the market towns by the magistrates, and in the country by the inferior authorities. Printed copies of the said patterns as well as copies of the law, &c., to be exhibited as ordered by section 12, will be delivered before the 1st of May without payments in Copenhagen at the proper office and outside Copenhagen by the chiefs of the police. The injunctions given in this notice will be valid from the 1st May, on which date the law of the 5th April comes into force. From the same date the notice of the Minister of the Interior of 11th April 1885 respecting the shape of receptacles for artificial butter expires.

XV.—THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF GREECE.

The following memorandum has been prepared in the Department for insertion in the *Journal*:—

The official statement relating to the trade and navigation of the kingdom of Greece in 1887 has recently been issued. This is the first annual report of the newly instituted Bureau of Statistics which has been attached to the Ministry of Finance. The information given relates solely to the year 1887, and and M. Schiadan, the chief of the new bureau, states that he only commenced the collection of statistics during the last four months of 1886, and that the statement now issued is much more complete than the statement he was able to compile for the last four months of the year 1886.

The annual report now presented being for the year 1887 only, no comparative statements are given, so that it is impossible to form an idea from these statements as to whether Greece is making progress or not in her intercourse with foreign countries. The statements given, however, for the year to which the returns relate, show the imports and exports into and from Greece, distinguishing the country from and to which imported or exported, also the principal Custom houses by which imported and exported, the principal articles of import and export being also given in detail. These latter have been divided into six grand categories, namely, animal, vegetable, mineral and chemical substances raw, animal and vegetable substances wrought, and mineral and other substances wrought. The above six categories are again further subdivided into 84 classes in the case of the imports, and 54 in the case of the exports, following the system of classification adopted in the tariff at present in force in Greece.

Values of imports and exports are, in each case, fixed by the Custom house itself, these values being under the supervision of the Central Department of the Ministry of Finance. The sub-joined table shows the proportion of Greek trade, distinguishing the chief countries with which trade is carried on, and gives the value of the total trade in the year 1887, distinguishing between imports and exports. Navigation tables are also annexed, which show that at the end of the year 1887 there were 5,157 ships of 258,756 tons burden on the Greek register. The total movement in Greek ports was as follows:—

| | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Total. | |
|---------|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| Greek | - | 3,276 | 378,076 | 2,483 | 371,745 | 5,759 | 749,821 |
| Foreign | - | 3,602 | 1,959,290 | 3,388 | 2,016,105 | 6,990 | 3,975,395 |
| Total | - | 6,878 | 2,337,366 | 5,871 | 2,387,850 | 12,749 | 4,725,216 |

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of the IMPORT and EXPORT
TRADE of GREECE for the Year 1887, distinguishing
Principal Countries.

| Countries. | Imports (for Home Consumption). | Exports (Domestic Produce). | Total Imports and Exports. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Drachmes. | Drachmes. | Drachmes. |
| United Kingdom - - - | 51,413,576 | 41,813,499 | 73,227,075 |
| Russia - - - - - | 34,294,564 | 1,444,476 | 35,739,040 |
| France - - - - - | 10,406,525 | 22,464,687 | 32,871,212 |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire - - - | 17,337,216 | 6,775,539 | 24,112,755 |
| Turkey - - - - - | 16,920,323 | 3,804,268 | 20,724,591 |
| Belgium - - - - - | 1,548,877 | 10,097,985 | 11,646,862 |
| Roumania - - - - - | 8,253,636 | 663,628 | 8,917,264 |
| Other Countries - - - - - | 11,674,608 | 15,588,405 | 27,263,013 |
| Total - { | Drachmes 131,849,325 | 102,652,487 | 234,501,812 |
| | £ 5,273,973 | 4,106,099 | 9,380,072 |

Note.—Drachme = 9·6*d.*, or 25 to the £.

XVI.—THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE COLONIES.

The following passages are extracted from the Report of the Emigrants' Information Office for the year ended 31st March 1888, just issued:—

“A general view of the state of the labour market in the Colonies points to much the same conditions as existed a year ago. In Canada there is little change to notice. In the Australasian Colonies the depression of trade is certainly less marked than it was; but in Sydney, at any rate, it would seem that there is still a large amount of superfluous labour. In these colonies the question of water supply is all-important, depression being in great measure the consequence of drought. Hence the prominence which is now being given to irrigation, and the interest which has been excited by such undertakings as Messrs. Chaffey's colonies on the Murray River in Victoria and South Australia. In South Africa there can be no doubt that the opening of the Transvaal gold fields has lightened the labour market to a large extent; at the same time it is difficult to point to any distinct and definite demand for any special kind of labour from the outside. British Bechuanaland has attracted much attention lately, but it is, at present, too little developed and too difficult of access to be

recommended as a field of emigration to the ordinary British labourer, wanting both capital and experience.

“In speaking of the demand for labour in the colonies, it must be borne in mind that each year adds to the facilities for reaching one colony from another in the same part of the world, or one district from another in the same colony. Consequently, a demand for labour of no great permanence or magnitude in any locality may be supplied from a district where labour is less remunerative, without leaving in turn any great gap to be filled up from this country.

“At the present time, when there is apparently a growing inclination in this country to promote emigration, it should be fully realised how strong a feeling exists in most of the colonies against the unrestricted and indiscriminate admission of immigrants. This feeling is due partly to the objection of taxpayers to pauper immigrants, partly to the objection of workmen on the spot to competition in the labour market, which may have the effect of reducing the rate of wages. As regards the first of these two points, there is constant evidence that the term ‘pauper’ can be given a very wide interpretation, and that the reasonable prejudice against *bond fide* paupers may be easily extended so as to cover a much wider circle of cases. As regards the second, the influence of trades unions, far stronger in the colonies than at home, is obviously directed against mechanics rather than against farm labourers; and, exaggerated and unreasoning as the opposition to emigration from this source has become, it is ultimately based on two undeniable facts, (1) that farm hands are most wanted in new countries, where the land to be opened up is very extensive, and the population to be ministered to is very small; (2) that the towns in the colonies, as at home, tend to be overstocked. It would seem, then, that promoters of emigration in this country, in order to be in harmony with public feeling in the colonies, should aim at three main objects, (1) sending out emigrants supplied with some small means; (2) securing by public or private agencies, that they are sent straight up country from the port of landing; (3) that they are supplied mainly from the country population at home.

“By carrying out this last object, the congestion of labour in the great towns of this country may be to some extent relieved. Men constantly come to this office, asking whether they are eligible for free passages as farm labourers, who are found, on inquiry, to have migrated some years back from the country to the town, and there too often to have swelled the numbers of the unemployed. Had they remained in the country they would have been qualified for selection as capable farm hands; they would have been welcomed in the colonies, instead of losing the advantages of their early training, and becoming, as in many cases they are, worse than useless in London.

“In their last report the Committee offered a few words of advice to intending emigrants of the workman class. The special circumstances of each individual case must determine a man,

whether he should go, where he should go, and when he should go. But, comparing the three great fields of emigration, the climate of Canada makes the time of arrival in the Dominion the most important consideration. Distance and expense of voyage is the main drawback of the Australasian Colonies to an intending emigrant; while, in the case of South Africa, he has to consider not only the cost of passage, but also the fact that there is a supply of native labour already on the spot.

"There is no colony where a man willing to work, able to work, and indifferent to the kind of work, will not get a living; but agriculturists should be warned that farm work at home is one thing, and in the colonies quite another, and that the conditions of country life in Canada, Australasia, and South Africa are, as a rule, far rougher and lonelier than in England.

"Men who have not been from their childhood engaged on the land must remember that in new countries there is not the same strong line drawn between different trades and different branches of the same trade as in our own; and that, therefore, the more specialised a man has become in his work and calling the less fitted he is to emigrate, partly because he is unlikely, in most cases, to find an opening in his own speciality in the colonies, partly because he is not well suited to turn his hand to general labour.

"Lastly, the warning which the Committee have found necessary to insert in their quarterly circulars to the effect that a high rate of wages does not, in the colonies, necessarily imply demand for labour, may well be repeated here. The struggle for existence is not the same in the colonies as at home. Living is, as a rule, an easier matter. Workmen are a stronger element. But the net result in many of the Australian towns, at any rate, is, that while wages are high and hours are short, as compared with the conditions of this country, steady continuous remunerative work is not always to be had; and high wages on three or four days may be counterbalanced by no wages at all during the rest of the week."

XVII.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Siam, No. 1 (1888). Report by Mr. C. E. W. Stringer of a Journey to the Laos State of Nán, Siam. (C.—5321.) Price 1s. 1½d.*

Mr. Satow, the British Minister resident at Bangkok, in forwarding this report states that, as far as he is aware, no European has ever given an account of the route here described. A map illustrative of the route accompanies the report, which enters into considerable detail as to the topography and the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the country traversed.

2. *Horse Duties and Wheel Tax. Return of the amounts, as estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in opening his Budget, to be yielded by the Horse Duties and Wheel Tax proposed in the Excise Duties (Local Purposes Bill). 123. Price ½d.*

The total estimated yield of the horse duties is 542,500*l.*, which is made up as follows:—From tax on horses, 500,000*l.*; from tax on racehorses, 20,000*l.*; and from horse dealers, 22,500*l.*

The wheel tax is estimated to yield 300,000*l.* composed as follows:—From tax on carts with two wheels, 75,000*l.*; from tax on carts with four wheels, 75,000*l.*; and from tax on carts weighing more than 10 cwts., 150,000*l.*

3. *Report of the Directors of Army and Navy Contracts on the Publication of the Prices of Accepted Tenders. (C.—5348.) Price 1½d.*

In their report the directors state that letters were addressed to 103 individual firms and to 70 Chambers of Commerce asking for their opinions as to the desirability of publishing the prices quoted in accepted tenders for army and navy contracts. Replies to these letters have been received from 48 Chambers of Commerce and 102 firms, and in addition 10 other firms who were not applied to have also communicated their views. Of the replies received from the Chambers of Commerce 24 are on the side of publicity, 20 are against it, and four are unable to come to any decision; but the 20 chambers which are against publication include Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Walsall—that is to say, the chief manufacturing districts in the kingdom—whereas the bulk of those which incline the other way are of a more general commercial character, having little direct interest in, or experience of, Government contracts.

The negative view is still more emphasised by the replies from individual manufacturers. Of the 112 answers received, no less than 101 are against publication.

The directors sum up their conclusions by stating that their own personal experience, strengthened and confirmed as it now is by the almost unanimous opinion of manufacturers who have the best means of judging how the publication of prices would affect them, is so strongly opposed to publication, as being prejudicial

to the interests of the country, that they have no hesitation in recommending the continuance of the present practice of treating tenders as strictly confidential.

4. *Pauperism (England and Wales). Return A. Comparative Statement of Pauperism, January 1888.* 74 (A.) Price 1½d.

This is the monthly statement for January 1888, issued by the Local Government Board in compliance with an order of the House of Commons. It shows that the number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and vagrants) relieved in England and Wales on the last day in each week of the month of January was as follows:—First week, 759,466; second week, 762,966; third week, 769,561; fourth week, 773,896; fifth week, 778,111.

It is stated in the return that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in four out of the five weeks of January 1888 was smaller than in the corresponding weeks of last year, and that the number relieved during the month was larger than it had been in the same month in nine out of the 13 preceding years; but that it was smaller than the number relieved in the corresponding month in any year from 1857 to 1874, and from 1879 to 1881.

5. *Pauperism (England and Wales). Return A. Comparative Statement of Pauperism. February 1888.* 74 (A.1.) Price 1½d.

This is the monthly statement for February 1888, issued by the Local Government Board in compliance with an order of the House of Commons. It shows that the number of persons (excluding lunatics in asylums and licensed houses and vagrants) relieved in England and Wales on the last day in each week of the month of February was as follows:—First week, 779,818; second week, 781,037; third week, 786,333; fourth week, 794,737.

The present return shows that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in February 1888 was larger than it had been in the same month in 10 out of the 13 preceding years; but that it was smaller than the number relieved in the corresponding month in any year from 1857 to 1874, in the first two weeks of 1879 and 1880, and in the first three weeks of 1881.

6. *The Minutes of Evidence of the Departmental Commission on Agricultural and Dairy Schools, together with Appendix.* (C.—5313-I.) Price 3s.

The present paper gives full details of the evidence which was taken before the Commission appointed to inquire into agricultural and dairy schools; the final report of the Commissioners was noticed in the April number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

7. *Local Taxation Returns (England), Year 1886–87. Part I.* 96. Price 1s. 2d.

This is the annual return published by the Local Government Board. The return is divided into two parts, Part I. showing the Poor-rate return for the year ended Lady-day 1887; and Part II., the valuation for Poor-rate for the year ended Lady-day 1886.

The following statement shows, as regards the eleven poor law divisions of the country, the estimated population of each division in the middle of the year 1886; the receipts from poor rates; the expenditure on relief to the poor; the rate per head on the estimated population of the poor rates raised; and of the expenditure on relief:—

| Divisions. | Estimated Population in the Middle of 1886. | Receipts from Poor Rates. | Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Rates received. | Expenditure on Relief to the Poor. | Rate per Head on Estimated Population of Total Relief. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| | | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| The Metropolis - - | 4,149,533 | 2,924,846 | 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2,123,606* | 10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| South Eastern - - | 2,669,912 | 1,604,066 | 12 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 846,365 | 6 4 |
| South Midland - - | 1,692,754 | 1,000,990 | 11 10 | 521,087 | 6 2 |
| Eastern - - | 1,415,969 | 768,125 | 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 445,169 | 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| South Western - - | 1,842,917 | 1,042,132 | 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 581,845 | 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| West Midland - - | 3,199,944 | 1,550,192 | 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 824,072 | 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| North Midland - - | 1,771,093 | 745,302 | 8 5 | 424,269 | 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| North Western - - | 4,532,875 | 1,966,350 | 8 8 | 919,536 | 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| York - - | 3,154,349 | 1,429,668 | 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 646,840 | 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northern - - | 1,778,028 | 731,453 | 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 357,205 | 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Wales - - | 1,663,212 | 925,154 | 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 487,274 | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| England and Wales | 27,870,586 | 14,688,278 | 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8,176,768 | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

* Excluding 219,496*l.* received by the poorer unions and parishes in the Metropolis from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, which has been deducted from the expenditure to avoid a duplicate reckoning, the sums paid to the fund by the richer unions and parishes, amounting to 189,591*l.*, having been included in their expenditure under the heading "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with Relief."

Part II. shows that the total gross estimated rental of the property liable to contribute to the poor rate rose during the year 1885-86 from 175,044,207*l.* to 177,240,827*l.*, whilst the rateable value increased during the same year from 147,350,562*l.* to 148,907,797*l.*, or about 1.1 per cent.

The following table shows to what extent the rateable value of the property assessed to the poor rate has increased during the last eleven years:—

| Valuation in Force at Lady Day. | Rateable Value. | Increase per Cent. each Year over preceding Year. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | £ | — |
| 1875 | 119,079,589 | — |
| 1876 | 124,587,474 | 4.6 |
| 1877 | 127,948,380 | 2.7 |
| 1878 | 131,021,019 | 2.4 |
| 1879 | 133,769,875 | 2.1 |
| 1880 | 135,645,473 | 1.4 |
| 1881 | 139,636,307 | 2.9 |
| 1882 | 141,407,686 | 1.3 |
| 1883 | 143,222,438 | 1.3 |
| 1884 | 145,527,944 | 1.6 |
| 1885 | 147,350,562 | 1.3 |
| 1886 | 148,907,797 | 1.1 |

8. *Local Taxation Returns (England), Year 1886-87. Part II.*
96-1. Price 3d.

This is also an annual return, and contains the county treasurers' accounts for the financial year 1886-87.

The return shows that during the last four years the receipts of county treasurers, other than from loans, has been as follows:—

In 1883-84, 2,888,063*l.*; in 1884-85, 2,984,652*l.*; in 1885-86, 3,078,199*l.*; in 1886-87, 3,127,316*l.*

Expenditure not defrayed out of loans:—

In 1883-84, 2,923,636*l.*; in 1884-85, 2,991,484*l.*; in 1885-86, 3,078,449*l.*; in 1886-87, 3,109,946*l.*

Receipts from loans:—

In 1883-84, 376,356*l.*; in 1884-85, 268,461*l.*; in 1885-86, 205,968*l.*; in 1886-87, 349,807*l.*

Expenditure out of loans:—

In 1883-84, 327,055*l.*; in 1884-85, 265,451*l.*; in 1885-86, 230,829*l.*; in 1886-87, 320,180*l.*

Outstanding loans:—

In 1883-84, 3,517,260*l.*; in 1884-85, 3,555,786*l.*; in 1885-86, 3,526,268*l.*; in 1886-87, 3,634,619*l.*

9. *Money Order Convention between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom and the Post Office Department of the United States. Additional Articles dated the* ^{28th of Jan.} _{15th of Feb.} 1888.
(C.—5362.) Price ½*d.*

By the present convention it is arranged that each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country “one half of one per cent.” on the amount of such orders instead of “three-fourths of one per cent.,” the amount hitherto paid. The convention came into effect from the first day of April 1888.

10. *Suez Canal Returns of Shipping and Tonnage, 1885, 1886, and 1887. Commercial No. 7 (1888). (C.—5366.)*
Price 1*d.*

This is the annual return of the British directors of the Suez Canal. It shows that in the year 1887 there was a slight increase both in the number of vessels and in the tonnage which passed through the canal, and consequently there was an increase in the dues paid over the previous year. Thirty-seven more vessels passed through the canal in the year 1887, having an increased net tonnage of 135,368 tons, an increase in the transit receipts of 1,334,980 francs (53,399*l.*). As regards nationality, it is remarked that the proportional per-centage of the tonnage belonging to Great Britain to the total tonnage which passed through the canal in 1887 was slightly inferior to that of the previous year—76·53 per cent. as against 76·92 per cent. That of France shows a more decided diminution, 6·49 per cent., as against 8·45 per cent. in 1886. Italy, on the other hand, has considerably increased her per-centage

owing to the transport of troops and war material to Massowah, and now occupies the third place on the list, taking precedence of Holland, Germany, and Austro-Hungary. Her per-centage is 4.27 per cent., as against 2.16 per cent. of the year 1886.

A comparative return is also given showing the shipping tonnage and transit receipts from the opening of the canal in 1869 to the end of the year 1887, together with the average net tonnage per vessel for each year. A further return is given showing, month by month, the night traffic which passed through the canal for 1886 and 1887. This return is interesting as showing the constantly increasing number of vessels that take advantage of the facilities for night traffic now offered to them when provided with the electric light. The number is still increasing, for upwards of 90 vessels went through by night in the month of February last, as compared with 73 in December, the last month of the returns, a great relief being thus afforded to the navigation of the canal. The measure of this relief is to be found in the reduction of the number of hours occupied in the passage of a ship through the canal. Since the completion of the works undertaken in 1883, the average duration of passage has been as follows:—

| | | | | Hrs. | Mins. |
|------|---|---|---|------|-------|
| 1883 | - | - | - | 48 | 30 |
| 1884 | - | - | - | 41 | 53 |
| 1885 | - | - | - | 43 | 0 |
| 1886 | - | - | - | 36 | 11 |
| 1887 | - | - | - | 34 | 0 |

11. *Patent Office Inquiry. Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Duties, Organisation, and Arrangement of the Patent Office under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, so far as relates to Trade Marks and Designs; together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendices, &c. (C.—5350.) Price 2s. 6d.*

This is the final report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the duties, organisation, and arrangements of the Patent Office under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, so far as relates to trade marks and designs. The Committee have held 22 meetings and examined 25 witnesses, including agents having large experience in connexion with the registration of trade marks, representatives of the trade and interests of Manchester, and other trade interests, as well as the officials of the Trade Marks Department of the Patent Office.

In their report the Commissioners state that they propose to deal with the question of trade marks, with regard to which the following are some of the most important of the observations which they offer.

Under the existing law (section 62, sub-section 4), if the Comptroller refuses to register a trade mark a right of appeal to the Board of Trade is given to the applicant, but no similar right exists in cases of opposition to the registration. The matter

must then be determined by the court. It has been suggested that provision should be made for an appeal in these cases also to the Board of Trade, and the Commissioners concur in the suggestion. The Commissioners think, therefore, that procedure under section 69 should be assimilated to that under section 62, the decision in the former case as well as the latter being in the first instance pronounced by the Comptroller.

It was stated before the Commissioners that during the earlier period of the administration of the Act it was the practice of the Board of Trade, in case of appeal to them under section 62, if on an examination of the papers they saw no reason to differ from the Comptroller, to refer the applicant at once to the court under section 62, sub-section 5; but this practice appears to have been afterwards departed from, the appeals being in all cases heard by the Board of Trade. The evidence satisfied the Commissioners that the former practice gave greater satisfaction to the public and was more economical than that recently pursued, and the Commissioners therefore, in their interim report, recommended that it should be reverted to.

It has been pointed out to the Commissioners that it not unfrequently happens that when notice is given of opposition to the registration of a trade mark the person seeking registration of the mark withdraws his application, and that there is in that event no provision enabling the opponent to obtain the costs to which he has been put in protecting his rights. The Commissioners think there should be power to award costs in such cases.

The Commissioners adopt the recommendation made to them, that on the face of the official notification of the registration of the mark there should appear a representation of the mark as well as a statement of the goods covered, and of the date from which the registration operates.

Seeing that at least 90 per cent. of the marks in the cotton classes are registered either by Manchester houses, or by those having agents in that city, it is not unnatural that persons trading in Manchester should think that the work of registration in relation to these classes would, in the interest of the majority of those concerned, be best carried out there. In their interim report the Commissioners recommended that though the actual registration must be in London, and the ultimate responsibility that of the Comptroller, the head of the Manchester office should pronounce a decision on all applications in these classes subject only to be overruled by the Comptroller personally where he thought the decision clearly wrong. The head of the Manchester office is likely always to be in touch with the trade; and the Commissioners think that if the system is worked in the manner and in the spirit which they have recommended, it is likely to give greater satisfaction than it has hitherto done.

With regard to the second part of the subject, namely, the designs, the Commissioners remark amongst other points that witnesses have called their attention to the fact that where a

registered design, or fraudulent imitation of it, is without lawful license applied to goods, the real guilt rests commonly on the person giving the order for the application of such design, the person actually applying it being often a perfectly innocent agent. They have, therefore, suggested that section 58 should be amended by rendering any person who without license "causes" a registered design, or a fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, to be applied, liable to the penalties imposed by that section. The Commissioners think the suggestion a good one, and recommend its adoption.

Some difficulty appears to arise with regard to the form of the penalty imposed by section 58. That section provides that "Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to forfeit for every offence the sum of 50*l.* to the registered proprietor of the design," the offence being "applying the design to any article of manufacture, or any substance, artificial or natural." Where an order is given for the application of a design to a certain number of pieces of cotton or other goods, it is probable that on the true interpretation of the section a distinct offence is committed in respect of the application of the design to each piece. It is pointed out that in such case the penalty of 50*l.* in respect of each offence is somewhat excessive, and that it would be better where the registered design is applied to several articles of manufacture in pursuance of the same order to provide that these several applications shall constitute only one offence, increasing the penalty in that case to 100*l.* The Commissioners think this view a sound one, and recommend its adoption.

The report is signed by all the Commissioners with the exception of the Attorney-General, who was unable to attend owing to pressure of public business.

12. Registry and Inspection of Land Boilers. Memoranda prepared for the consideration of the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade by one of the Assistant Secretaries to the said Board in the following subjects, viz. :—

I. "The Boiler Explosions Act, 1882." Its Principle and Working, and the steps that preceded and led to its enactment. Also particulars of the Number of Explosions that have occurred and the Number of Persons Killed and Injured during stated Periods.

II. Groups of Selected Cases in which Inquiries have been held under the provisions of the said Act.

III. The Question of Certifying Boiler Attendants.

IV. The Laws of Foreign Countries on the Subject of the Inspection of Fixed Land Boilers.

*V. The Action that has led up to the preparation of the Boiler Registry and Inspection Bill, and the lines upon which it is drawn in its present shape. (C.—5375.) Price 5*d.**

This paper contains materials for the evidence to be collected and laid before the Select Committee on the Boiler Bill, which was to have been moved for by Lord Stanley of Preston in the House of Lords. The materials have been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Gray, assistant secretary to the Marine Department, Board of Trade, who, in his report to Lord Stanley, remarks that in the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the 15th August last upon the motion for the second reading of the "Boiler Registry and Inspection Bill," a desire was shown to obtain further particulars respecting boiler explosions generally, and especially concerning the number of explosions that have been dealt with under the "Boiler Explosions Act, 1882," the number of lives that have been lost, and the laws in force in other countries on the subject.

In collecting and digesting the facts as regards boiler inspection in other countries, care has been taken to discriminate direct Governmental inspection from indirect inspection by societies whose guarantees are accepted by Government, and again, from purely voluntary inspection not prompted or accepted by Government at all, but originating in the necessity of a guarantee for purposes of insurance or in the desire of owners to omit no reasonable precautions for the security of their *employés* and their plant. Attention has also been directed to the degree of responsibility for accidents attached by the laws of the different States to boiler owners or attendants, and to the methods (if any) by means of which the efficiency of boiler attendants is secured. Some statistics are appended with a view to comparing the results of the different systems in use, the method of inspection adopted by each country is shortly set out, and a general comparison follows.

XVIII.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 7th April 1888 - | 41,596 4 | 10,629 6 | 3,457 2 |
| „ 14th „ „ - | 41,551 1 | 5,622 5 | 3,302 7 |
| „ 21st „ „ - | 49,852 6 | 5,792 2 | 4,141 1 |
| „ 28th „ „ - | 47,619 6 | 5,897 4 | 3,678 6 |
| April 1888 - - - | 180,620 1 | 27,942 1 | 14,580 0 |
| Corresponding month in 1887 - | 234,759 5 | 83,712 3 | 22,858 1 |
| „ 1886 - | 213,269 3 | 82,127 0 | 22,183 4 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 7th April 1888 - | 30 0 | 31 0 | 15 8 |
| „ 14th „ „ - | 30 3 | 29 6 | 15 11 |
| „ 21st „ „ - | 30 7 | 29 9 | 15 11 |
| „ 28th „ „ - | 30 9 | 31 3 | 16 3 |
| April 1888 - - - | 30 4 | 30 4 | 15 11 |
| March 1888 - - - | 30 4 | 29 8 | 15 8 |
| February „ - - - | 30 4 | 30 0 | 15 10 |
| January „ - - - | 31 1 | 30 3 | 15 11 |
| December 1887 - - - | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November „ - - - | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October „ - - - | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September „ - - - | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August „ - - - | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July „ - - - | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June „ - - - | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May „ - - - | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| April 1887 - - - | 32 9 | 23 11 | 16 0 |
| „ 1886 - - - | 30 7 | 27 4 | 19 4 |
| „ 1885 - - - | 34 1 | 31 7 | 21 4 |
| „ 1884 - - - | 37 5 | 31 1 | 19 8 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—APRIL 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 30th April 1888, and the Four Months ended 30th April 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. | Total for corresponding Month, 1887. |
|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Month ended 30th April. | | | | | | |
| English - - - | 12,755 | 6,175 | 1,635 | 866 | 21,431 | 19,395 |
| Scotch - - - | 4,016 | 1,032 | 256 | 111 | 5,415 | 4,347 |
| Irish - - - | 14,832 | 691 | 357 | 23 | 15,903 | 18,007 |
| Total of British origin - | 31,603 | 7,898 | 2,248 | 1,000 | 42,749 | 41,749 |
| Foreigners - - - | 15,222 | 3,261 | 76 | 250 | 18,809 | 14,907 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 168 | 168 | 314 |
| Total - - - | 46,825 | 11,159 | 2,324 | 1,418 | 61,726 | 56,970 |
| Total for corresponding Month, 1887 - - - } | 45,932 | 7,275 | 2,396 | 1,367 | 56,970 | — |
| Four Months ended 30th April. | | | | | | |
| English - - - | 29,477 | 9,835 | 6,642 | 3,943 | 49,897 | 47,490 |
| Scotch - - - | 8,462 | 1,783 | 907 | 444 | 11,596 | 10,032 |
| Irish - - - | 20,718 | 935 | 1,128 | 204 | 22,985 | 28,540 |
| Total of British origin - | 58,657 | 12,553 | 8,677 | 4,591 | 84,478 | 86,062 |
| Foreigners - - - | 30,497 | 4,194 | 193 | 777 | 35,661 | 30,828 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 875 | 875 | 1,218 |
| Total - - - | 89,154 | 16,747 | 8,870 | 6,243 | 121,014 | 118,108 |
| Total for corresponding Months, 1887 - - - } | 90,727 | 11,670 | 10,253 | 5,458 | 118,108 | — |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER OF RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | April | | Four months ended April | |
|--|------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Total gazetted - - - | No. 343 | No. 442 | No. 1,632 | No. 1,686 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :— | | | | |
| Grocers, &c. - - - | 25 | 40 | 125 | 122 |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. - - | 25 | 30 | 119 | 131 |
| Farmers - - - | 16 | 22 | 105 | 110 |
| Builders - - - | 22 | 23 | 85 | 104 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers - | 8 | 16 | 59 | 37 |
| Bakers - - - | 4 | 15 | 43 | 49 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. - - - | 6 | 16 | 31 | 46 |
| Butchers - - - | 10 | 8 | 31 | 34 |
| Tailors, &c. - - - | 4 | 10 | 30 | 30 |
| Provision merchants, &c. - - - | 8 | 4 | 26 | 15 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silver-smiths, &c. - - - | 3 | 7 | 25 | 33 |
| Clerks, commercial and general - - - | 6 | 1 | 25 | 12 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. - - | 6 | 11 | 24 | 30 |
| Carpenters and joiners - - - | 6 | 8 | 23 | 28 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. - - - | 5 | 2 | 21 | 7 |
| Agents, commission and general - - - | 6 | 8 | 21 | 33 |
| Confectioners - - - | 4 | 3 | 18 | 12 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers - - - | 4 | 2 | 18 | 10 |
| Cabinet-makers and upholsterers - - - | 2 | 8 | 17 | 21 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. - - - | 2 | 6 | 17 | 16 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. - - - | 2 | 1 | 16 | 13 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers - | 3 | 4 | 16 | 17 |
| Auctioneers - - - | 4 | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| Ironmongers - - - | 3 | 7 | 15 | 17 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. - - - | 3 | 3 | 15 | 12 |
| Saddlers and harness makers - - - | 4 | 5 | 15 | 10 |
| Furniture dealers and makers - - - | 2 | 2 | 14 | 8 |
| Solicitors - - - | 5 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers - | 4 | — | 13 | 6 |
| Merchants - - - | 5 | 2 | 13 | 11 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants - | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| Tobacconists, &c. - - - | 3 | 3 | 12 | 13 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| Stationers - - - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. - - - | 1 | 3 | 9 | 14 |
| Fishing net, smack owners, and masters - | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants and dealers - - - | 4 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Hosiery, gloves, &c. - - - | 2 | — | 8 | 5 |
| Wheelwrights - - - | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Hatters - - - | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Fancy goods manufacturers and importers - | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 |

| | April | | Four months ended April | |
|--|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - - | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| General dealers - - - | 2 | 6 | 7 | 20 |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Lodging-house keepers - - - | — | — | 6 | 3 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c. - - - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| Bricklayers, plasterers, &c. - - - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Stuff finishers and merchants - - - | 1 | — | 6 | 1 |
| Hairdressers - - - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Musical instrument, &c. makers and dealers | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Blacksmiths - - - | — | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - | — | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Cab, coach, and omnibus proprietors - - | — | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Cheesemongers - - - | — | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Labourers, &c. - - - | — | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Architects and surveyors - - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Clerks in Holy Orders - - - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Mantle manufacturers - - - | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| Ship owners and managers - - - | 1 | — | 5 | 4 |
| Contractors - - - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Doctors of medicine and physicians - - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Oil and colour merchants - - - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Surgeons - - - | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Wine and spirit merchants, &c. - - - | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 30th April 1888, and during the Four Months of the year 1888, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1887.

| Animals. | April | | Four months ended April | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - - - | 41,538 | 36,780 | 158,195 | 144,069 |
| Sheep - - - - - | 6,725 | 7,006 | 32,018 | 34,354 |
| Swine - - - - - | 45,798 | 48,190 | 235,591 | 205,572 |
| Goats - - - - - | 253 | 1,131 | 422 | 1,335 |
| Horses - - - - - | 2,748 | 3,058 | 7,099 | 7,142 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - - - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Asses - - - - - | 67 | 122 | 139 | 181 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS during the Month and Four Months ended 30th April 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | April | | Four Months ended April | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 3,922 | 7,234 | 16,552 | 21,617 |
| Soles | 6,518 | 6,968 | 22,943 | 30,220 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 8,009 | 13,200 | 31,370 | 34,393 |
| Total prime fish | 18,449 | 27,397 | 70,865 | 86,230 |
| Salmon | 135 | 933 | 649 | 1,648 |
| Cod | 23,464 | 24,760 | 103,699 | 106,000 |
| Ling | 5,955 | 8,453 | 26,466 | 33,070 |
| Haddock | 108,565 | 140,594 | 485,103 | 469,700 |
| Mackerel | 56,153 | 35,664 | 62,579 | 62,906 |
| Herrings | 29,178 | 23,351 | 52,682 | 73,842 |
| Pilchards | 920 | 955 | 5,416 | 5,406 |
| Sprats | 1,697 | 23 | 46,238 | 62,883 |
| Plaice | 54,863 | | 212,271 | |
| All other, except shell fish | 97,531 | 143,373 | 389,938 | 581,410 |
| Total | 396,910 | 405,704 | 1,455,906 | 1,472,795 |
| Shell Fish :— | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 25,458 | 34,487 | 49,540 | 70,455 |
| Crabs | 243,432 | 862,331 | 494,581 | 1,375,885 |
| Oysters | 2,167,000 | 3,331,000 | 11,039,000 | 12,754,000 |
| Other shell fish | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | 42,117 | 36,655 | 148,974 | 118,978 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 12,597 | 18,272 | 58,789 | 66,483 |
| Soles | 34,020 | 35,677 | 127,558 | 136,682 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 29,034 | 38,383 | 90,156 | 113,450 |
| Total prime fish | 75,651 | 92,332 | 276,503 | 316,615 |
| Salmon | 1,326 | 7,920 | 6,824 | 14,467 |
| Cod | 15,574 | 17,878 | 74,873 | 76,891 |
| Ling | 4,203 | 5,711 | 19,726 | 22,439 |
| Haddock | 58,219 | 60,567 | 229,640 | 189,723 |
| Mackerel | 67,160 | 24,679 | 75,628 | 37,463 |
| Herrings | 9,458 | 4,477 | 16,609 | 19,352 |
| Pilchards | 520 | 524 | 1,553 | 1,416 |
| Sprats | 102 | 4 | 3,631 | 5,801 |
| Plaice | 50,845 | | 201,006 | |
| All other, except shell fish | 66,259 | 117,714 | 278,652 | 463,556 |
| Total | 349,317 | 328,306 | 1,184,645 | 1,148,022 |
| Shell Fish :— | | | | |
| Lobsters | 1,193 | 1,540 | 2,539 | 3,240 |
| Crabs | 2,933 | 7,580 | 5,789 | 13,308 |
| Oysters | 7,095 | 12,616 | 41,998 | 40,929 |
| Other shell fish | 8,606 | 8,888 | 25,679 | 26,633 |
| Total | 19,827 | 30,624 | 76,005 | 84,080 |
| Total value of fish landed | 369,144 | 359,430 | 1,260,650 | 1,232,102 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month and Four Months ended 30th April 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | April | | Four Months ended April | |
|--|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 318 | 368 | 1,467 | 1,458 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 692 | 344 | 2,481 | 2,626 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 38,125 | 27,609 | 180,199 | 143,224 |
| Ling | 14,998 | 9,151 | 40,685 | 33,081 |
| Haddock | 63,050 | 45,229 | 323,572 | 238,603 |
| Mackerel | — | 30 | 4 | 150 |
| Herrings | 4,932 | 8,993 | 228,313 | 407,977 |
| Sprats | — | 800 | 10,345 | 51,610 |
| Sparling | 4 | 27 | 28 | 93 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 1,199 | 347 | 2,193 | 995 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 6,000 | 6,655 | 31,955 | 27,236 |
| Whiting | 4,964 | 3,881 | 22,294 | 20,424 |
| Halibut | 2,918 | 2,063 | 6,103 | 5,470 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 6,726 | 5,106 | 37,865 | 37,760 |
| Eel | 809 | 902 | 4,730 | 3,803 |
| Skate | 9,501 | 6,448 | 26,721 | 21,087 |
| All other, except shell fish | 6,565 | 5,533 | 42,175 | 31,362 |
| Total | 160,801 | 123,986 | 961,130 | 1,028,959 |
| | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| Lobsters | 65,800 | 72,600 | 191,100 | 171,300 |
| Crabs | 141,200 | 454,300 | 313,200 | 740,400 |
| Oysters | 15,600 | 37,900 | 76,200 | 136,600 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels | 21,919 | 19,131 | 97,096 | 88,351 |
| Clams | 2,525 | 1,577 | 10,068 | 7,626 |
| Other shell fish | 6,504 | 6,939 | 22,608 | 22,997 |
| | | | | |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 697 | 814 | 3,855 | 3,787 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 929 | 1,116 | 3,632 | 3,457 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 14,001 | 11,403 | 71,700 | 64,410 |
| Ling | 5,728 | 3,728 | 18,208 | 14,851 |
| Haddock | 28,592 | 23,030 | 136,440 | 111,235 |
| Mackerel | — | 6 | 1 | 35 |
| Herrings | 1,374 | 2,016 | 47,549 | 65,413 |
| Sprats | — | 24 | 265 | 2,439 |
| Sparling | 15 | 40 | 93 | 178 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 201 | 67 | 433 | 216 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 953 | 1,083 | 4,768 | 4,086 |
| Whiting | 2,213 | 1,594 | 8,671 | 8,221 |
| Halibut | 3,584 | 2,271 | 8,796 | 7,265 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 3,861 | 2,961 | 24,580 | 22,960 |
| Eel | 486 | 434 | 2,457 | 2,251 |
| Skate | 2,091 | 1,537 | 6,509 | 4,948 |
| All other, except shell fish | 1,484 | 1,503 | 8,484 | 8,364 |
| Total | 66,209 | 53,633 | 346,441 | 321,130 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Shell fish:— | | | | |
| Lobsters | 3,201 | 3,450 | 8,873 | 8,034 |
| Crabs | 920 | 2,550 | 1,777 | 4,090 |
| Oysters | 64 | 144 | 352 | 576 |
| Mussels | 1,228 | 1,022 | 5,521 | 4,724 |
| Clams | 349 | 193 | 1,419 | 1,029 |
| Other shell fish | 1,164 | 1,169 | 3,846 | 3,754 |
| Total | 6,926 | 8,528 | 21,788 | 22,207 |
| Total value of fish landed | 73,135 | 62,161 | 368,229 | 343,337 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Month ended 30th April 1888, and the corresponding Month of the previous Year.

| | April. | | | | | Corresponding Month of last Year. |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | North Coast. | East Coast. | South Coast. | West Coast. | Total. | |
| QUANTITY. | | | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | — | 34 | 55 | 19 | 108 | 84 |
| Soles | — | 21 | 69 | 98 | 188 | 253 |
| Total prime fish | — | 55 | 124 | 117 | 296 | 337 |
| Cod | 19 | 810 | 444 | 1,319 | 2,592 | 2,749 |
| Ling | 2 | 148 | 310 | 510 | 970 | 2,684 |
| Haddock | — | 98 | 23 | — | 121 | 238 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 50,897 | 10,589 | 61,486 | 177,943 |
| Herrings | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Sprats | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Whiting | — | 913 | — | 5 | 918 | 1,124 |
| Hake | — | 239 | 4 | — | 243 | 166 |
| All other, except shell fish | 163 | 1,516 | 208 | 1,103 | 2,990 | 4,080 |
| Total | 184 | 3,779 | 52,010 | 13,643 | 69,616 | 189,296 |
| Shell Fish:— | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 2,673 | 1,768 | 40 | 4,800 | 9,281 | 132,029 |
| Crabs | 7,140 | 9,319 | — | — | 16,459 | 241,562 |
| Oysters | — | 27,925 | 350 | — | 28,275 | 110,330 |
| Other shell fish | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| | — | 157 | 86 | 1,323 | 1,566 | 968 |
| VALUE. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | — | 149 | 220 | 77 | 446 | 292 |
| Soles | — | 80 | 308 | 670 | 1,058 | 1,078 |
| Total prime fish | — | 229 | 528 | 747 | 1,504 | 1,370 |
| Cod | 10 | 560 | 188 | 418 | 1,176 | 1,121 |
| Ling | 1 | 84 | 120 | 270 | 475 | 801 |
| Haddock | — | 129 | 18 | — | 147 | 235 |
| Mackerel | — | — | 31,972 | 6,903 | 38,875 | 72,410 |
| Herrings | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Sprats | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Whiting | — | 362 | — | 3 | 365 | 471 |
| Hake | — | 139 | 2 | — | 141 | 127 |
| All other, except shell fish | 116 | 877 | 140 | 359 | 1,492 | 2,109 |
| Total | 127 | 2,380 | 32,968 | 8,700 | 44,175 | 78,643 |
| Shell Fish:— | | | | | | |
| Lobsters | 78 | 63 | 2 | 219 | 362 | 4,278 |
| Crabs | 41 | 75 | — | — | 116 | 1,482 |
| Oysters | — | 56 | 1 | — | 57 | 227 |
| Other shell fish | — | 53 | 10 | 178 | 241 | 190 |
| Total | 119 | 247 | 13 | 397 | 776 | 6,177 |
| Total value of fish landed | 246 | 2,627 | 32,981 | 9,097 | 44,951 | 84,820 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS, APRIL 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month and Four Months ended 30th April 1888, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1887.

| | Month of April | | Four months ended April | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1888 | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - | 210,894 | 237,999 | 1,290,702 | 1,338,950 |
| Brazilian - - | 30,111 | 36,787 | 152,289 | 173,770 |
| East Indian - - | 60,871 | 72,324 | 122,384 | 177,485 |
| Egyptian - - | 11,390 | 17,693 | 93,710 | 116,980 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 7,238 | 1,561 | 23,266 | 14,923 |
| Total - - | 320,504 | 366,364 | 1,682,351 | 1,822,108 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 33,569 | 32,213 | 88,293 | 82,048 |
| Brazilian - - | 625 | 14,184 | 2,382 | 18,418 |
| East Indian - - | 28,106 | 30,569 | 91,554 | 91,221 |
| Egyptian - - | 627 | 921 | 2,273 | 5,109 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 1,334 | 1,482 | 6,195 | 5,528 |
| Total - - | 64,261 | 79,369 | 190,697 | 202,324 |
| FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 214,922 | 195,022 | 932,505 | 920,701 |
| Brazilian - - | 20,327 | 30,396 | 112,313 | 118,284 |
| East Indian - - | 21,559 | 14,484 | 56,337 | 52,357 |
| Egyptian - - | 16,291 | 13,458 | 74,785 | 94,374 |
| Miscellaneous - - | 7,567 | 9,315 | 35,785 | 39,669 |
| Total - - | 280,666 | 262,675 | 1,211,725 | 1,225,385 |
| FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - | 453 | 224 | 2,161 | 766 |
| Brazilian - - | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian - - | — | — | — | 144 |
| Egyptian - - | — | 10 | 203 | 152 |
| Miscellaneous - - | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 453 | 234 | 2,364 | 1,062 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note.—Rouble = 2s. 0d.; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Milreis = 4s. 6d.;
Lire = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Dollar = 4s. 2d.

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles (1887) 32,162,000 | (1886) 35,272,000 | (1887) 305,574,000 | (1886) 356,453,000 |
| France | Mar. | Frs. (1888) 376,182,000 | (1887) 405,039,000 | (1888) 1,027,086,000 | (1887) 1,080,562,000 |
| Portugal | Jan. | Milreis 3,150,000 | 2,603,000 | — | — |
| Italy | Feb. | Lire 111,400,000 | 111,552,000 | 222,378,000 | 225,762,000 |
| United States | Mar. | Dollars 63,015,000 | 62,894,000 | 188,384,000 | 174,001,000 |
| British India* | Feb. | Rupees 5,50,22,688 | 5,00,98,092 | 56,22,79,885 | 53,16,67,912 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Russia in Europe | Nov. | Roubles (1887) 61,594,000 | (1886) 44,003,000 | (1887) 518,601,000 | (1886) 400,668,000 |
| France | Mar. | Frs. (1888) 282,993,000 | (1887) 294,455,000 | (1888) 761,196,000 | (1887) 764,004,000 |
| Portugal | Jan. | Milreis 1,963,000 | 1,818,000 | — | — |
| Italy | Feb. | Lire 86,178,000 | 80,750,000 | 168,507,000 | 164,139,000 |
| United States | Mar. | Dollars 50,747,000 | 65,317,000 | 170,483,000 | 191,628,000 |
| British India* | Feb. | Rupees 8,69,89,929 | 8,48,45,067 | 81,29,96,119 | 79,11,77,112 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| — | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Eleven Months ended 29th February | | Eleven Months ended 28th February | |
| | 1887-8. | 1886-7. | 1887-8. | 1886-7. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living - - - | 24,67,985 | 24,85,521 | 12,35,867 | 8,16,403 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink - | 6,79,92,316 | 6,22,14,285 | 21,12,99,585 | 23,06,93,629 |
| III.—Metals, and Manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) | 99,44,860 | 77,09,036 | 62,786 | 50,796 |
| B.—Metals - - - | 4,72,10,190 | 4,11,61,694 | 4,16,393 | 3,66,946 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 1,50,65,415 | 1,20,03,384 | 878 | 2,837 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) - | 2,24,63,458 | 1,28,21,747 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials - | 92,06,602 | 86,07,106 | 13,91,11,849 | 14,52,31,153 |
| V.—Oils - - - | 1,33,76,347 | 1,23,56,815 | 41,74,705 | 40,69,353 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles - - | 3,58,15,362 | 2,81,55,314 | 31,78,48,471 | 29,30,90,924 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 28,14,00,180 | 29,39,02,849 | 6,82,19,818 | 5,33,46,968 |
| B.—Apparel - - - | 1,16,43,951 | 1,00,16,052 | 8,45,091 | 7,06,147 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured - - - | 4,47,93,189 | 4,02,35,209 | 3,29,03,213 | 3,07,45,441 |
| TOTAL - - - | 56,22,79,885 | 53,16,67,912 | 77,61,18,656 | 75,91,20,497 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

NEW SERIES.

REPORTS of the Annual Series, 1888, have been issued from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, &c.

| No. | | Price. | No. | | Price. |
|------|----------------------|--------|------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 249. | Algiers - - - | 2d. | 290. | Beyrout - - - | 1d. |
| 250. | Bucharest - - - | 1d. | 291. | Algiers - - - | 2d. |
| 251. | Christiania - - - | 1d. | 292. | Varna - - - | 1d. |
| 252. | Paris - - - | 1d. | 293. | Algiers - - - | 1d. |
| 253. | Bogota - - - | 1d. | 294. | Port Said - - - | 1d. |
| 254. | Salonica - - - | 1d. | 295. | Manila - - - | 1d. |
| 255. | Copenhagen - - - | 1d. | 296. | Charleston - - - | 1d. |
| 256. | Jeddah - - - | 1d. | 297. | Kiungchow - - - | 1d. |
| 257. | Russia - - - | 2d. | 298. | Pakhoi - - - | 1d. |
| 258. | Paris - - - | 1d. | 299. | Wuhu - - - | 1d. |
| 259. | Patras - - - | 1d. | 300. | Boulogne - - - | 2d. |
| 260. | Brussels - - - | 1d. | 301. | Marseilles - - - | 1d. |
| 261. | Ichang - - - | 1d. | 302. | Bordeaux - - - | 2d. |
| 262. | Baltimore - - - | 1d. | 303. | Ancona - - - | 1d. |
| 263. | Taganrog - - - | 1d. | 304. | Swatow - - - | 1d. |
| 264. | Oporto - - - | 1d. | 305. | Ssü-ch'uan - - - | 1d. |
| 265. | Rio de Janeiro - - - | 1d. | 306. | Antwerp - - - | 1d. |
| 266. | Galveston - - - | 1d. | 307. | Cadiz - - - | 1d. |
| 267. | Tripoli - - - | 1d. | 308. | Genoa - - - | 1d. |
| 268. | Galatz - - - | 1d. | 309. | Marseilles - - - | 1d. |
| 269. | Varna - - - | 1d. | 310. | Baltimore - - - | 1d. |
| 270. | New Orleans - - - | 2d. | 311. | Savannah - - - | 1d. |
| 271. | Cherbourg - - - | 1d. | 312. | Boston - - - | 1d. |
| 272. | Suakin - - - | 1d. | 313. | San Francisco - - - | 1d. |
| 273. | Brest - - - | 1d. | 314. | Guayaquil - - - | 1d. |
| 274. | Barcelona - - - | 2d. | 315. | Santos - - - | 1d. |
| 275. | Barcelona - - - | 1d. | 316. | Carthage & Santa Martha - - - | 1d. |
| 276. | Antwerp - - - | 1d. | 317. | San José - - - | 1d. |
| 277. | Havre - - - | 3d. | 318. | Boulogne - - - | 1d. |
| 278. | Odessa - - - | 1d. | 319. | Tahiti - - - | 1d. |
| 279. | Tokyo - - - | 1d. | 320. | Fiume - - - | 1d. |
| 280. | Saigon - - - | 1d. | 321. | Warsaw - - - | 1d. |
| 281. | Buenos Ayres - - - | 1d. | 322. | Vera Cruz - - - | 2d. |
| 282. | Taganrog - - - | 1d. | 323. | Rio Grande do Sol - - - | 1d. |
| 283. | Tamsui - - - | 1d. | 324. | Gothenburg - - - | 2d. |
| 284. | Puerto Plata - - - | 1d. | 325. | Philippopolis - - - | 1d. |
| 285. | Wênchow - - - | 1d. | 326. | Mogador - - - | 2d. |
| 286. | Tokyo - - - | 1d. | 327. | Havana - - - | 2d. |
| 287. | Lisbon - - - | 2d. | 328. | La Rochelle - - - | 1d. |
| 288. | La Rochelle - - - | 1d. | 329. | Corunna - - - | 2d. |
| 289. | Washington - - - | 4d. | 330. | Chicago - - - | 2d. |

The following Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

| No. | | Price. |
|-----|---|--------|
| 77. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on the German grain duties - - - | 1d. |
| 78. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on liquor traffic legislation in the United States - - - | 3d. |
| 79. | <i>Switzerland</i> .—Report on the North-East Railway of Switzerland - - - | 1d. |
| 80. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on the oyster fisheries of Maryland - - - | 1d. |
| 81. | <i>Austria-Hungary</i> .—Report on the timber trade of Trieste - - - | 1d. |
| 82. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on Russian agriculture, 1886-87 - - - | 2d. |
| 83. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on manufacture of sugar from sorghum, in Kansas - - - | 1d. |
| 84. | <i>Korea</i> .—Report of a visit to Fusan and Yuensan - - - | 1d. |
| 85. | <i>Russia</i> .—Reports on the provinces of Semirensk and Kars - - - | 4d. |
| 86. | <i>Japan</i> .—Report on cotton manufactures in Japan - - - | 1d. |
| 87. | <i>Russia</i> .—Report on the coal fields of South Russia - - - | 5d. |
| 88. | <i>Italy</i> .—Report on natural products and agriculture of province of Florence - - - | 2d. |
| 89. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on a registry office for labour at Stuttgart - - - | 1d. |
| 90. | <i>United States</i> .—Report on recent labour strikes in the United States - - - | 1d. |
| 91. | <i>Germany</i> .—Report on agricultural instruction in Prussia - - - | 1d. |

THE
Board of Trade Journal
OF
TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES
AND

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Vol. IV.]

June 1888.

[No. 23.]

I.—BOARD OF TRADE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

A communication, under date of the 12th May last, has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing a report from Mr. J. E. Blunt, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, on the subject of the production of ships' manifests in respect of cargoes arriving at the port of Prevesa from Malta. The following is an extract from a despatch from the Governor of Prevesa, dated the 10th April, a copy of which was forwarded by Mr. Blunt in his report:—

“Vessels with cargoes arriving at Prevesa from Malta have not up to the present time produced original manifests, as such are not supplied to them owing to Malta being a free port, and as in such cases the merchandise pays a double duty, notwithstanding that it is proved that such manifests are not given to masters of ships, we applied for instructions to the central Customs authorities in order that injustice should not be done to them. In reply, the administration, on the 2nd March last, informs us that vessels with cargo arriving at Constantinople from Malta produce original manifests drawn up by the notary public at Malta and attested by the Government. That this measure must also be applied here, and that manifests must be demanded from vessels with cargoes arriving from Malta.”

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1888. (IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS IN THE LAW RELATING TO STAMP DUTIES.)

Attention is directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to the following provisions of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, which has now received the Royal Assent.

It is enacted that in relation to instruments executed after the passing of the Act, which are chargeable with *ad valorem* stamp duty under the under-mentioned heads, viz.:—

- (a.) Bond, covenant, or instrument of any kind whatsoever;
- (b.) Conveyance or transfer on sale;
- (c.) Lease or tack (including an agreement for a lease or tack for any term not exceeding thirty-five years);
- (d.) Mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant and warrant of attorney to confess and enter up judgment;
- (e.) Equitable mortgage;
- (f.) Settlement;

the following provisions are to have effect:—

- (a.) The instrument, unless it is written upon duly stamped material, is to be duly stamped with the proper *ad valorem* duty before the expiration of thirty days after it is first executed, or after it has been first received in the United Kingdom in case it is first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, unless the opinion of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with respect to the amount of duty with which the instrument is chargeable, has, before such expiration, been required under the provisions of section eighteen of the Stamp Act, 1870.
- (b.) In case the opinion of the said Commissioners with respect to any such instrument has been required, the instrument is to be stamped in accordance with the assessment of the Commissioners within fourteen days after the date of notice of such assessment.
- (c.) If any such instrument is not duly stamped in conformity with the foregoing provisions, the person in that behalf specified in the First Schedule to the Act is to forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and in addition to the penalty payable by law on stamping the instrument there is to be paid an additional penalty equivalent to the stamp duty thereon, unless a reasonable excuse for the delay in stamping, or for the omission to stamp, or the insufficiency of stamp, be afforded to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, or of the court, judge, arbitrator, or referee before whom it is produced.

The person specified in the First Schedule to the Act as liable to the personal penalty of ten pounds above referred to, is briefly stated, the person in whose favour the instrument operates, or, in the case of a settlement, the settlor.

The personal penalty is to be sued for by information in the High Court, in England in the name of the Attorney-General for

England, in Scotland in the name of the Lord Advocate, and in Ireland in the name of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and may be recovered with full costs of suit.

The Board are empowered to reward any person who may inform them of any case in which the personal penalty has been incurred, or who may assist in the recovery of such penalty.

In addition to the imposition of the personal penalty above referred to, the following changes take effect as regards the penalties payable on stamping instruments after the execution thereof:—

- (1.) The period within which the Board consent to stamp without penalty instruments executed in the United Kingdom, not subject to any special enactments or regulations, is reduced from two months to thirty days after the first execution.
- (2.) The period within which an instrument first executed out of the United Kingdom may be stamped without penalty is reduced from two months to thirty days after its first receipt in the United Kingdom.
- (3.) The period within which the Board are empowered, if they think fit, to remit or mitigate the penalty or penalties, is reduced from twelve months to three months after first execution.
- (4.) In the case of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties under the heads set forth above, and executed after the passing of the Act, the penalty of ten pounds, with interest in certain cases, on payment of which the instrument may be stamped after execution, is increased by a sum equivalent to the unpaid duty.

In connexion with these alterations of the law it is important that it should be borne in mind that an agreement for a lease or tack, or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects for any term not exceeding thirty-five years, is chargeable with the same duty as if it were an actual lease or tack made for the term and consideration mentioned in the agreement.

In any case in which application is made to the Board for the mitigation of a penalty payable on stamping an instrument, by, or on behalf of, any person who has incurred a personal penalty by reason of the omission to stamp the instrument as required by law, a separate memorial must be presented showing cause why proceedings should not be instituted for the recovery of such penalty.

If an instrument be not presented for stamping within three months of the first execution thereof, the penalty or penalties must be paid, as has hitherto been the case in respect to instruments presented for stamping after the expiration of twelve months after first execution.

It is further provided that no assignment of a policy of life assurance is to confer on the assignee therein named, his executors,

administrators, or assigns, any right to sue for the moneys assured or secured thereby, or to give a valid discharge for the same, or any part thereof, unless such assignment is duly stamped, and no payment is to be made to any person claiming under any such assignment unless the same is duly stamped. If any payment is made in contravention of this enactment, the Stamp Duty not paid upon the assignment, together with the penalty payable on stamping the same, is to be a debt due to Her Majesty from the company or person by whom such payment is made, and recoverable as such accordingly.

The Act also provides that every condition of sale framed with the view of precluding objection or requisition upon the ground of absence or insufficiency of stamp upon any instrument, executed after the passing of the Act, and every contract, arrangement, or undertaking for assuming the liability on account of absence or insufficiency of stamp upon any such instrument or indemnifying against such liability, absence, or insufficiency, is to be void.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1888. (THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.)

Attention is directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to the following provisions of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, which has now received the Royal Assent.

Contract Notes.—In lieu of the stamp duty of one penny paid on a contract note, as now defined by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, where such note advises the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of one hundred pounds or upwards, there is to be charged the duty of sixpence.

The new duty is to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, or adhesive stamps, appropriated to a contract note, and such stamp or stamps is, or are, to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is executed.

Appropriated stamps of the value of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* have been provided, and can be obtained at the principal stamp offices.

The amount of duty upon a contract note stamped in conformity with the Act may be added to the charge for brokerage or agency.

The term "contract note" means the note sent by a broker or agent to his principal (except where such principal is acting as broker or agent for a principal), advising him of the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security, and any person who effects any such sale or purchase as a broker or agent is to forthwith make and execute a contract note, and transmit the same to his principal, and in default of so doing is to forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Where a note advises the sale or purchase of more than one description of stock or marketable security, the note is to be

deemed to be as many contract notes as there are descriptions of stock or security sold or purchased.

It is to be observed that section 69 of the Stamp Act, 1870, imposes a penalty of twenty pounds on every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with stamp duty, and not duly stamped, and it is further provided that no broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unless such note is duly stamped.

Transfers of Registered Bonds, Debentures, &c.—There is to be charged upon a transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation, otherwise than on mortgage, of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant (being a marketable security), or of any security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company (being a marketable security), the following duties; (that is to say):

Where the transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation is on sale, the same *ad valorem* duties as are now charged under the Stamp Act, 1870, upon a conveyance or transfer on sale of any property, such duties being at the rate of ten shillings per cent. of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale.

Where the transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation is of any other kind than on sale or mortgage, ten shillings.

The above duties are in substitution for the duty of sixpence for every one hundred pounds, and also for any fractional part of one hundred pounds, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disposed in any case in which such duty is imposed by the Stamp Act, 1870, and they must be denoted by impressed stamps.

Statements of Capital of Limited Liability Companies.—A statement of the amount of nominal capital to be raised by shares of any company to be registered with limited liability is to be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and a statement of the amount of any increase of registered capital of any company now registered or to be registered with limited liability is to be delivered to the said Registrar, and every such statement is to be charged with an *ad valorem* stamp duty of two shillings for every one hundred pounds and any fraction of one hundred pounds over any multiple of one hundred pounds of the amount of such capital or increase of capital as the case may be.

Mortgages of Stock, &c.—The stamp duty now payable upon a mortgage of any stock or marketable security under the provisions of the Stamp Act (1870) Amendment Act, 1871, is repealed.

Every instrument under hand only (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange) given upon the occasion of the deposit of any share warrant or stock certificate to bearer, or foreign or colonial share certificate, or any security for money transferable by delivery, by way of security for any loan, is to be deemed to be an agreement, and is to be charged with the duty of sixpence accordingly.

Every instrument under hand only (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange), making redeemable or qualifying a duly stamped transfer, intended as a security, of any registered stock or marketable security, is to be deemed to be an agreement, and is to be charged with the duty of sixpence accordingly.

A release or discharge of any such instrument is not to be charged with any *ad valorem* duty.

Any deed operating as a mortgage of any stock or marketable security is to be chargeable, in respect of such operation, with the *ad valorem* duty at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per cent. chargeable upon a mortgage under the Stamp Act, 1870.

The duty of sixpence above referred to may be denoted by an adhesive postage and revenue stamp.

Equitable Mortgages.—The *ad valorem* duty chargeable upon a mortgage under the Stamp Act, 1870, ceases to be payable upon an equitable mortgage effected by an agreement or memorandum, under hand only, relating to the deposit of any title deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than stock or marketable security), or creating a charge on such property, and in lieu of such duty every such agreement or memorandum is to be charged with the duty of one shilling for every one hundred pounds, and any fractional part of one hundred pounds, of the amount secured by the equitable mortgage.

Where the total amount which may be at any time secured by any equitable mortgage is unascertained or unlimited in the first instance, and the *ad valorem* stamp duty impressed on the agreement or memorandum in conformity with this section is available under section 107 of the Stamp Act, 1870, for such an amount only as such duty extends to cover, such agreement or memorandum is, for the purpose of stamp duty, to be deemed to be a new and separate agreement or memorandum bearing date on the day on which any advance or loan is made in excess of the amount covered by the duty impressed thereon.

The duty above referred to must be denoted by an impressed stamp.

Foreign or Colonial Share Certificates, Bonds, and other Securities to Bearer.—The under-mentioned duties are charged upon,—

- (a.) Any foreign or colonial share certificate, or any other document whatever, being *prima facie* evidence of the title of any person as proprietor of, or as having the beneficial interest in, any share or shares, or stock or

(b.) Any security for money of any company or corporation, being a marketable security and transferable by delivery, or security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, Government, municipal body, corporation, or company, being a marketable security and transferable by delivery, whatever may be the date thereof, or of the issue thereof, and wherever it may have been made or issued, or the interest may be payable.

£ s d.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Where such nominal amount or amount secured exceeds fifty pounds, for every fifty pounds and any fractional part of fifty pounds thereof | - | 0 | 0 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|

The duties under the above heads are to be denoted by adhesive stamps appropriated by words and figures on the face thereof to such duties and to each year. The stamps of the respective values of 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.*, will be obtainable at the principal stamp offices on or before the 1st July next, when the duties come into force.

Every person who delivers or transfers, or is concerned as broker or agent in delivering or transferring any instrument chargeable with duty under this section, and not being duly stamped, is to forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Where the holder of any foreign or colonial share certificate bearing the stamp for any year in conformity with the Act shall,

in the course of such year, cause himself to be registered in the register of the foreign or colonial company or corporation, and shall obtain a new certificate consequent upon such registration, the Board are empowered to stamp such certificate for the same year without payment of duty, subject to such regulations as they may prescribe, and which will be duly announced.

It is to be observed that the Stamp Act, 1870, provides that where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any foreign or colonial currency, such duty is to be calculated on the value of such money in British currency according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

CHEESE EXHIBITION AT AOSTA.

A communication, dated the 28th May last, has been received from the Foreign Office, enclosing copies of the regulations of the forthcoming native exhibition of cheeses at Aosta, to which is to be annexed an international exhibition of utensils and ingredients for the manufacture of cheeses. This exhibition will be opened on the 15th September, and will close on the 24th September next. In the exhibition of utensils and ingredients for the manufacture of cheese, products made in Italy or abroad will be admitted, provided that the latter are presented by native houses. Demands for admission to the exhibition should be addressed to the President of the Executive Committee at Aosta before the 16th July proximo.

[A copy of the regulations for the exhibitions in question may be seen on application at the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, S.W.]

INJURY TO FISHERIES BY DEPOSIT OF RUBBISH IN THE THAMES ESTUARY.

In a report to the Board of Trade on the complaints of injury alleged to be caused to the fisheries by the deposit of rubbish in the Thames Estuary, Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, states that large quantities of rubbish, consisting principally of London house refuse, are thrown overboard from barges into the estuary of the Thames, below the limit of the jurisdiction of the Thames Conservancy at Yantlet Creek. He estimates the quantity of house refuse to be disposed of annually in London at 750,000 tons, and of street refuse at 825,000 tons. Of the former, it is calculated that not less than about 40,000 tons are thrown into the Thames Estuary, causing injury to the fisheries, by destroying the food of fish—if not fish themselves—by silting

up the oyster beds, and by damaging the trawls and dredges of the fishermen. The practice of discharging such refuse into the river would also appear to tend to the injury of the navigation. The number of persons employed in the fisheries affected by the practice is stated at not less than 1,650, and the value of their produce at 150,000*l.* a year. The value of oysters alone taken from the beds of two oyster fishery companies at Whitstable and Faversham is 80,000*l.* a year. After discussing the various aspects of the question as affecting the interests of navigation and public health as well as of the fisheries, the report recommends certain measures for prohibiting or regulating the practice of depositing rubbish in the sea where such practice is found to be injurious.

[The report has been printed as a Parliamentary Paper. C.—5394.]

STATE OF THE SKILLED LABOUR MARKET.

The following statement has been prepared for the *Journal* by the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade :—

There is again to be reported a sensible improvement in the condition of the labour market, as indicated by the trade returns for the month of certain societies of skilled workmen. Of such organisations 12 have supplied full details. These unions show an aggregate membership of 139,772, of which total 6,678 were out of work—a proportion of 4·8 per cent. Last month the figures were 7,352 unemployed for the same societies, a proportion of 5·3 per cent. There is thus on the month a decrease of 674 on the unemployed list, and a fall in the proportion of ·5 per cent. This improvement is chiefly due to the continued progress of the building and engineering trades, the former branches of industry, especially, being much better. The revival in iron shipbuilding seems to have reached almost a stationary point, as the figures are practically the same as those for last month. The labour market has, however, been disturbed in this trade by wages disputes, which may account somewhat for the lack of improvement. The cotton-spinning trade is rather better, and some points of difference as to wages which threatened to lead to serious disputes have been amicably settled by advances to the workpeople. The steam coal trade has much improved; the number of unemployed is very low, and most of the pits are working full time. The reports may be generally summarised as five slightly better, two stationary, two good, and three moderate.

II.—QUARANTINE NOTICES.

DENMARK.

A despatch, dated 23rd May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that sanitary precautions will be adopted against arrivals from the port of Egersund, in Norway; that the usual prohibitory order against the importation of linen, &c. from Copenhagen is also issued; that sanitary precautions against Swedish ports situated between Malmö and Landskrona are dispensed with; and that the other sanitary and quarantine regulations remain as reported in the *London Gazette* of the 18th April.

A despatch, dated 25th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, states that owing to the prevalence of variolous epidemic at Grimsby, that port has been added to the list of ports, arrivals from which are subject to inspection.

PORTUGAL.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 13th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon:—"Pernambuco and ports of province declared free from yellow fever from 8th April."

A telegram, dated 21st May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, says:—"Port Manaos declared infected with yellow fever."

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a notice, dated 8th May, which has been forwarded by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome:—

"The Minister of the Interior decrees that, after the 10th day of May, it will not be permitted to import into the Kingdom from the foreign ports of the Mediterranean and Adriatic to which the provisions of the Ordinances of 13th February and 18th April are not applicable, rags and second-hand clothes destined for sale, as well as untanned hides, wool, horns, hoofs, bones, and other remains of bovine or ovine animals, unless under the condition that such articles be accompanied by a certificate of origin to be made out by the authorities at the port of embarkation, and to be visé'd by the Italian Consul or Consular Agent resident there."

EGYPT.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 24th May, from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria:—"Quarantine imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Saigon."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 5th June, from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria:—"Quarantine imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Singkel, Island of Sumatra."

UNITED STATES.

A circular has recently been issued by the United States Treasury Department, establishing a quarantine station at North Chandeleur Island, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 4th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:—"From and after 15th May, and until 15th November, quarantine at Santa Rosa Island, in Bay of Pensacola, for vessels from infected ports."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 8th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:—"Quarantine Mobile arrivals from Mexico, Central South America, and West Indies, May 1 to December 1."

A telegram, dated 9th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, says:—"Quarantine port of Wilmington, North Carolina, from May 1, vessels arriving from ports south of Cape Fear and Mediterranean, steamships without regard to port of clearance."

The following are copies of telegrams, dated 15th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:--

"(1.) Quarantine at ports of Hancock and Harrison Counties, Mississippi, from May 10.

"(2.) Quarantine on arrivals from infected ports at Key West from May 1."

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 23rd May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington:—"Quarantine Port Brunswick, Georgia, all vessels from infected or suspected ports after May 1."

PERU.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated 6th May, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lima:—"Communication with Chilian ports open."

III.—POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA, *viâ* SAN FRANCISCO.

The following are the dates appointed for the despatch of the mails for Japan and China, by way of San Francisco, during the next few months :—

By the packet leaving Queenstown, Sunday, June 24, for the packet leaving San Francisco July 11; Thursday, July 5, July 21; Sunday, July 15, July 31; Thursday, July 26, August 11; Sunday, August 5, August 21; Sunday, August 12, August 30; Thursday, August 23, September 8; Sunday, September 2, September 19; Thursday, September 13, September 29; Sunday, September 23, October 9; Sunday, September 30, October 18; Thursday, October 11, October 27; Sunday, October 21, November 7; Thursday, November 1, November 17; Sunday, November 11, November 28; Thursday, November 22, December 8; Sunday, December 2, December 18; Thursday, December 13, December 29.

Correspondence intended for transmission by this route must be specially superscribed "*viâ* San Francisco."

PARCEL POST WITH ITALY.

The difficulty in the way of transmitting by parcel post from Italy parcels containing fruit, flowers, or vegetables, sent in the closed mails *viâ* France, has been removed, and such parcels may accordingly now be sent from Italy to the United Kingdom direct by this, the quickest, route without detention for Customs examination until they reach London.

The transmission of fruit and flowers to Italy is suspended until the 1st November next.

The postage on parcels for Italy *viâ* France is as follows :—
Not exceeding 7 lbs., 2s. 1d.

IV.--TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Funt = 0.902 lbs. avoirdupois. Gold rouble = 3s. 2d.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Russian Customs Tariff have recently been given by the Russian Government:—

Portions of locks imported in separate parts shall pay duty under corresponding heads of the tariff according to material.

Cigar cases of brass, tinned and with springs, to pay duty under point 2 of Article 227 at the rate of 45 copecks per funt.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Customs Treatment of Vinegar and Pyroligneous Acid for the use of Glass Manufactories.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 2nd May last contains a notification to the effect that a royal decree of the 8th April grants free entry into Holland to vinegar and pyroligneous acid intended for the use of glass manufactories.

FRANCE.

Rejection of Proposal to levy Customs Duties on Maize and Rice.

Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, in a despatch, dated the 16th May, states that the Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of the previous day, threw out the *projet de loi* by which it was proposed to levy Customs duties on maize and rice.

Prolongation of Surtax on Imported Spirits.

A report, dated the 30th May last, has been received from Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, enclosing copies of a law promulgated in the *Journal Officiel* of the same date, prolonging indefinitely the duties levied on brandy in bottles or other than in bottles, or on other alcohols, notifications as to which appeared on p. 593 of the December (1887) number and p. 243 of the March (1888) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Regulations respecting Importation of Meat.

Mr. J. A. Crowe, Her Majesty's Commercial Attaché for Europe, in a report dated the 28th May last, encloses copies of two decrees which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the previous day.

The first states that the importation of fresh meat, of beef and pork from abroad, is from henceforth to take place only at certain Custom houses on the French frontier, at certain hours of the day, and in certain conditions as to cut and trimming.

Beef and pork can only be imported whole, or whole and cut into half or quarter carcasses, with the lungs attached. There are only two exceptions to this rule, and these are that fillets and sirloins may be imported singly as heretofore.

The second decree establishes a sanitary tax of 1 fr. per 100 kilos. on the import of meat as above, the charge being the same for fractions of 100 kilos. as for the whole weight.

Appended to this enactment is a list of Custom houses through which meat is allowed to pass.

Amongst these are Dunkirk, Lille, Jeumont, Marseilles, Cette, Nantes, Brest, St. Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Honfleur, Le Havre, Dieppe, Rouen, Boulogne, Calais, Ajaccio, Bastia, Bonifacio, Paris (gare du Nord, gare de l'Est, gare Saint Lazare).

TUNIS.

Removal of Import Duties on Olive Oil and Cattle.

A despatch, dated the 28th May last, has been received from Mr. T. B. Sandwith, Her Majesty's Consul at Tunis, in which he encloses copy of a decree which had appeared in the *Tunis Official Journal*, suppressing, from the 13th October next, the import duties on the following:—

Horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine; fine olive oils, pure; dead or live game and dead or live poultry.

SWITZERLAND.

Modification of Customs Law.

A despatch, dated the 22nd May last, has been received from Mr. A. F. G. Leveson-Gower, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, enclosing copy of a decree of the Federal Council respecting the modification of Art. 43 of the Customs Law of 18th October 1881. The following is a translation of the decree in question:—

I. Art. 43 of the Customs Law of 18th October 1881, is modified as follows:—

Goods admitted under *acquits à caution* (bond) must be exported from Switzerland within a specified period. Under reservation of the regulations of the Customs department in view of special local circumstances, this period is fixed as follows:—

c. To a year, on the demand of the declarant, for the following articles:—

Dye wood and crude colouring earths; coffee; cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley, maize, and oats; raw cotton (in the wool); cotton waste; flour; pig iron; madder; garancine; fat oils not medicinal; raw wool; gall-nuts; petroleum and naphtha; rice; silk—raw, floss, and waste; sugar; sumac.

The minimum weight to be contained in the packages of the articles in order that they may be admitted under *acquits à caution* to be exported within one year remains fixed, for the articles enumerated above, at five metric quintals.

The following articles may further be admitted under *acquits à caution* for re-export within one year, on the demand of the declarant:—

a. On condition that the consignments weigh 200 kilos. at the least:—

Mineral waters, natural and artificial. Raw steel in ingots (cast blocks or bars). Sheet iron less than three millimetres thick, raw, lead-plated, tinned, zinc-plated, copper-plated, nickel-plated. Copper and brass, in ingots, blocks, or plates. Copper and brass, hammered, rolled, drawn, in bars, sheet, tubes, wire. Zinc in ingots, blocks, or plates. Zinc, rolled, drawn, wire. Tin in ingots, blocks, or plates. Tin, pure or alloyed (Britannia metal), hammered, rolled, sheet, tin-foil, wire. Cocoa beans and husks. Fish, dried, salted, marinated, smoked, or prepared in any other manner, in packs, barrels, &c. of five kilos or more. Dried raisins. Currants. Other Southern fruits. Cotton tissues, velvets. Cork carpeting (linoleum). Counterpanes of wool without needlework. Counterpanes of wool with needlework. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, in bales, plates, sheets, straps, thread. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, in tubes, pipes.

b. On condition that the consignment weighs 100 kilos. at the least:—

Sponges. Cork, raw, in plates. Tea.

For all articles imported with *acquits à caution* for one year, leviable with a duty of 3 frs. and above, import duties must be guaranteed by a deposit in coin. For other articles, the receivers of the Customs are authorised, on their responsibility, to accept securities.

Each *acquits à caution* must indicate the marks, numbers, and weight of the packages, and these indications should also figure in the discharge of the *acquits à caution*. On the demand of the importing office, the declarant is further required to indicate the gross weight and the net weight of each package.

For metals, the weight and the dimensions of each description of articles, and for tissues, the number of pieces, as well as the weight, the metric measurement and the width of each piece must be indicated.

Articles packed in cases, casks, &c., must be presented on exportation in the same packing as on importation, and articles imported without packing (metals, for example) should be presented without packing on exportation.

The division of single packages is not allowed.

II. This decree will come into force on the 1st May 1888.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Franc = $9\frac{6}{10}d$.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Swiss Customs Tariff were given by the Swiss Customs authorities during the month of April:—

Bottles for the extinction of fires (hand grenades).—Category 18. Duty, 2 francs per quintal.

Blanc de perle (blanc d'Espagne ou de fard) is struck out of Category 167 and included in Category 35.—Duty, 3 francs per quintal.

Veneering with designs stamped in relief.—Category 69. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

Brass nails.—Category 138. Duty 7 francs per quintal.

Boards of reeds (plaster run upon the reeds) covered with asphalted cardboard.—Category 185. Duty, 1 franc per quintal.

Ground cocoa, in cakes.—Category 190. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

Extract of nourishing vegetable salts is no longer included in Category 202 but in Category 194, and pays a duty of 50 francs per quintal.

Vegetable milk.—Category 194. Duty as above.

“Spotted nets,” unbleached.—Category 283. Duty, 4 francs per quintal.

In Category 344, by stuffs of felt, must be understood supple light felts, having the appearance of stuffs, but not woven, and simply fulled, such as those used for clothes, shoes, &c.

Strong felts (such as lids for beer-glasses, &c.) and in general all thick felts not having the appearance of stuffs.—Categories 345 and 346. Duties, from 7 to 16 francs per quintal.

Benches for cotton looms.—Category 411. Duty, 16 francs per quintal.

ITALY.

Tariff Classifications.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Lira = $9\frac{6}{10}d$.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a despatch, dated the 7th May last, states that the Royal

Commission for Customs Tariff appointed in June 1887 for the settlement of various duties left undecided by the Chamber of Deputies, have recently approved of the following import duties:—

Category XII. (Metals). Tariff number, 227:—

Locomotives without tenders. Duty, 17 lire per quintal.

Tenders, 15 lire per quintal.

Steam engines, 12 lire per quintal.

Boilers, multitubular, 14 lire per quintal.

Other boilers, 12 lire per quintal.

Hydraulic motors, 10 lire per quintal.

Marine engines, 12 lire per quintal.

Machines, tools, implements, 9 lire per quintal.

Machines, not described, 12 lire per quintal.

Detailed parts of machines, 12 lire per quintal.

Mr. Kennedy adds that the above last duty is considered by the Commission as provisional, and the Government has been invited to further study the question as to the system of Customs treatment best adapted for “parts of machinery.”

The Commission has further approved of the following duties:—

Category VI. (Cotton). Cotton yarns. Article 96.

Nos. 20 to 30. Duty, 32 lire per quintal.

Nos. 30 to 40. Duty, 40 lire per quintal.

Customs Treatment of Wearing Apparel sent by Parcels Post.

Sir J. Savile, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, writing under date of the 3rd May last, with respect to the Customs regulations concerning worn clothes sent by parcels post to Italy, says:—

“The practice of sending worn clothes by post has caused much inconvenience to travellers. Worn clothes which under ordinary circumstances would be admitted free of duty as part of a traveller's luggage will, when sent through the parcels post, be charged a high duty as new clothes, because the Custom house arrangements as regards the parcels post do not permit the personal attendance of the owner or consignee at the passing of the goods.

“The owner is obliged to pay the duty imposed or to refuse the parcel, in which latter case it is returned to the office of origin.”

Importation of Plants, and Customs Classification of Seeds and Iron Nails.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a despatch, dated the 31st May last, says:—

“The *Official Journal* of the Customs Department for the month of May announces that plants and vegetables may be imported into Italy by parcel post.

“The *Journal* also states that nails of iron and steel made by machinery are to be admitted under the duty of 10 lire per quintal, stipulated with Austria for nails of the same metals made by hand.

"From the above favoured treatment will be excluded, drawn (*trafilato*) iron nails as well as those of wrought iron which have been subjected to further manufacture.

"With respect to oil seeds, the *Journal* announces a modification of the duty decreed on 15th December last, by the establishment of a uniform duty of 3 lire per quintal as follows:—

Tariff article, No. 287. Seeds, per quintal—

(a.) Seeds, oleaginous—

1. Castor, free. Export, 1·10 lire.

2. Linseed, 3 lire. Export, 1·10 lire.

3. Others, 3 lire. Export, 1·10 lire.

(b.) Seeds, other than oleaginous, free. Export, 1·10 lire."

The above duties were to take effect from 3rd June last.

PORTUGAL—DELAGOA BAY.

Customs Tariff.

The following is a statement of the rates of duty levied on imports into Delagoa Bay, which has been extracted from the Annual Report of the Durban Chamber of Commerce for 1887:—

| Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|--------------------------|
| Sugar - - - - - | Cwt. s. d. 8 4 |
| Tea - - - - - | Lb. 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Butter - - - - - | " 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Treacle, molasses, and honey - - - - - | Gallon 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Olive oil - - - - - | " 0 6 |
| Wine - - - - - | " 1 0 |
| Spirits of all kinds - - - - - | " 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ale, beer, &c. (fermented liquors) - - - - - | " 0 6 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - - | Lb. 0 6 |
| Do. manufactured, and cigarettes - - - - - | " 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do. do. into cigars - - - - - | " 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gunpowder - - - - - | " 0 3 |
| Guns, gun barrels, and revolvers - - - - - | Each 8 0 |
| Pistols and pistol barrels - - - - - | " 2 8 |
| Hoes and picks (Kafir) - - - - - | " 0 4 |
| Beads of all kinds - - - - - | Lb. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Metals, raw, except iron - - - - - | Cwt. 1 5 |
| Do. manufactured - - - - - | $7\frac{1}{5}\%$ ad val. |
| Cotton manufactures, white, unbleached, &c. - - - - - | Lb. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Do. do. coloured, printed, &c. - - - - - | " 0 5 |
| Linen do. - - - - - | 12% ad val. |
| Woollen do. - - - - - | 12% ad val. |
| Lighters and shore boats of all kinds - - - - - | 6% ad val. |
| Do. do. condemned - - - - - | $4\frac{4}{5}\%$ ad val. |
| Vessels of all kinds coming for repairs only - - - - - | $3\frac{3}{5}\%$ ad val. |
| All goods not enumerated above - - - - - | $3\frac{3}{5}\%$ ad val. |

SPAIN.

Certificates of Origin.

With reference to the notification on p. 484 of the May (1888) number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, a despatch, dated the 15th May last, has been received from Sir F. Clare Ford, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, enclosing translation of a reply received from Señor Moret, the Spanish Minister of State, to a note addressed to him relative to the question of certificates of origin. Sir F. C. Ford, with reference to this reply, says :—

“The abolition of the certificates of origin is suspended temporarily owing to the unsatisfactory state of the commercial relations now existing between France and Italy.

“Again, Señor Moret refers to the Treaty of Commerce lately signed between Russia and Spain as a reason for continuing the system, and which treaty had particular application to the Grand Duchy of Finland.

“This treaty was passed in the Cortes subject to a proviso (*dictamen*), which was drawn up by the Committee, which dealt with it in order to prevent Russian brandy being introduced into Spain as product of Finland.”

Regulations for Temporary Admissions of Goods.

The following is a translation of a law, dated the 14th April last, relative to temporary imports into Spain, which was published in the *Moniteur Belge* of the 14–15th May last :—

“Art. 1.—The Government may authorise, in accordance with the present law, the temporary admission into the Peninsula and the Balearic Isles of all articles which, being capable of perfection or change by industrial processes, are imported to be changed or modified by native industry.

“Art. 2.—In order to obtain the benefits of temporary admission, the whole produce of the worked-up articles should be intended, either alone or mixed with other produce, for exportation abroad, to the Colonial possessions, or for transmission *en dépôt* to one of the ordinary *entrepôts* of the Peninsula; in the latter case they will be considered, from a Customs tariff point of view, as manufactured articles coming from abroad. Those which are intended for the Colonial possessions will be considered on entry there as foreign merchandise coming from countries enjoying the most favoured nation treatment. Those intended for *entrepôts* will remain subject to the regulations and dispositions of the *entrepôts*.

“Art. 3.—Importers of articles admitted temporarily will pay or provide security for, at the option of the Administration, on entry into the Peninsula and the Balearic Isles, the duties of the

Customs tariff, according to their origin and the condition in which they are introduced. Import duties, if they have been paid, will be refunded to the importers, or the security will be cancelled as soon as the articles which have been worked up are exported abroad or to the Colonial possessions, and when the arrival at the place of destination is proved in the manner to be determined by the regulations or special conditions of the concession, except in event of loss of the ship or any other cause *de force majeure*.

"If they are intended for warehousing, the refunding of the duties or the cancelling of the security will be effected on the entry of the goods, established by certificate in due form in one of the *entrepôts* of the Peninsula.

"Art. 4.—Temporary importations can only be effected *viâ* the principal Custom houses, and the exportations of worked-up articles must be effected *viâ* the same Customs house as the imports. Under very exceptional circumstances the exportation of articles may be authorised *viâ* a Custom house different to that at which the goods were entered, but in any case on condition that they are re-exported.

"Art. 5.—The same person, company, firm, or agent must receive, work up, and re-export the articles.

"Art. 6.—Applications for admission for each article will be published in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, and in the *Official Bulletin* of the province where the applicant wishes to carry on his business.

"These applications must indicate the change, transformation, or modification to which the article is to be submitted, the place at which this is to be done, the period within which the worked-up products should be exported or sent to the *entrepôt*, and, in general, all that the applicant considers necessary to attain the object he desires, and to duly acquaint the Administration.

"Art. 7.—Within a period of 30 days, reckoned from the publication referred to in the preceding article, the chief Customs administrations, the provincial Juntas of agriculture, industry, and commerce, economic societies, chambers of commerce, and, in general, all those affected by the concession should state to the general direction of Customs all that they deem necessary.

"Art. 8.—The Government, having heard the Junta of Tariffs and Valuations, and, if it deems it necessary, other corporations, shall determine, in each of the concessions which it makes, the special regulations to which it will be subject, and the sum which, for each unit of merchandise manufactured and re-exported, should be refunded, or the proportion of security which should be cancelled, taking account of the diminutions or additions which the articles have undergone in consequence of the processes to which they have been submitted. It will also determine the period within which the working-up of the articles temporarily

introduced and their exportation from Spain or placing in *entrepôt* should be accomplished, and if this period is exceeded, the duties which would have been paid on importation will be payable to the Government, or the security deposited will be forfeited.

“ Art. 9.—In event of a request for the temporary admission of an article, the Government, before granting the concession, will take the opinions of the consultative Juntas of Customs and Agriculture, the Superior Council of Agriculture, and that of the Government, all sections combined.

“ Art. 10.—The authority for temporary admission granted by reason of a petition will be extended to all persons demanding it on the same conditions and with the same privileges or restrictions.

“ Art. 11.—Regulations, without prejudice to the special provisions which may be adopted for each concession, will determine the penalty incurred by those who, within the fixed period, neglect to re-export or place in *entrepôt* articles which have been admitted temporarily in virtue of the present law.

“ Art. 12.—The general direction of Customs must publish at stated periods to be decided upon, statistical notices on the subject of imports temporarily made, distinguishing the description and quantities of articles imported, their origin and production, those which have been exported and their destination, and those which have been placed in *entrepôt*.

“ Art. 13.—The Minister of Finance, charged with the execution of the present law, will draw up the regulations and adopt the measures necessary for this purpose.”

Increase of Duty on Petroleum and Mineral Oils.

A despatch, dated the 15th May last, has been received from Sir F. Clare Ford, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, enclosing copies and translation of a law dated the 12th May, which was published in the *Official Gazette* of Madrid of the 15th May, whereby sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Spanish Tariff are modified and an increase of duty charged on petroleum and other mineral oils. The following is a copy of the translation in question :—

Art. 1. Numbers sixth, seventh, and eighth of the Custom House tariff are to be modified as follows :—

Number 6.—Pitch, tar, asphalt, bitumen and bituminous shale, and impure creosote, 41 cents per 100 kilogrammes.

Number 7.—Oleonaphthas, vaselines, natural crude petroleums and crude oils obtained from shale, 21 pesetas per 100 kilos.

Number 8.—Benzine, gasoline, and petroleums and other rectified mineral oils, 32 pesetas per 100 kilos.

Notes.—Crude oils obtained from shale are to be reckoned those derived from the first distillation, distinguishable by their yellow colour and density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ of the centesimal areometer, equal to

from 24 and 69 cents of a degree to 21 and 48 cents of a degree of that of Cathir.

For the effects of this law crude natural petroleums are to be reckoned, those which have the following properties:—

First. When distilled gradually and continuously in a glass apparatus till the temperature of 300 degrees centigrade, they leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of their primitive weight.

Second. This residuum is to leave in turn 1 per cent. at least of coke, the total weight of the petroleum assayed; and

Third, when assayed in E. Grainer's apparatus they will inflame at a lower temperature than 16 degrees centigrade.

Art. 2. The above duties are to be exacted from the products of and arrivals from every country, whether or not they have treaties; but, regarding those which have treaties, it is to be understood that if they have special rights by virtue of such treaties, they are to continue enjoying such rights and paying the extraordinary and provisional duties established in the tariff.

Art. 3. These duties are to be levied as hitherto, by gross weight, in accordance with Nos. 3 and 4 of the fifth rule for the application of the present tariff.

Art. 4. The extraordinary and provisional duties which, by virtue of the budget law of 1878–79, are exacted on petroleums and on other rectified oils, and on benzine, will be suppressed, notwithstanding what is prescribed in Article 2.

Art. 5. Notes third and fourth of the present tariff are annulled, but the central Custom house office is authorised to exact in every case that samples of merchandise specified in Article 1 be forwarded to that office on being imported.

Art. 6. The Minister of Finance will do what is necessary for carrying out this law.

Provisional Order. Merchandise specified in Article 1 will pay the duties therein established should they have been shipped directly for Spain 24 hours after the present law is published in the *Madrid Gazette*.

In any other case they will pay in accordance with the Custom house tariff sanctioned by virtue of the Royal Decree of July 22nd, 1882.

Classification of Articles in Customs Tariff.

Note.—Quintal = 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois. Peseta = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.

According to the *Bollettino di Legislazione e Statistica Doganale e Commerciale* for the month of April last, the following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Spanish Customs Tariff have recently been given by the Spanish Customs authorities:—

Picture frames of tin-plate with glass and cardboard. — Category 36. Duty, 50 pes. 95 cent. per quintal.

Picture frames of brass with glass and cardboard.—Category 49. Duty, 86 pes. 68 cent. per quintal.

Oil of clear colour and of vegetable origin.—Category 59. Duty, 23 pes. per quintal.

Common charcoal, ground, of vegetable origin, similar in all respects to lamp black and adapted to the same uses as the latter.—Category 70. Duty, 4 pes. 80 cent. per quintal.

Wine denominated *Quina Tarascon*, composed of quinine and the rind of bitter oranges.—Category 91. Duty, 90 cent. per kilog.

Horse-cloths of jute intersected and lined with wool with girths and leather straps.—Category 202. Duty, 2 pes. 15 cent. per kilog.

Clock works, incomplete, but with finished and mounted pieces.—Category 215. Duty, 4 pes. 70 cent. each.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Change in Duties on Bicycles and Tricycles.

Sir A. Paget, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in a despatch, dated the 26th May last, says:—

“Bicycles and tricycles which were originally placed under Nos. 270 and 271 of the Tariff, and paid duty at the rate of 25 florins per 100 kilos. on first class and 15 florins upon second class machines have recently been placed, by order of the Minister of Finance, under No. 289, and ranked as carriages, which pay duty at the rate of 25 florins each.

“The alteration thus raises the duty on bicycles and tricycles from about three and five florins to 25 florins for each machine.”

Withdrawal of Prohibition on Import and Transit of Rags, &c.

Sir A. Paget, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in a despatch, dated the 23rd May last, states that the prohibition placed on the import and transit of rags, old rope yarn, old clothes used in trade, dirty linen and bed-clothes coming from Egypt, France, Algiers, Tunis, Italy, Spain, and Gibraltar, is withdrawn, owing to the extinction of cholera.

TURKEY.

Customs Regulations on Eastern Roumelian Frontier.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 21st-22nd May states that an official notice of the Turkish Customs authorities is to the following effect:—

A Customs cordon has been temporarily placed on the Eastern Roumelian frontiers to collect Customs duty on all goods of Roumelian production. The collection of this duty had been, however, postponed until an idea could be formed of the prospect of some understanding being arrived at, on this point, between Turkey and Bulgaria. This collection is just now commencing; it is regulated by the following provisions:—

1. From the 12th-24th April (last), an import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* will be collected on all products of Eastern Roumelia.

2. Merchandise arriving from that province by railway can pay the duty at the Custom houses of Mustapha-Pacha, Adrianople, Constantinople, and Dédé-Aghatch indiscriminately. In any case the Custom house at Mustapha-Pacha must take the necessary measures of control to guarantee the collection of it. As to goods arriving in waggons or on horse, mule, or camels' back, they must pay the duty at the same frontier.

3. Foreign merchandise exported hence in transit to Mustapha-Pacha and beyond, as well as goods coming from Eastern Roumelia and intended for abroad by way of Constantinople or Dédé-Aghatch, will be conveyed under Customs seal and treated as goods in transit.

4. These provisions are provisionally applicable.

UNITED STATES.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff, and the application of the Customs law of the United States, were given by the United States Government during the month of April last:—

“McDougall's Patent Anti-Poisonous Sheep Dip,” an article which is put up in packages, with labels thereon representing that it is a remedy for certain diseases of sheep and cattle, and that McDougall Brothers are the patentees, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 99) for “proprietary preparations.”

Under the decision of the court of Philadelphia, it is held that quilts manufactured of cotton and down, or silk and down

respectively, and of which down is the component material of chief value, are held to be unenumerated manufactured articles, and, as such, to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provisions of section 2513 of the Revised Statutes.

So-called scythe stones, which, upon investigation, are found to be emery "whetstones," which possess the same properties and are used for the same purposes as other whetstones, are held to be exempt from duty, under the provision in the free list, T. I., 720, for "hones and whetstones."

Certain bamboo curtains, made of bamboo and glass beads, the beads being component of chief value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provisions in Schedule N. (T. I., 396) for "beads and bead ornaments."

Certain chamois leather toilet mats, consisting of small round toilet mats with scalloped edges, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 463) for "manufactures of leather."

Under the decision of the court at New York, in the case of Robbins and others against Robertson, it has been held that certain articles of personal ornaments, comprising steel and brass hair daggers, hair-pins, hat-buckles, dress-buckles, dress-pins, head-bands, and other similar articles of personal ornament, whether intended to be worn upon various parts of the dress, or of the hair, or on the hat or bonnet, come within the scope of the provisions of Schedule N. (T. I., 459) for "jewellery of all kinds," at a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, as prescribed for such merchandise. The Treasury Department, by the advice of the United States Attorney-General, has acquiesced in such decision, and merchandise of that character will hereafter be classified accordingly.

Common stoneware drain-pipes cannot be classified under the provision in Schedule B. (T. I., 130) for "brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile," but are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the further provision in said schedule, T. I., 124, for "common stoneware."

Treasury Department's decision of the 15th March, published at p. 371 of the April number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, relative to "woollen waste," which was commercially known as such at the time of the passage of the Act of March 3, 1883, does not cover any commodity which may be now manufactured from wool for the purpose of being introduced into the United States under the name of "waste."

Certain polished columns made from a material commercially known as "verde de Prato," or a species of green marble, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N. (T. I., 468) for "all manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for."

Ivory billiard-balls which are finished, excepting that they are not polished and coloured, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule N (T. I., 424) for "billiard and bagatelle balls of ivory," &c.

Cotton frillings ornamented with beads, the beads, however, being very insignificant in value, are held to be dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule I. (T. I., 325) for cotton "trimmings."

No drawback can be allowed upon the exportation of chewing-gum manufactured in the United States in part from domestic glucose, inasmuch as the law, section 3019 of the Revised Statutes, requires, to entitle exported articles to allowance of drawback, that they shall be manufactured *wholly* of imported materials.

A certain colour called "fast violet," which, upon analysis, was found to be a coal-tar colour, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule A. (T. I., 82) for "all coal-tar colours or dyes, by whatever name known," &c.

Where invoices of woollen and worsted fabrics specify quantities less than the actual quantities contained in the different pieces, either on account of alleged allowances granted by the manufacturers or otherwise, such quantities should be ignored, and duties should be assessed upon the actual quantities of the fabrics contained in the packages, and at the prices per yard set forth in the invoices, provided, however, that no fraud is apparent. If fraud is manifest, and its intent can be sustained by proofs, proceedings should be instituted for forfeiture of the goods.

Under Treasury Department's ruling of December 2, 1886, and the Act of February 23, 1887, the indorsee of a bill of lading is entitled to make entry of the goods covered thereby, irrespective of his position as original or subsequent indorsee.

Tracing-paper is not a manufacture of paper, but being simply paper which is not otherwise provided for, is held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the provision in Schedule M. (T. I., 392) for "all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for."

Certain knives, which consist of a detached blade and wooden handle into which the blade slides, so that it may be safely carried in the pocket, are dutiable as "pocket-knives," under the provision therefor in T. I., 207.

So-called "mineral sulphur," which is a mechanical mixture composed of 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime, 31 per cent. of sulphur, and about 8 per cent. of magnesia, and which has been "sent through a grinding-mill," is dutiable as an unenumerated manufactured article, under section 2513, Revised Statutes.

Two performing elephants and a bicycle imported by a showman, and which have been exhibited by him abroad, are free of duty as the personal effects and professional tools of trade of their owner.

Certain so-called "bean sticks" and "flour sticks," which have been cooked and prepared for use in making soup, and which do not assimilate to macaroni or vermicelli, are dutiable, under section 2513 Revised Statutes, as unenumerated manufactured articles.

So-called "saccharine," a substance of complex chemical composition pertaining to the series of coal-tar derivatives, and used as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic persons, is dutiable as a chemical compound, under T. I., 92.

Supplies for vessels imported under the Act of June 26, 1884, and remaining in warehouse more than three years from the date of importation, cannot be withdrawn therefrom without payment of duty. (*See* section 2971, Revised Statutes.)

On the exportation of crystallised sugar known to the trade as rock-candy, made wholly from refined sugar, which would be entitled to drawback when exported as sugar, a drawback will be allowed at the rate of $2\frac{60}{100}$ cents per pound, less the legal retention of 1 per cent. if the exported candy is not coloured, and of 10 per cent. if the candy is coloured with imported material.

So-called wire nails, commercially known as "wig-points," which are not in fact nails, are dutiable as unenumerated manufactures of metal, under T. I., 216.

Pieces of amber-gum roughly split or sawed out for the purpose of manufacturing pipe-tips and other similar articles, and which are commercially known as "unmanufactured amber," are free of duty, under the provisions in the free-list for "amber * * * gum."

Empty American bags which are exported with logwood and other foreign dye-woods ground or otherwise prepared in the United States for export, are entitled to free entry on their return, under the provision in T. I., 649.

Where the invoice and entered weights of imported merchandise are returned by the Customs officers as correct after due examination, &c., and no application for a re-weighing of the goods is made before they are withdrawn from the custody and control of the Government, no relief can be subsequently afforded by the Department on allegations that similar merchandise was found upon re-weighing to weigh less than the weights stated in the invoice and entry.

Steel watch-chains are properly dutiable as "jewellery," under the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court in the case of *Robbins versus Robertson*. Treasury Department's decision of a contrary tenor is revoked.

The cost of engraving the name of the manufacturer on the frames of opera-glasses is not embraced in any of the charges specified in sections 2907 and 2908, Revised Statutes, or section 7 of the Act of March 3, 1883, and is, therefore, properly included in the dutiable value of such opera-glasses.

Decisions of the March Conference of Local Appraisers.

The following decisions with respect to the classification of articles in the Customs Tariff were adopted at the conference of local appraisers held at New York from March 20 to March 26 last. These decisions are invested with no power of enforcement until

they shall have received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall have been made operative by his direction.

Oxide of zinc, in solution, intended for medicinal purposes, should be rated for duty at 25 per cent., under paragraph 93, T. I., new, and not at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, which rate of duty is assessed at some of the ports, under paragraph 90, T. I., new, this latter paragraph only applying to oxide of zinc *dry*.

Printed matter consisting of a circular tidy or napkin, made of Chinese paper, with figures of animals and human beings printed upon it, held to be dutiable at 25 per cent., under paragraph 384, T. I., new, and not at 15 per cent., under 388, for manufactures of paper.

Wooden knitting-needles are properly dutiable at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, under paragraph 206, T. I., new, and not at 35 per cent., under paragraph 233, for manufactures of wood, under which latter paragraph some of the ports have been passing this class of merchandise, presumably upon the ground that paragraph 206 applied only to such sewing, knitting, and darning needles as were manufactured from metal.

Upholsterers' damask, composed of silk and worsted, silk chief value, dutiable under paragraph 363, for worsteds, &c., provided such rate is the higher; if such is not the case, but the silk provision would bring a higher rate of duty, then at 50 per cent., under 383, T. I., new, in accordance with the provisions of section 2499, Revised Statutes.

Cotton-velvet dresses.—In the opinion of the conference, a manufactured article made from cotton-velvet would be properly dutiable at 35 per cent., under paragraph 324, as a manufacture of cotton. Cotton-velvet is provided for at 40 per cent. under paragraph 325, but this provision only applies to cotton-velvet in the piece, while the manufactured article, not being provided for and being cotton, by necessity it falls back into the clause a manufacture of cotton n. o. p. f., 35 per cent. This is one of the instances in which a premium is paid to import the manufactured article rather than the material.

Shirts, collars, and cuffs, linen chief value.—Some of the ports assessing this class of merchandise at 40 per cent., under paragraph 336, T. I., new, it is thought proper to state that, in the opinion of the conference, they should be classified for duty at 35 per cent., under paragraph 334, T. I., new. The provisions of paragraphs 334 and 336 are conflicting, and have thus caused a want of uniformity amongst the several ports in relation to manufactures of flax. Paragraph 334, after enumerating various kinds of textile fabrics, further provides "for other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*."

Paragraph 336 confines itself to the enumeration of flax or linen thread and pack thread, but adds, "and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, n. o. p. f." There is, however, no qualification as to the precise kind of manufactures of flax, and, in default of paragraph 334, there can be no question that the provisions of 336 would cover all manufactures of flax; but a careful consideration of the two paragraphs will demonstrate that paragraph 334 makes provision only for fabrics of which flax is chief value, or of articles manufactured from fabrics of which flax is chief value, while paragraph 336 provides exclusively for flax thread and twine, or of articles manufactured from flax thread or twine. This principle is clearly set forth in Department's decisions synopses 5,822, 6,119, and 6,443, which decisions are so clear and comprehensive there should be no diversity of practice in the classification of this description of merchandise.

Hair felt.—As it has been heretofore deemed impossible to felt pure cattle-hair, except in a flimsy manner, making a material suitable only for sheathing purposes or for wrapping steam-pipes, and the felt in question, which was about half an inch in thickness and quite compact and adhesive, closely approaching a wool felt, upon claim being presented by the importer that it was an all-hair felt, an exhaustive test as to the accuracy of the claim was deemed essential. The sample was referred to Mr. Baker, the chemist in charge of the United States laboratory in New York, who made report as follows: "The sample of felting submitted to me has been microscopically examined, and found to be cattle's hair unsociated with fibres from the sheep or goat. The physical exhibition of the sample also confirms the determination set forth." It having been thus clearly proven the felt was manufactured exclusively from cattle's hair, the conference were unanimously of the opinion it should be rated for duty at 30 per cent., under paragraph 445, T. I., new, for all manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for.

Hemlock bark should be rated free, under paragraphs 689, T. I., new, for tanning articles not specially enumerated or provided for.

Feather-beds should be rated for duty at 35 per cent. when the ticking or cover is cotton. Feathers themselves being free, the whole constituting a manufactured article, must be rated for duty in accordance with the dutiable component material of chief value entering in its composition.

Yarn.—Sample submitted to New York from Providence, R. I., was found, upon comparison with similar goods and price of the standard grade, to be correct.

The members of the conference, with regard to future practice in respect of conferences of appraisers, in their report, say:

"If they could with propriety be permitted to make any suggestions as to future practice in this respect, they would do so

in the line of an enlargement of the scope and functions of these meetings. In the event of the passage of a new Tariff Bill, or of material changes being made in the methods of administration by the present Congress, we would respectfully recommend that a special conference of appraisers be called for the purpose of consultation, to the end that the principal ports of entry may start out with substantial uniformity of practice. This we are convinced would reduce the chances of confusion and uncertainty to the minimum and secure an intelligent *modus operandi* at the outset. Larger attendance at each conference would, in their judgment, increase the prospect of securing the best results to be desired. And if the question of expense is to be considered, a slight reduction in the number of meetings during the year might be made without serious detriment."

COLOMBIA.

Modification of Customs Duties at the Ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, for the 26th April last, states that a decree of the Government of Colombia, dated the 31st January 1888, has modified as follows the Customs duties at the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco:—

The import duties at present in force are lowered 20 per cent. for goods introduced by the port of Buenaventura.

The import duties at present in force are lowered 30 per cent. for goods introduced by the port of Tumaco.

Goods which are re-exported from the port of Tumaco to that of Buenaventura, or to an intermediate port, will pay the duties levied on products imported for the first time.

SALVADOR.

Payment of Duties upon Imports.

A report, dated the 20th April last, has been received from Mr. J. Moffat, Her Majesty's Consul at San Salvador, enclosing copy and translation of a decree of the Salvadorian Executive Government, dated the 17th April, providing that from the 1st July next import duties must be paid in ready money, whatever the amount may be.

ECUADOR.

Tariff Modifications.

Note.—Dollar = 4s. 2d. (nominal value). Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois.

The United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, in a recent report, states that the following modifications of the Ecuador Customs Tariff have been effected by the Ecuadorian Congress of 1887, and were to come into operation in January last :—

| Names of Articles. | Duty per Kilo. Gross Weight. |
|--|------------------------------------|
| | Dollars. |
| Artificial flowers in bunches - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Billiard tables and their accessories - - - - - | ·10 |
| Copy books for schools - - - - - | ·02 |
| Dye woods - - - - - | ·02 |
| Earthen water-jars : | |
| Common - - - - - | ·05 |
| Fine - - - - - | ·10 |
| Envelopes for letters - - - - - | ·10 |
| Eye glasses of all descriptions - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Furniture of all kinds, of no matter what material or what kind of coverings - - - - - | ·10 |
| Gold and silk embroidered articles - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Hand pumps for water - - - - - | ·02 |
| Hats and caps - - - - - | ·50 |
| Iron pipings of 12-inch diameter that do not form part of any complete machinery imported, although they may be applicable to such, and to steam water-pumps - - - - - | ·10 |
| Iron tacks - - - - - | ·02 |
| Jewellery : | |
| False, of all kinds, except gilt or plated - - - - - | ·50 |
| Gilt, plated, or metal - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Lumber of all kinds, dressed and undressed - - - - - | ·00½ |
| Marble or granite powder - - - - - | ·02 |
| Marble slabs that form part of furniture - - - - - | ·10 |
| Mineral waters, such as Vichy, &c. - - - - - | ·05 |
| Mustard - - - - - | ·10 |
| Oil cloths for floors, stairs, &c. - - - - - | ·05 |
| Pickles - - - - - | ·10 |
| Prepared ornaments for trimming dresses - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Rails for tramways and railroads - - - - - | ·10 |
| Rice - - - - - | ·01 |
| Sago - - - - - | ·05 |
| Salts of soda - - - - - | ·02 |
| Sand paper - - - - - | ·10 |
| Spangles - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Steel or iron cross-ties for rail or tramways - - - - - | ·02 |
| Syrups - - - - - | ·10 |
| Sulphur - - - - - | ·10 |
| Tapioca and other starches - - - - - | ·05 |
| Tinsel or enamel - - - - - | 1·00 |
| Thread for sewing bags and sails - - - - - | ·10 |
| Trimmed hats and caps for ladies - - - - - | 1·00 |

The following articles will not be classified as furniture, but as fine or common delf or glassware, according to the class to which they may belong: Buttons, candlesticks, chandeliers, imitation

pearls, glass beads, inkstands, knobs, lamps, lamp-shades, and lanterns.

The special or municipal tax of 20 per cent. on the amount of import duties continues in force.

PERU.

* *Abolition of Additional Five per cent. Import Duty.*

With reference to the notification on p. 251 of the March number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, to the effect that an additional duty of 5 per cent. was levied on all articles liable to duty imported into Peru, the *Moniteur Belge*, for the 10th May last, states, that by a decree of the Peruvian Government, which was to come into force on the 1st April last, this additional duty has been abolished.

SIERRA LEONE.

Customs Tariff and Abolition of Export Duties.

According to an Ordinance of the Governor of the West Africa Settlements, which came into operation on the 1st January last, the duties hitherto levied on exports from Sierra Leone were abolished.

Imports into Sierra Leone pay duty as follows :—

Lumber, 8s. per 1,000 feet.

Hardware of all kinds, 3s. per cwt.

Salt, 3s. per ton.

Sugar (unrefined), 5s. per cwt.

Do. (refined), 10s. per cwt.

Claret, 1s. per gallon,

Tobacco (unmanufactured), 4d. per lb.

On all other articles not specifically made liable to duty by the last or any other Ordinance, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following articles are free of duty :—

Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor or Officer administering the Government.

Articles of every description imported for the use of the Colonial Government.

Articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

African produce, bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs and trees imported for planting, bullion, coin, coal, coke, patent fuel, fruits of all kinds not in sugar or syrup or otherwise preserved, ice, poultry, game and fresh meat of all kinds not preserved in any way. Articles imported with the sanction of the Governor for the use of any educational establishment. Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany, turtle and fresh fish not preserved in any way, live stock.

A passenger's baggage, consisting of wearing apparel and personal effects, such as jewellery, brushes and combs intended for the personal use of such passenger, but not spirits, wines, liqueurs, tobacco, provisions, scent, and other articles included in his baggage. Provided always that duty shall not be charged on any spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each, or on any cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100 of each, or on any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight, included in a passenger's baggage. Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported.

TRANSVAAL.

Customs Tariff.

The following is a statement of the rates of duty levied on imports into the Transvaal, which has been extracted from the thirty-second Annual Report of the Durban Chamber of Commerce:—

| Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|---------------------|
| | £ s. d. |
| Horned cattle - - - - - | Head 2 0 0 |
| Sheep and goats - - - - - | " 5 0 0 |
| Agricultural implements and machinery for manufactures - | 2½ % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Gold, silver, and jewellery - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Milk, meat, and fish in tins - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| Guns and pistols - - - - - | Barrel 0 10 6 |
| Paper cartridges, filled - - - - - | Thousand 0 5 0 |
| Metal do. - - - - - | " 0 2 6 |
| Gunpowder - - - - - | Lb. " 0 0 4 |
| Dynamite - - - - - | " 0 0 1 |
| Lead - - - - - | " 0 0 6 |
| Shot - - - - - | " 0 0 3 |
| Candles - - - - - | " 0 0 1 |
| Tobacco (unmanufactured) - - - - - | " 0 1 0 |
| " (manufactured) - - - - - | " 0 2 6 |
| Butter - - - - - | 100 lbs. 1 0 0 |
| Cheese - - - - - | " 1 0 0 |
| Chicory - - - - - | " 1 10 0 |
| Coffee - - - - - | " 0 5 0 |
| Tea - - - - - | " 0 5 0 |
| Flour - - - - - | " 0 15 0 |
| Biscuits and cakes, in tins or not - - - - - | " 2 10 0 |
| Mealies and Kafir corn - - - - - | " 0 5 0 |
| Pork, lard, ham, bacon, and sausages - - - - - | " 5 0 0 |
| Rice - - - - - | " 0 2 6 |
| Sugar - - - - - | " 0 5 0 |
| Dried fruits, jams, and sweets - - - - - | " 1 0 0 |
| Soaps, scented - - - - - | " 0 10 0 |
| " plain - - - - - | " 0 5 0 |
| Coal - - - - - | " 0 15 0 |
| Beer - - - - - | Gallon 0 3 0 |
| Spirits - - - - - | " 0 6 0 |
| Vinegar - - - - - | " 0 1 0 |
| Cigars - - - - - | Hundred 0 15 0 |
| Kafir picks - - - - - | Each 0 1 0 |
| " beads - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 6 |
| Copper wire - - - - - | " 0 1 0 |
| Oathay - - - - - | 100 lbs. 0 10 0 |
| Seed oats - - - - - | " 0 15 0 |

Articles free of duty :—Bank notes and coin lawfully used under the laws of the Republic ; books, music, and printed school furniture ; hunting materials procured by burghers of the State from outside.

The value of goods, for the purpose of calculating the import duties upon articles imported from over sea, shall be taken at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. over and above invoice price.

In addition to the foregoing special import duties there shall be a general import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* payable upon goods imported into the Republic from foreign lands.

BAHAMAS.—*Tariff Changes.*

A despatch, dated the 12th May last, has been received from the Governor of the Bahamas, forwarding a copy of the Customs import and export tariff at present in force in that Colony. This tariff shows the following changes in Customs import duties :—

(1.) Tobacco, unmanufactured ; salt ; steam launches ; crate ends and laths ; and barrels, half barrels, and other packages for the packing of any article whatever, and staves, heads and hoops used in construction thereof, are placed in the free list.

(2.) Hemp is removed from the free list, and becomes chargeable at the “unenumerated rate,” 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Unmanufactured tobacco is exempted from duty by an Act to “encourage the establishment of cigar factories,” by which also all materials for building such factories and all articles to be used therein are to be duty free. This Act took effect from 1st August last. Salt was to be duty free from 12th April 1888 ; the remaining changes date from 28th March last

GRENADA.—*Tariff Changes.*

A despatch, dated the 23rd May last, has been received from the Government of Grenada, transmitting copies of the Customs tariff now in force. The tariff shows the following alterations in the rates of import duty effected by Order 18 of 1887, which came into force on the 1st January last.

All candles except tallow, 2*d.* per lb. Coffee, 2*d.* per lb. Kerosine oil, 2½*d.* per gallon. Gin or rum, per proof gallon, according to Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof, 5*s.* Brandy or whiskey or any other kind of imported spirits or strong waters, per proof gallon, according to Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof, 6*s.* Tobacco or snuff, 6*d.* per lb. Long cigars, 1*s.* per lb. Wines, all, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

By a later Order (No. 3 of 1888) assented to on 3rd April 1888, the duty on imports of molasses was lowered from 3*d.* to 1*d.* per gallon.

An Order (No. 19 of 1887) suspends the export duties on sugar during 1888, and lowers the export duty on cocoa from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* per bag.

V.—VICTORIA :—CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following is a statement of the rates of import duty now levied under the Customs Tariff of Victoria :—

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. | | £ s. d. |
| 1 | Cards, playing - - - - - | Doz. packs 0 3 0 |
| | Stationery, manufactured, including account books, printed cheques, bill heads, and other printed or ruled paper, blotting pads, sketch blocks, manifold writers, albums, and all kinds of jewel, dressing, and writing cases (excepting pens, penholders, pencils, pencil-cases, and slates) - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 2 | Musical instruments (including second-hand), being pianofortes, organs and all parts thereof, and harmoniums, including pianoforte actions, made-up (except action work in separate pieces, including rails and keys) - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 4* | Pipes, smoking, wooden - - - - - | Gross 0 12 0 |
| | Do., do., clay, meerschamm - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 5 | Fireworks - - - - - | } 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 6 | Clocks - - - - - | |
| | Watches - - - - - | |
| 8 | Dynamite - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 4 |
| | Fuze (per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity) - - - - - | 0 0 1½ |
| | Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 5 |
| | Lithofacteur - - - - - | „ 0 0 4 |
| | Powder, blasting - - - - - | „ 0 0 1 |
| | Do., sporting (except fine powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each) - - - - - | „ 0 0 3 |
| | Shot - - - - - | „ 0 0 1 |
| 9† | Agricultural implements - - - - - | } 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Boilers (land and marine) - - - - - | |
| | Brushware (except artists' brushes) - - - - - | |
| | Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, sewing and printing machines and presses, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire-cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power) - - - - - | } 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 10 | Axles : | |
| | Common dray, with lynch-pins - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Common nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive - - - - - | Arm 0 3 0 |
| | Above 1½ inch do., do. - - - - - | „ 0 4 6 |
| | Mail, patent, up to 1½ inch diameter, inclusive - | „ 0 4 6 |
| | Above 1½ inch - - - - - | „ 0 7 6 |
| | Other patent axles, with brass caps - - - - - | „ 0 10 0 |

* See also Category 25, under "Wooden ware."

† See also Category 32; also Exemption List.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| | CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>cont.</i> | |
| | Carriages (including second-hand) and carts :* | |
| | All carts and waggons without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels Tilburys, dog-carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> Each 10 0 0 |
| | Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, and single or double-seated waggons, and four-wheeled buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces - - | „ 15 0 0 |
| | Hansom safety cabs, single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops - - - - - | „ 20 0 0 |
| | Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers - - - - - | „ 40 0 0 |
| | Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, and other carriages not otherwise enumerated | „ 50 0 0 |
| | Parts of carriages : | |
| | Sets of wheels (unbored and untired) - - | Set 2 0 0 |
| | Poles - - - - - | Each 0 5 0 |
| | Shafts and bars - - - - - | Set 0 1 0 |
| | Under gear (including axles and arms) - | Each 4 0 0 |
| | Buggy tops (if composed principally of leather) | „ 5 0 0 |
| | Do. (if of any other material) - - - | „ 3 0 0 |
| | (<i>Note</i> .—Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioners may determine under section 5 of Duties of Customs Act, 1883.) | |
| | Saddle-trees, riding - - - - - | Dozen 1 0 0 |
| | Do., harness - - - - - | „ 0 10 0 |
| | Saddles and harness and whips of any description - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 12 | Bricks, fire - - - - - | Thousand 1 0 0 |
| | Window sashes - - - - - | Pair 0 2 0 |
| 13 | Furniture, including second-hand furniture† | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Springs, sofa, chair and other furniture - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 14 | Acid, acetic - - - - - | Per pint or lb. 0 0 3 |
| | Do., muriatic - - - - - | } Cwt. 0 5 0 |
| | Do., nitric - - - - - | |
| | Do., sulphuric - - - - - | |
| | Alkali, soda, crystals - - - - - | Ton 2 0 0 |
| | Blacking - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Drugs : | |
| | Acid, carbolic - - - - - | Gallon 0 0 6 |
| | Do., do., pure - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 6 |
| | Do., oxalic - - - - - | „ 0 0 2 |
| | Do., pierie - - - - - | „ 0 0 3 |
| | Aloes - - - - - | Cwt. 0 12 0 |
| | Ammonia, carbonate of - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Do., liquid - - - - - | „ 0 0 2 |
| | Cannabis Indica - - - - - | „ 0 0 1 |
| | Chlorodyne - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |

* See also Category 25, under "Wooden ware."

† See also Exemption List.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.— <i>cont.</i> | £ s. d |
| | Drugs— <i>cont</i> | |
| | Cocculus Indicus - - - - - | Cwt. 0 1 6 |
| | Faba Amara - - - - - | „ 0 1 6 |
| | Gelatine - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 6 |
| | Glycerine, pure - - - - - | „ 0 0 3 |
| | Do., crude - - - - - | „ 0 0 1 |
| | Grains of paradise or guinea grains - - - | Cwt. 0 2 0 |
| | Morphia - - - - - | Oz. 0 1 6 |
| | Nitrate of silver - - - - - | „ 0 0 6 |
| | Nux vomica - - - - - | Cwt. 0 1 6 |
| | Potassium, bromide of - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 3 |
| | Do., iodide of - - - - - | „ 0 0 10 |
| | Quassia - - - - - | Ton 2 0 0 |
| | Strychnine - - - - - | Oz. 0 1 0 |
| | Ink—printing, coloured - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 6 |
| | Matches and vests : | |
| | Wooden matches : | |
| | For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100 matches or under - - - | 0 0 6 |
| | For every gross of boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches - - - | 0 1 0 |
| | And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof - | 6d. additional. |
| | Wax vests : | |
| | For every gross of metal boxes, not other- wise specified, containing in each box 100 vestas or under - - - | 0 1 3 |
| | For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas - - - | 0 2 6 |
| | And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof - | 1s. 3d. additional. |
| | For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box 100 vestas or under - - - | 0 1 0 |
| | For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas - - | 0 2 0 |
| | And so on per gross of boxes for each addi- tional 100 vestas or part thereof - | 1s. additional. |
| | Medicines, patent or called patent, not contain- ing spirits, being medicinal preparations or com- positions recommended to the public as prop- rietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affec- tions whatever affecting the human or animal body, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence they are exported - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively - - - | Lb. 1 0 0 Ton 2 0 0 |
| | Paints ground in oil - - - - - | „ 4 0 0 |
| | Do. mixed ready for use - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Powders—washing, baking, and seidlitz - - | Liquid gal. 0 1 0 |
| | Spirits—methylated - - - - - | |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS. | | £ s. d. |
| | | |
| 15 | Carpeting and druggeting - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Dress piece goods containing wool - - | 7½ % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Woollen blankets or blanketing, rugs and rugging | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Woollen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings and shirtings, containing wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, flannels, mantle cloths, cloakings, and ulsterings - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 16 | Silks : | |
| | All manufactures containing silk (except pongees, hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dressing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels, and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks, and other material for covering furniture) - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Silk in the piece, known as pongees - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 17 | Tents and tarpaulins - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 18 | Drapery and haberdashery. (<i>See</i> Categories 15, 16, and 19.) | |
| 19 | Articles of apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except hosiery and all articles of apparel, whether wholly or partly made up from woollen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings, and shirtings, containing wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, flannels, mantle cloths, cloakings, and ulsterings) :—aprons, breeches, coats, capes, cloaks, costumes, collars, cuffs, sleeves and sets, crinolines, camisoles, dresses, furs (made up), frocks, fronts, infants' hoods and hats, infants' swathes and bibs, jackets, knickerbocker suits or portions of suits, leggings, mantles, muslin and net scarfs, night dresses, pants, pelisses, petticoats, pinafores, ruffles, robes, shirts of all kinds, skirts, stays, shawls, trousers, tunics, vests, wristbands, men's, women's, and children's underclothing, ties, scarfs, neckerchiefs, and all articles used for the like purpose - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Articles of wearing apparel, whether wholly or partly made up from woollen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings, and shirtings containing wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, flannels, mantle cloths, cloakings, and ulsterings (except hosiery, the duty of 20 per centum on which is unaltered) - - - | 30 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Articles of artificial human hair, manufactured, viz. :—head dresses, hair plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, chignons - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Bonnets (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed) - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Boots and shoes—present English sizes to be the standard (except children's, Nos. 0–3), viz. : | |
| | Men's, No. 6 and upwards - - - | Doz. pairs 1 13 0 |
| | Youths', Nos. 2–5 - - - | ” 1 1 0 |
| | Boys', Nos. 7–1 - - - | ” 0 17 6 |
| | Women's, No. 3 and upwards - - - | ” 0 19 6 |
| | Girls', Nos. 11–2 - - - | ” 0 16 0 |
| | Do., Nos. 7–10 - - - | ” 0 11 6 |
| | Children's, Nos. 4–6, and slippers - - | ” 0 6 0 |
| | Women's “lasting” and “stuff” boots - | ” 0 13 0 |
| | Goloshes of all kinds - - - | ” 0 4 0 |
| | Slippers—men's, women's, and children's, from No. 7 and upwards - - - | ” 0 9 0 |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>cont.</i> | £ s. d. |
| | Caps - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Frilling and ruffling - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Gloves - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Hats, as under, that is to say : | |
| | Hats (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed) not otherwise enumerated - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Boys', youths' and men's hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified) - - - | Dozen 1 10 0 |
| | Hats known as dress hats - - - | „ 2 8 0 |
| | Boys' and youths' felt hats in sizes up to and including 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ - - - | „ 0 8 0 |
| | Men's felt hats and women's untrimmed felt hats of any size, and pith hats - - - | „ 0 15 0 |
| | Caps - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Hosiery (except of cotton, linen, and elastic silk stockings for surgical purposes or otherwise specified) - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Platings of all kinds - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Ruchings - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades : | |
| | Parasols and sunshades (plain) up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not otherwise specified - - - | Each 0 0 6 |
| | Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fancy parasols or sunshades under 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not other- wise specified - - - - - | „ 0 1 0 |
| | Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, of silk or silk mixtures, and parasols and sun- shades of all sizes of similar materials, includ- ing covers made up wholly or in part - | „ 0 2 6 |
| 20 | Bags and sacks (except corn, flour, gunnies, and sugar mats) - - - - - | Dozen 0 0 6 |
| | Woolpacks - - - - - | „ 0 3 0 |
| | Cordage, viz. : | |
| | Coir rope - - - - - | Cwt. 0 5 0 |
| | Hempen and other cordage (except of galvanised and other iron and steel cordage), including all housing and seizing lines and spunyarn - | „ 0 11 3 |
| | White lines and other descriptions of cordage not otherwise specified (except coir yarn) - | „ 1 8 0 |
| | Felt hoods, pullover hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats - - - | Dozen 0 5 0 |
| | Jute piece goods : | |
| | Not exceeding 3 feet in width - - - | Yard 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Exceeding 3 feet in width - - - | „ 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Mats - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Matting of all kinds - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Oilcloths and other floor cloths - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Twine (except sewing or seaming, of hemp, cotton, or flax) - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|----|------|
| | CLASS III.—FOODS, DRINKS, &c. | £ | s. | d. |
| 21 | Bacon and hams - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Butter - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Cheese - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Fish (<i>see</i> Meats). | | | |
| | Hams and bacon - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Honey - - - - - | Pint or lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Meats and fish—preserved, not salted, dried, or preserved in brine - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Meats, potted - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Provisions—including vegetables, salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated) - - - - - | Cwt. | 0 | 5 0 |
| 22 | Almonds, shelled - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Arrowroot - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Biscuits - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Confectionery, comfits, succades, sweetmeats - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Flour, corn or maize - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Fruit, green - - - - - | Bushel | 0 | 0 9 |
| | Fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved - - - - - | Pint or lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Do., boiled - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Grain and pulse, barley, pearl and Scotch - - - - - | 100 lbs. | 0 | 5 0 |
| | Do., do., maize - - - - - | " | 0 | 1 0 |
| | Do., do., malt - - - - - | Bushel | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Do., do., rice* - - - - - | 100 lbs. | 0 | 6 0 |
| | Do., do., do., undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse and dressed therein - - - - - | " | 0 | 4 0 |
| | Do., do., of every kind not otherwise enumerated - - - - - | " | 0 | 2 0 |
| | Do., do., of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manu- factured - - - - - | " | 0 | 2 0 |
| | Jams - - - - - | Lb. or pint | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Jellies - - - - - | " " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Macaroni - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Maizena - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Molasses (except unrefined molasses) - - - - - | Cwt. | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Nuts (except cocoanuts)* - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Oatmeal - - - - - | 100 lbs. | 0 | 6 0 |
| | Onions - - - - - | Ton | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Paddy - - - - - | 100 lbs. | 0 | 2 0 |
| | Potatoes - - - - - | Ton | 0 | 10 0 |
| | Sugar : | | | |
| | The produce of the sugar cane - - - - - | Cwt. | 0 | 3 0 |
| | The produce of sugar cane bonded on and after the 27th July 1887, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse - - - - - | " | 0 | 2 0 |
| | The produce of beet-root, and all other sugar - - - - - | " | 0 | 6 0 |
| | Sugar candy - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Vegetables, dried or preserved - - - - - | Pint or lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Do., salted, dried, or preserved in brine - - - - - | Cwt. | 0 | 5 0 |
| | Vermicelli - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| 23 | Aërated or mineral waters - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> | | |
| | Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer, cider and perry, for six reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles - - - - - | Gallon | 0 | 0 9 |
| | Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer, cider and perry, in wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 9† |

* *See also* Exemption List.† Exclusive of duty on bottles, *See* Category 29.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | CLASS III.—FOODS, DRINKS, &c.— <i>cont.</i> | £ | s. | d. |
| | Coffee - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Chicory - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Cider and perry (<i>see</i> Ale). | | | |
| | Cocoa and chocolate - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Hops - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 6 |
| | Mustard - - - - - | " | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Oilmen's stores (except essential oils and essences not containing alcohol) packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size - - - - - | | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> | |
| | Oilmen's stores, not otherwise enumerated (except isinglass, uncut) - - - - - | | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> | |
| | Pickles - - - - - | Doz. quarts | 0 | 2 9 |
| | | " pints | 0 | 1 9 |
| | | " half-pts. and smaller sizes | 0 | 1 0* |
| | Perfumery - - - - - | | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> | |
| | Salt (except rock salt) - - - - - | Ton | 1 | 0 0 |
| | Spices, ground - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 2 |
| | Spirits or strong waters of any strength not ex- ceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrom- eter, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof - - - - - | Gallon | 0 | 12 0 |
| | Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin)† - - - - - | " | 0 | 12 0* |
| | Spirits, methylated (<i>see</i> Category 14). | | | |
| | Do. perfumed - - - - - | " | 1 | 4 0 |
| | Tea - - - - - | Lb. | 0 | 0 3 |
| | Tobacco (except sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the ware- house, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consump- tion) : | | | |
| | Manufactured - - - - - | " | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Unmanufactured - - - - - | " | 0 | 1 0 |
| | Cigars - - - - - | " | 0 | 6 0 |
| | Snuff - - - - - | " | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic, or raspberry - - - - - | Gallon | 0 | 0 6 |
| | Wine, sparkling‡ - - - - - | " | 0 | 8 0* |
| | " other - - - - - | " | 0 | 6 0* |

* Exclusive of duty on bottles. *See* Category 29.

† Or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

‡ *See also* Exemption List *post*.

§ Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the specific gravity of 825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|
| | CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. | £ s. d. |
| 24 | Candles - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Combs - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Glue - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Grease—antifricition - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Hair, curled - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Leather : | |
| | Calf and kid - - - - - | 7½ % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Patent and coloured fancy leathers - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | All other leathers (except crust or rough- tanned hogskins, calf and goat, and sumach- tanned sheep) - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Cut into shapes, including elastic-side uppers and wellington legs, clogs, and patterns - - - - - | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Leatherware, or articles made-up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including whips of any description, and trunks and portmanteaus - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Stearine - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Soap, perfumed and toilet - - - - - | „ 0 0 4 |
| | „ other - - - - - | „ 0 0 2 |
| 25 | Blue - - - - - | „ 0 0 2 |
| | Corks, cut - - - - - | „ 0 0 4 |
| | Paper : | |
| | Note, letter, writing, fancy, and blotting with cut edges - - - - - | „ 0 0 2 |
| | Uncut, blotting, surface, drawing, and other papers (except printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, paperhangings, cardboard, and millboard) - - - - - | Cwt. 0 4 0 |
| | Bags - - - - - | „ 0 10 0 |
| | Paper and cardboard boxes (not containing goods ordinarily imported therein) - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Seed, canary - - - - - | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Starch - - - - - | Lb. 0 0 2 |
| | Timber : | |
| | Flooring boards, weather boards, and lining boards, dressed or planed - - - - - | 100 ft. super 0 1 6 |
| | Mouldings, 3 inches and under - - - - - | 100 ft. lineal 0 4 0 |
| | Do. over 3 inches, including archi- traves - - - - - | „ 0 7 0 |
| | Skirtings - - - - - | „ 0 7 0 |
| | Laths - - - - - | Thousand 0 5 0 |
| | Doors, 1½ inches and under - - - - - | Each 0 5 0 |
| | Do. over 1½ inches and under 1¾ inches - - - - - | „ 0 7 6 |
| | Do. 1¾ inches and over - - - - - | „ 0 10 0 |
| | Dressed pickets - - - - - | Hundred 0 6 6 |
| | All other timber under 7 inches × 2½ inches, not otherwise enumerated (excepting kauri, cedar, and blackwood, undressed timber, and American white pine, California red wood and sugar pine, 1 inch and over, undressed, which shall be free) - - - - - | 100 ft. super 0 2 6 |
| | Varnish, including lithographic - - - - - | Gallon 0 2 0 |
| | Wickerware - - - - - | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <p>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>cont.</i></p> <p>Woodenware, including bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames, turnery (except billiard balls in the rough), staves shaped or dressed, and casks, and finished timber, not other- wise enumerated (except artists' materials, engravers' boxwood, shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, gilt mouldings and beadings used in the manufacture of picture frames of wood or other materials, but not ornamental composition mouldings in the white, not gilt) -</p> <p>26 Oil and paste, furniture - - -</p> <p>Oils, animal and vegetable, other than black, cocoanut, cod, or palm* - - -</p> <p>Do. mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., colza and olive, animal and vegetable, in bulk - - -</p> <p>Do. including castor or cod liver, when refined or for medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart - - -</p> | | <p>£ s. d.</p> <p>25 % <i>ad val.</i> 20 % <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>Gallon 0 0 6</p> <p>" 0 0 6</p> <p>Doz. quarts 0 2 0</p> <p>Doz. pints 0 1 0</p> <p>Doz. half-pts. and smaller sizes 0 0 6</p> |
| <p>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</p> <p>27 Mining machinery - - - -</p> <p>28 Coal and charcoal, ground* - - -</p> <p>29 Bottles, glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aerated or mineral waters - - -</p> <p>Bottles containing pickles - - -</p> <p>Brownware and tiles - - -</p> <p>China ware and porcelain (except photographic and telegraphic materials) - - -</p> <p>Earthenware (except photographic and telegraphic materials) - - -</p> <p>Glassware (except locket, brooch, and watch glasses, and optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, and photographic and telegraphic materials) :</p> <p>Glass bottles for aerated waters and medicines - - -</p> <p>Chimneys, shades, and globes, and all other glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground - - -</p> <p>Glass shades and globes and other glassware cut, engraved, etched, or ground - - -</p> <p>Marble and stone, wrought (except slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes) - - -</p> <p>31 Gold leaf - - - -</p> <p>" plate of - - - -</p> <p>Jewellery (except cameos and precious stones unset), viz. :</p> <p>Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein - - -</p> | | <p>25 % <i>ad val.</i> 20 % <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>Doz. 0 0 6</p> <p>" 0 0 3</p> <p>20 % <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>Cub. ft. 0 2 6</p> <p>" 0 1 4</p> <p>" 0 0 6</p> <p>" 0 1 0</p> <p>" 0 2 6</p> <p>20 % <i>ad val.</i> 10 % <i>ad val.</i></p> <p>Oz. troy 0 8 0</p> <p>Dwt. troy 0 4 0</p> |

* See also Exemption List.

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>cont.</i> | £ s. d. |
| | Jewellery (except cameos and precious stones unset), viz. :— <i>cont.</i> | |
| | All other jewellery of gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, not otherwise specified | Dwt. troy 0 3 0 |
| | Chains of gold, unfinished (except machine-made chains for fringes) | „ 0 1 0 |
| | All other jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Silver leaf | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| 32 | Do. plate of | Oz. troy 0 2 0 |
| | Copperware, not otherwise enumerated | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Lead, sheet and piping | Cwt. 0 2 6 |
| | Metals, manufactures of (excepting steel cranks and tires in the rough and patent roller bushes for block making), as under, viz. : | |
| | Air gratings | |
| | Ash pans | |
| | Axle blocks | |
| | Do. boxes | |
| | Barrow wheels | |
| | Bedsteads | |
| | Bells | |
| | Bench screws | |
| | Bill files | |
| | Blacksmiths' tongs | |
| | Blank nuts | |
| | Boat hooks | |
| | Boilers and furnaces, copper | |
| | Bolts and nuts, iron | |
| | Bolt ends, iron | |
| | Do. rings | |
| | Bottle-jacks, lifting | |
| | Braces, wrought-iron | |
| | Branch pipes, copper and brass | |
| | Brass cocks, valves and whistles | |
| | Do. mountings and fittings | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Brazen copper pipes | |
| | Do. wrought-iron pipes | |
| | Cake rollers | |
| | Camp ovens and three-leg pots | |
| | Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded | |
| | Do. cylinders | |
| | Cast-steel drills | |
| | Cisterns, wrought-iron | |
| | Coal scoops and scuttles | |
| | Condensers for gasworks, salt water, and steam engines | |
| | Contractors' forgings | |
| | Cork drawers, wire and steel | |
| | Crowbars | |
| | Crucibles, black lead | |
| | Dampers and frames | |
| | Distilling apparatus | |
| | Door knockers | |
| | Do. porters | |
| | Do. scrapers | |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>cont.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> |
| | Metals, manufactures of (excepting steel cranks and tires in the rough and patent roller bushes for block making), as under, viz.— <i>cont.</i> | |
| | Drain grates and frames - - - - - | |
| | Do. gratings - - - - - | |
| | Dumb bells - - - - - | |
| | Eccentrics for buggies - - - - - | |
| | Engine castings - - - - - | |
| | Engineers' forgings - - - - - | |
| | Fenders - - - - - | |
| | Fire-dogs - - - - - | |
| | Fire-guards - - - - - | |
| | Fittings for pumps, engines, and machinery - | |
| | Flower-stands - - - - - | |
| | Forge backs - - - - - | |
| | Furnace doors and frames - - - - - | |
| | Do pans, galvanised - - - - - | |
| | Galvanised and black spouting and guttering - | |
| | Do. buckets and tubs - - - - - | |
| | Garden reels - - - - - | |
| | Do. rollers - - - - - | |
| | Do. seats - - - - - | |
| | Gasaliers and chandeliers - - - - - | |
| | Gas fittings, all kinds of finished work for - | |
| | Do. stoves - - - - - | |
| | Do. tongs - - - - - | |
| | Girders, iron - - - - - | |
| | Grates - - - - - | |
| | Gridirons - - - - - | |
| | Grindstone spindles - - - - - | |
| | Gun-metal steam-engine fittings, moulded - | |
| | Gutters and piping - - - - - | |
| | Hammers, napping, quartz, and spalling - | } 25% <i>ad val.</i> |
| | Hasps and staples - - - - - | |
| | Hat and coat hooks, cast-iron - - - - - | |
| | Hat stands - - - - - | |
| | Hay rakes - - - - - | |
| | Hinges, T - - - - - | |
| | Holdfasts - - - - - | |
| | Hook and eye hinges - - - - - | |
| | Horse-power gear - - - - - | |
| | Horse rakes - - - - - | |
| | Do. shoes - - - - - | |
| | Hydraulic mains - - - - - | |
| | Iron brackets - - - - - | |
| | Iron kettle cars - - - - - | |
| | Iron work for waggons, carriages, carts, and buggies - | |
| | Japanned and lacquered ware - - - - - | |
| | Kettles and preserving pans, copper and brass - | |
| | Kitchen ranges - - - - - | |
| | Ladles - - - - - | |
| | Lamp posts - - - - - | |
| | Leadware - - - - - | |
| | Letters and figures, wrought-iron or steel - | |
| | Levers, forged - - - - - | |
| | Links, connecting or split - - - - - | |
| | Lifts, warehouse - - - - - | |
| | Manger rings - - - - - | |
| | Mangles - - - - - | |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|--|---|---------------------|
| CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>cont.</i> | | £ s. d. |
| | | |
| | Metals, manufactures of (excepting steel cranks and tires in the rough, and patent roller bushes for block making), as under, viz. :— <i>cont.</i> | |
| | Marine engine cranks and pillars - - - | |
| | Maul rings - - - | |
| | Meat hooks - - - | |
| | Monkeys for pile driving - - - | |
| | Ornamental gratings - - - | |
| | Oven doors and frames - - - | |
| | Painted and brass cases for engines - - - | |
| | Pepper, malt, bean, and oat mills - - - | |
| | Picks and mattocks - - - | |
| | Pipes, wrought-iron (except welded) - - - | |
| | Pliers - - - | |
| | Portable forges - - - | |
| | Pulley blocks - - - | |
| | Pumps - - - | |
| | Quarry mauls and picks - - - | |
| | Quoits - - - | |
| | Railway chairs - - - | |
| | Range cocks - - - | |
| | Rings and starts - - - | |
| | Rivets, iron - - - | |
| | Rods, connecting - - - | |
| | Sack trucks - - - | |
| | Safes and boxes, iron - - - | |
| | Sash weights - - - | |
| | Shafting, bright wrought-iron - - - | |
| | Sluice valves, iron - - - | |
| | Soldering irons - - - | |
| | Springs and scrolls,—cart, carriage, and buggy | |
| | Stands, iron - - - | |
| | Stationary or portable engines, or parts of | |
| | them - - - | |
| | Stench traps - - - | |
| | Tinned ware and iron ware, stamped - - - | |
| | Tinware - - - | |
| | Troughs - - - | |
| | Truck wheels - - - | |
| | Tue irons, cast and water - - - | |
| | Union joints - - - | |
| | Washers, black and galvanised - - - | |
| | Wedges - - - | |
| | Wheelbarrows, wrought-iron - - - | |
| | Wheels, wrought-iron - - - | |
| | Winches - - - | |
| | Wirework - - - | |
| | Zinc ware, including perforated zinc - - - | |
| | Metal ware, plated and mixed (except door handles, locks, shaft-tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and plated hames) - - - | |
| | Nails, iron (except for trunks and grindery) - - - | |
| | Do. horseshoe - - - | |
| | Pipes, cast-iron flanged, spigot, and faucet, knees and elbows - - - | |
| | Types, brass, typeholders, ornamental rolls and line fillets, for bookbinders - - - | |
| | | 25 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | | 20 % <i>ad val.</i> |
| | | Cwt. 0 3 0 |
| | | ” 0 12 0 |
| | | Ton 2 0 0 |
| | | 10 % <i>ad val.</i> |

| No. in Tariff. | Classification of Articles. | Rates of Duty. |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| | CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS. | £ s. d. |
| 33 | Cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old (except working bullocks in teams) - | } Each 0 5 0 |
| | Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and fillies, not in saddle or harness - | |
| | Sheep, whether rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs - | " 0 0 6 |
| | Pigs - | " 0 2 0 |

LIST OF EXEMPTIONS.

| No. in Free List. | Articles. |
|----------------------|---|
| 3 | Works of art. |
| 7 | *All surgical instruments or appliances. |
| 9 | Agricultural implements known as reapers and binders. |
| 10 | All carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve. |
| | *All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of saddlery. |
| 11 | Ships' fittings. |
| 13 | Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to 50 <i>l.</i> in value, and which is not imported for sale. |
| 19 | †All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, boots and shoes, hats, umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades. |
| 20 | Bags and sacks, bran and chaff. |
| 22 | Olives, fresh. |
| | Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein. |
| 23 | Spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of soap, providing the mixing is performed in the presence of an officer of Customs. |
| 24 | Charcoal (animal), ground. |
| 25 | Candle-nuts. |
| 26 | Oil, black. |
| | Do. cocoanut. |
| | Do. cod. |
| | Do. palm. |
| 32 | Galvanised machine-made wire netting. |
| | Centrifugal cream separators. |
| 35 | All packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated. |
| | All packages second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported. |
| 36 | Goods imported for the use of H. M. Government. |
| | Passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage. |

* Provided that surgical instruments or appliances and minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioners, and published in the Government Gazette.

† Provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the Government Gazette.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom or in Victoria, and printed or reprinted in any other part of the world, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioner a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin.—False money or counterfeit sterling.

Coin of the realm or of any British possession, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Blasphemous, indecent, or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other indecent, obscene, or blasphemous articles.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which the Governor in Council may prohibit in order to prevent any infectious or contagious distemper or disease.

Spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits), unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in casks or other vessels capable of containing liquids, each of such casks or other vessels being of the size or content of fourteen gallons at the least and duly reported, or in glass bottles or stone bottles not exceeding the size of three-pint bottles and being really part of the cargo of the importing ship and duly reported.

Snuff or tobacco, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor in Council for the importation and warehousing of tobacco.

Cigars, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in packages containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, or not less than 10,000 in number each, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved as last aforesaid.

Opium, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than forty-five pounds net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor in Council for the importation and warehousing of opium.

Extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, malt, hops, or tobacco, except essences or preparations of tobacco to be employed for sheep-washing purposes only.

Explosives.—No person or persons shall, under any circumstances, import into Victoria any explosive other than gunpowder which has been manufactured for more than six months prior to the date of its arrival; each case imported into Victoria containing any explosive shall be marked in legible and indelible characters, showing the date of its manufacture, the name of the explosive, and the name of the consignee or importer.

VI.—SHIPBROKERAGE FEES IN FRENCH PORTS.

A supplement to the French *Annales du Commerce Extérieur* for the month of February last contains the tables of shipbrokerage fees levied in the following French ports:—Dieppe, Fécamp, Havre, Rouen, Honfleur, Cherbourg, Brest, Nantes, Paimbœuf, Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles, and Toulon. It states that the law regulating the status, the privileges, and the monopoly of shipbrokers is contained in the 80th clause of the French *Code de Commerce*, which enacts that shipbrokers are absolutely invested with the following rights:—

To perform the brokerage of freights, the brokerage business of ships, the brokerage of ships' sales; to translate documents connected with the passing of ships through Custom houses; to make quotations of freight and to act as interpreters in cases of dispute before the Custom house authorities and civil courts in matters affecting foreigners, masters of ships, sailors, and seafaring people.

A Royal ordinance of the 14th November 1835, of which the following is a translation, lays down the regulations according to which fees are to be levied by shipbrokers:—

Art. 1. The fees leviable by shipbrokers in the different ports of the Kingdom will in future be regulated in accordance with the following dispositions.

Art. 2. The tables of these fees which will be submitted to us by our Minister of Commerce will distinguish the payments made for the different duties fulfilled by the brokers, to wit:—

1. Conducting the business of a ship, which includes the performance of the formal and obligatory duties required by the commercial tribunal, the Customs, and the other public administrations, and the assistance to be given to captains and crews according to the custom of each port.
2. The brokerage of freight.
3. The brokerage of ships' sales.
4. The translation of documents written in foreign languages in the case of dispute provided for by Art. 80 of the Commercial Code.

Art. 3. Brokerage inward will be distinct from that outward.

Art. 4. In conducting the ship's business are to be included the oral interpretation or the duty of acting as interpreter to the captain who may not speak the French language. In places, however, where the oral interpretation entails a supplementary payment, this payment must not exceed one-half of the fees payable for the conduct of the ship's business, or, when there are freighting fees, half of the *conduite* and brokerage fees combined.*

* The supplementary fee has ceased to exist, in virtue of the international treaties concluded with all the maritime powers according to the law of the 19th May 1866, upon the merchant service.

Art. 5. Vessels entering or clearing without discharging or shipping cargo are not to pay higher duties than ships under similar circumstances in ballast.

Art. 6. Vessels calling at several ports to discharge and take in cargo shall only pay broker's dues for that part that shall have been discharged or taken, provided always, that such dues shall not be less than those payable by ships in ballast.

Art. 7. Ballast, by which is meant plaster, bricks, and stones, known as *meulières*, is not subject to brokerage.

Art. 8. *In no case* are brokerage dues to be levied in contravention of treaties.

The following statement shows the tariff of shipbrokerage fees levied in the ports of Dieppe, Fécamp, Honfleur, and Cherbourg:—

| Vessels. | Conducting the Ship's Business. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Coasting Trade with French Ports situated between Cherbourg and Abbeville inclusively. | Coasting Trade with French Atlantic Ports situated beyond Cherbourg and Abbeville. | Coasting Trade with Foreign Countries, French Colonies, and the French Ports of the Mediterranean. |
| | Frs. Cts. Per Ton Register. | Frs. Cts. Per Ton Register. | Frs. Cts. Per Ton Register. |
| Sailing vessels: | | | |
| Entering in ballast : | | | |
| Dieppe - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fécamp - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Honfleur - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clearing in ballast : | | | |
| Dieppe - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Fécamp - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Honfleur - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Cherbourg - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Sailing vessels: | | | |
| Entering with full or part cargo: | Per Ton Cargo. | Per Ton Cargo. | Per Ton Cargo. |
| Dieppe - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 40 |
| Fécamp - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Honfleur - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Clearing with full or part cargo: | | | |
| Dieppe - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 20 |
| Fécamp - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Honfleur - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Steam vessels: | | | |
| Entering in ballast or with passengers: | Per Horse Power. | Per Horse Power. | Per Horse Power. |
| Dieppe - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Fécamp - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Honfleur - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |

| Vessels | Conducting the Ship's Business. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Coasting Trade with French Ports situated between Cherbourg and Abbeville inclusively. | Coasting Trade with French Atlantic Ports situated beyond Cherbourg and Abbeville. | Coasting Trade with Foreign Countries, French Colonies, and the French Ports of the Mediterranean. |
| Steam vessels: | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| Clearing in ballast or with passengers: | Per Horse Power. | Per Horse Power. | Per Horse Power. |
| Dieppe - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fécamp - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Honfleur - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Steam vessels: | | | |
| Clearing in ballast without passengers: | | | |
| Dieppe - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Fécamp - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Honfleur - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Cherbourg - - | - - | - - | - - |
| Steam vessels: | | | |
| Entering with full or part cargo: | Per Ton Cargo. | Per Ton Cargo. | Per Ton Cargo. |
| Dieppe - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 40 |
| Fécamp - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Honfleur - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 | 0 50 |
| Clearing with full or part cargo: | | | |
| Dieppe - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 20 |
| Fécamp - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Honfleur - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |
| Cherbourg - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 25 |

In the ports of Dieppe, Fécamp, Honfleur, and Cherbourg, the following is the scale of fees for the translation of papers provided for by Art. 80 of the Commercial Code:—

For an ordinary bill of lading, 4 frs.

For an extraordinary bill of lading, 6 frs.

For protest of a bill of exchange, 6 frs.

For judicial documents (first page), 6 frs.

For judicial documents (the second and following pages), 4 frs.

Freights by Charter Party or by Weight, &c. of the Goods Freight.—On the gross amount of freight, half per cent.

Sale of Ships.—On the sale price, quarter per cent., payable half by the vendor and half by the purchaser, unless a stipulation is made to the contrary.

The following regulations apply at all the four ports:—

A vessel leaving port and returning under stress will be exempt from all brokerage dues.

When the freight dues are paid on the entire cargo, the fee for clearing outwards will not be due, and will be included in the brokerage.

The freight brokerage includes sending the account to each of the parties.

The brokerage fees on vessels loaded (sailing or steam) cannot be less than the duties paid by the same vessels in ballast.

The following regulation applies only at the port of Honfleur :—

Empty barrels intended to be filled and reshipped in that condition by the vessel which brings them will be free from any brokerage.

The following regulations are in force only at the port of Cherbourg :—

Ships putting into port for repairs will only pay fees on the portion of the cargo landed.

Ships entering with a cargo of coal, either into the military port or into the mercantile port, will pay a fee of 40 centimes per load ton.

The following statement shows the tariff of shipbrokerage at Havre for ships navigating to foreign, French Colonial, and French Mediterranean ports.

| | Up to 600 Tons. | From 601 to 1,000 Tons. | 1,001 Tons and above. |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| INWARDS. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| Steam vessels : | Per Ton of Cargo. | | |
| Whole cargo (or more than nine-tenths) of coal, ore, iron, or ice - | 0 15 | 0 10 | 0 05 |
| Sailing vessels : | | | |
| Ditto - - - - - | 0 30 | 0 20 | 0 10 |
| Sailing or steam vessels : | | | |
| Whole cargo (or more than nine-tenths) consisting of building wood, dye-wood or oak), iron, guano or cereals (wheat, maize, rye, barley, and oats) - - - - - | 0 40 | 0 30 | 0 20 |
| Other cargoes - - - - - | 0 50 | 0 40 | 0 25 |
| Inwards in ballast or putting in, with or without passengers - - - | — | Per Ton Register. 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — |
| OUTWARDS. | | Frs. Cts. | |
| Sailing or steam vessels with whole or part cargo - - - - - | | Per Ton of Cargo. 0 25 | |
| Sailing vessels clearing in ballast, with or without passengers - - - - | | Per Ton Register. Nil. | |
| Steam vessels : | | | |
| Clearing in ballast without passengers | | Nil. | |
| Clearing in ballast with passengers - | | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |

Ships engaged in the coasting trade with French ports :—

| — | Beyond Cherbourg and Abbeville. | Between Cherbourg and Abbeville. |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| INWARDS. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| Sailing or steam vessels : | Per Ton of Cargo. | |
| With whole or part cargo - - - | 0 25 | 0 12½ |
| In ballast or putting in with or without passengers - - - - | Per Ton Register. | |
| | 0 06¼ | 0 03½ |
| OUTWARDS. | | |
| | Per Ton of Cargo. | |
| Sailing or steam vessels : | | |
| With whole or part cargo - - - | 0 12½ | 0 06¼ |
| | Per Ton Register. | |
| In ballast with passengers - - - | 0 06¼ | 0 03½ |
| In ballast without passengers - - | Nil. | Nil. |

Freights by Charter Party or by Weight, &c. of the Goods Freight.—Two per cent. on the gross amount of the freight to be paid by the ship (unless a stipulation to the contrary) and at the signature of the contract of engagement.

Sale of Ships by Private Contract or by Auction.—Half per cent. on the price of sale or exchange, to be paid by the vendee (unless a stipulation to the contrary).

Translating Documents :—

For protesting a bill of exchange, 6 frs.

For an ordinary bill of lading, 6 frs.

For an extraordinary bill of lading :—

First page, 6 frs.

Second page and following, 4 frs.

For judicial documents (in disputes provided for by Article 80 of the Commercial Code) :—

First page, 6 frs.

Second page and following, 4 frs.

For any other translations :—

First page, 6 frs.

Second page and following, 4 frs.

(Exclusive of the stamps on the paper.)

The following statement show the tariff of shipbrokerage fees at Rouen for ships navigating to foreign, French Colonial and French Mediterranean ports.

| | Up to 1,000 Tons. | From 1,001 to 1,500 Tons. | Above 1,500 Tons. |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| INWARDS. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| Steam vessels: | Per Ton of Cargo. | | |
| Whole cargo (or more than nine-tenths) of coal, pig-iron, iron ore, common salt, ice, kaolin, and feldspar - - - | 0 15 | 0 10 | 0 05 |
| Sailing vessels: | | | |
| Ditto - - - - | 0 25 | 0 20 | 0 10 |
| Sailing or steam vessels: | | | |
| Whole cargo (or more than nine-tenths) of iron, wood, manures, cereals and seeds - - - | 0 40 | 0 30 | 0 15 |
| Other cargoes - - - | 0 50 | 0 30 | 0 15 |
| | Per Ton Register. | | |
| In ballast or putting in - - | | 6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Putting in because of foul weather - | | Nil. | |
| OUTWARDS. | | | |
| Sailing or steam vessels:— | Per Ton of Cargo. | | |
| Whole or part cargo - - - | | 0 25 | |
| In ballast or touching - - - | | Nil. | |

Ships engaged in the coasting trade with French Ocean ports:—

| | Beyond Cherbourg and Abbeville. | Between Cherbourg and Abbeville. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| INWARDS. | Frs. Cts. | Frs. Cts. |
| Sailing or steam vessels: | Per Ton of Cargo. | |
| Whole or part cargo - - - | 0 25 | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Per Ton Register. | |
| In ballast or putting in - - | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Putting in because of foul weather - | Nil. | Nil. |
| OUTWARDS. | | |
| | Per Ton of Cargo. | |
| Sailing or steam vessels: | | |
| Whole or part cargo - - - | 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| In ballast or calling - - - | Nil. | Nil. |

Freights by Charter Party or by Weight, &c. of the Goods Freight.—Two per cent. of the freight value.

Sale of Ships.—One per cent. on the sale price to be paid by the purchaser.

Translation of Documents :—

For an ordinary bill of lading, 3 frs.

For an extraordinary bill of lading, 5 frs.

For a protest, 5 frs.

For a bill of exchange, 3 frs.

For judicial documents :—

First page, 4 frs.

Second and following pages, 3 frs.

The following regulations as to shipbrokerage fees apply at both the ports of Havre and Rouen :—

The basis for collection is the ton of cargo, as set down in the tariff respecting the ton established by Decree of August 25, 1861, and without any alterations therein, except as regards oats, whereon, in view of the nature of cargoes thereof, the brokerage fees shall be levied per ton of 900 kilos.

The freight brokerage includes sending the account to each of the parties.

Brokerage fees on all ships with cargo (whether sailing or steam) shall never be less than the fees payable by the same ships if in ballast.

A ship leaving port and returning under stress shall be exempt from brokerage, if, during the same voyage, she has employed a broker.

Where an inwards ship has not employed a broker, the brokerage fees on clearance out in ballast will be the same as those on ships inward in ballast.

[Similar information to the above with respect to the ports of Brest, Nantes, Paimbœuf, Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles, and Toulon will be published in the next number of the *Board of Trade Journal*.]

VII.—FRANCE.—IMPORTS FROM

STATEMENT compiled from the FRENCH OFFICIAL RETURNS, showing the QUANTITIES from the UNITED KINGDOM in the years 1880, 1881, and 1886, with the CENTAGE of DUTIES levied on the VALUES of each GROUP.

| DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES. | | | VALUES. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. |
| Wool and waste wool - Kilogs. | 50,740,346 | 58,084,622 | 43,308,665 | Francs. 124,434,144 | Francs. 127,938,691 | Francs. 86,562,618 |
| Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of wool. " | Not stated | Not stated | 6,026,194 | 60,297,956 | 57,034,707 | 50,003,439 |
| Coal - - - 100 kilogs. | 33,024,821 | 31,436,442 | 34,751,613 | 59,114,430 | 57,214,325 | 45,177,097 |
| Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of cotton. Kilogs. | Not stated | Not stated | 4,608,723 | 29,247,911 | 31,574,106 | 29,056,130 |
| Silk and floss silk - - " | 577,713 | 623,963 | 429,697 | 19,408,831 | 23,106,106 | 13,954,991 |
| Machinery - - - " | 13,367,353 | 17,311,173 | 11,383,038 | 16,990,399 | 27,571,997 | 15,529,214 |
| Chemical products - - " | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 41,942,105 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 14,433,114 |
| Hides, prepared - - " | 2,417,827 | 2,519,605 | 2,379,813 | 14,045,705 | 15,989,625 | 14,591,592 |
| Cotton yarns - - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 11,350,230 | 11,927,556 | 13,537,270 |
| Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of silk and floss silk. Kilogs. | 179,750 | 192,661 | 164,891 | 13,689,584 | 15,692,561 | 12,226,568 |
| Feathers for trimming, &c. - " | 119,201 | 132,910 | 190,361 | 16,544,170 | 17,315,843 | 13,875,634 |
| Copper (ore and metal) - " | 8,419,458 | 8,906,479 | 8,499,295 | 12,965,288 | 13,905,678 | 9,574,789 |
| Jute - - - - " | 25,013,773 | 31,256,211 | 30,139,345 | 11,256,198 | 14,065,295 | 11,301,855 |
| Wollen yarns - - - " | 818,810 | 782,284 | 1,534,568 | 8,004,401 | 6,471,879 | 10,223,731 |
| Yarn of goats' hair - - " | 379,194 | 345,026 | 803,340 | 6,825,492 | 6,210,468 | 10,041,750 |
| Hides, Skins, and Furs, undressed. " | 2,325,123 | 1,984,477 | 2,727,223 | 9,562,163 | 8,569,879 | 8,886,518 |
| Fish - - - - " | 4,648,879 | 5,292,066 | 8,191,078 | 4,797,553 | 5,986,782 | 7,588,767 |
| Iron and steel - - - " | 65,778,796 | 141,938,691 | 43,162,829 | 8,415,386 | 14,474,349 | 5,180,592 |
| Tools, implements, and other manufactures of metal. " | 6,584,865 | 12,676,083 | 5,391,752 | 6,285,449 | 8,650,806 | 6,128,390 |
| Ships - - - - Tons | 49,393 | 46,022 | 21,915 | 22,596,680 | 21,183,515 | 6,962,400 |
| Meat, fresh and salted - Kilogs. | 1,449,251 | 994,058 | 3,690,083 | 1,930,709 | 1,513,204 | 5,488,935 |
| Hats, of straw and bark - " | 410,772 | 694,978 | 374,382 | 10,161,864 | 16,217,848 | 5,830,043 |
| Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of linen or hemp. " | Cannot be given. | Not stated | 872,211 | Cannot be given. | 6,050,692 | 4,497,327 |
| Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings. " | 1,924,399 | 2,748,147 | 3,603,060 | 4,345,581 | 5,061,801 | 4,711,902 |
| Bitumen - - - - " | 49,759,196 | 61,882,015 | 121,831,248 | 6,432,588 | 8,465,706 | 4,562,125 |
| Oils, fixed, pure - - - " | 7,344,106 | 5,616,166 | 1,936,463 | 5,580,616 | 4,200,650 | 1,411,436 |
| Manures - - - - " | 27,961,472 | 27,201,261 | 26,928,557 | 4,198,097 | 4,080,603 | 4,055,341 |
| Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw. " | 715,870 | 971,718 | 681,463 | 4,469,692 | 6,413,340 | 4,088,778 |
| Ditto, ditto, manufactured - " | 376,129 | 360,223 | 397,066 | 3,318,599 | 3,233,319 | 3,701,178 |
| Tin, unwrought - - - " | 1,909,862 | 3,100,832 | 1,650,554 | 4,110,036 | 7,204,728 | 4,192,407 |
| Cotton, raw - - - - " | 5,975,758 | 5,144,906 | 3,068,458 | 9,800,243 | 7,614,460 | 3,682,150 |
| Earthenware, glass, and crystal. Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 2,109,690 | 2,039,434 | 3,611,514 |

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—VALUES, DUTIES, &c.

and VALUES of the IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE into FRANCE (*Commerce Spécial*)
AMOUNTS of the DUTIES levied on the various groups of ARTICLES, and the PER-

| DUTIES LEVIED. | | | PER-CENTAGE OF DUTIES LEVIED ON VALUES. | | | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | |
| Francs. 78,994 | Francs. 79,175 | Francs. 83,551 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | Wool and waste wool. |
| 6,040,566 | 5,710,871 | 5,506,141 | 10·0 | 10·0 | 10·9 | Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of wool. |
| 3,962,992 | 3,772,456 | 4,170,197 | 6·7 | 6·6 | 9·2 | Coal. |
| 3,869,887 | 4,199,033 | 3,310,887 | 13·2 | 13·3 | 11·4 | Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of cotton. |
| 156,726 | 271,802 | 68,738 | ·8 | 1·2 | ·5 | Silk and floss silk. |
| 1,039,979 | 1,327,298 | 789,053 | 6·1 | 4·8 | 5·1 | Machinery. |
| Cannot be given. 294,153 | Cannot be given. 307,297 | 1,007,432 | Cannot be given. 2·1 | Cannot be given. 1·9 | 7·0 | Chemical products. |
| 1,412,034 | 1,356,197 | 440,265 | 12·4 | 11·4 | 3·0 | Hides, prepared. |
| 191,739 | 1,709,939 | 227,727 | 1·4 | 11·4 | 12·6 | Cotton yarns. |
| 3,699 | 213,930 | 6,230 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·9 | Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of silk and floss silk. |
| 87,895 | 4,352 | — | — | — | — | Feathers for trimming, &c. |
| — | 74,073 | 16,692 | ·7 | ·5 | ·2 | Copper (ore and metal). |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | Jute. |
| 466,267 | 418,018 | 573,824 | 5·8 | 6·5 | 5·6 | Woollen yarns. |
| 91,006 | 82,806 | 192,802 | 1·3 | 1·3 | 1·9 | Yarn of goats' hair. |
| 58,418 | 53,547 | 104,890 | ·6 | ·6 | 1·2 | Hides, Skins, and Furs, undressed. |
| 380,516 | 366,238 | 423,139 | 7·9 | 6·1 | 5·6 | Fish. |
| 2,039,930 | 3,799,027 | 1,314,476 | 24·2 | 6·1 | 5·6 | Iron and steel. |
| 813,384 | 1,224,275 | 744,154 | 12·9 | 26·2 | 25·4 | Tools, implements, and other manufactures of metal. |
| 100,088 | 91,994 | 43,272 | ·4 | ·4 | ·6 | Ships. |
| 73,135 | 46,498 | 180,803 | 3·8 | ·4 | ·6 | Meat, fresh and salted. |
| 44,844 | 82,601 | 58,034 | ·4 | 3·1 | 3·3 | Hats, of straw and bark. |
| Cannot be given. 160,693 | 868,451 | 486,079 | Cannot be given. 3·7 | ·5 | 1·0 | Tissues, haberdashery, and ribbons of linen or hemp. |
| 56 | 211,667 | 348,911 | — | 4·2 | 7·4 | Paper, cardboard, books, and en- gravings. |
| 391,383 | 293,389 | 293,887 | — | — | 6·4 | Bitumen. |
| 75 | 209,887 | 122,814 | 7·0 | 7·0 | 8·7 | Oils, fixed, pure. |
| 23,831 | 24,293 | 2,049 | — | — | ·1 | Manures. |
| 189,517 | 34,663 | 24,293 | ·5 | ·5 | ·6 | Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw. |
| 23,784 | 191,548 | 226,753 | 5·7 | 5·9 | 6·1 | Ditto, ditto, manufactured. |
| 39,453 | 46,817 | 6,661 | ·6 | ·6 | ·2 | Tin, unwrought. |
| 248,186 | 35,730 | 7,136 | ·4 | ·5 | ·2 | Cotton, raw. |
| 242,295 | 309,084 | 11·8 | 11·9 | 8·6 | Earthenware, glass, and crystal. | |

IMPORTS into FRANCE from UNITED KINGDOM.

| DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES. | | | VALUES. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. |
| Plaiting of straw, bark, &c. Kilogs. | 1,130,754 | 477,946 | 201,229 | Franks. 7,165,396 | Franks. 6,998,394 | Franks. 3,254,251 |
| Wearing apparel and under-clothing, made up. „ | Not stated | Not stated | 209,559 | 1,054,596 | 1,053,583 | 3,061,890 |
| Leather manufactures - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 1,222,358 | 1,450,882 | 2,748,998 |
| Coffee - - - Kilogs. | 4,347,694 | 4,023,804 | 2,176,568 | 7,347,603 | 6,075,944 | 3,286,618 |
| Tissues of jute - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Not stated | 1,689,768 | Cannot be given. | 2,735,075 | 1,535,622 |
| Drugs - - - „ | 709,389 | 571,622 | 570,417 | 3,926,162 | 3,004,245 | 1,522,743 |
| Mother of pearl - - „ | 1,472,740 | 1,336,247 | 1,102,747 | 4,151,976 | 3,791,787 | 2,907,647 |
| Indigo - - - „ | 193,531 | 129,467 | 175,490 | 3,415,823 | 2,330,406 | 2,632,350 |
| Preserves, bouillons, syrups, &c. „ | 1,458,328 | 1,737,913 | 1,272,694 | 2,975,839 | 4,351,878 | 2,533,725 |
| Fat, other than fish - - „ | 4,158,638 | 3,113,156 | 3,313,748 | 5,562,768 | 3,845,796 | 2,649,163 |
| Stones and earths for use in arts and trade. „ | 36,238,027 | 38,984,018 | 36,757,021 | 2,030,411 | 1,642,623 | 2,325,191 |
| Gums - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 356,579 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 1,069,737 |
| Teeth, elephants' - - „ | 82,232 | 107,504 | 106,948 | 1,726,872 | 2,365,088 | 2,194,377 |
| “Phormium tenax,” &c. - „ | 1,266,886 | 1,755,000 | 3,030,723 | 978,096 | 1,327,676 | 2,118,966 |
| Fruits for the table - - „ | 8,783,015 | 4,120,082 | 2,287,612 | 6,822,355 | 2,261,721 | 1,829,245 |
| Horses - - - No. | 3,103 | 2,862 | 966 | 4,807,650 | 4,436,200 | 1,485,250 |
| Building materials - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 1,592,120 | 3,333,360 | 1,840,628 |
| Hair of all kinds, other than human. Kilogs. | 90,867 | 117,623 | 232,779 | 561,932 | 651,663 | 1,427,538 |
| Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs Litres. | 4,179,762 | 4,526,629 | 2,743,738 | 4,023,771 | 4,578,513 | 1,615,073 |
| Rice - - - Kilogs. | 2,541,241 | 3,371,878 | 1,473,248 | 1,130,668 | 1,517,288 | 515,637 |
| Resins, exotic - - „ | 449,605 | 603,905 | 604,249 | 1,127,497 | 1,337,073 | 1,491,609 |
| Spices, prepared - - „ | Cannot be given. | 108,416 | 88,719 | Cannot be given. | 144,511 | 217,641 |
| Specimens for museums, Value, Frs. &c. | — | — | — | 2,168,350 | 2,532,840 | 1,507,258 |
| Cereals (grain and flour) - 100 kilos. | 390,121 | 423,441 | 73,059 | 10,722,101 | 9,366,733 | 1,383,473 |
| Wines - - - Litres | 1,326,537 | 1,099,345 | 1,193,568 | 1,241,673 | 1,205,067 | 1,408,226 |
| Colours - - - Kilogs. | Not stated | Not stated | 731,281 | 1,564,205 | 1,659,190 | 1,353,606 |
| Beer - - - Litres | 2,098,970 | 2,195,637 | 2,188,943 | 881,567 | 878,255 | 1,203,919 |
| Seeds for sowing - - Kilogs. | 1,836,199 | 1,960,758 | 1,509,927 | 2,019,820 | 2,462,198 | 1,313,636 |
| Do. for expressing oil therefrom. „ | 405,814 | 630,106 | 214,507 | 128,571 | 207,021 | 59,202 |
| Horns - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 1,322,511 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 1,296,059 |
| Yarns, of linen or hemp - „ | 159,216 | 437,908 | 230,862 | 808,049 | 1,525,877 | 969,897 |
| Oil cake - - - „ | 16,494,499 | 15,808,921 | 13,148,307 | 2,466,870 | 2,488,225 | 1,279,570 |
| Toys and fancy goods - - „ | Cannot be given. | Not stated | 103,905 | Cannot be given. | 441,385 | 805,280 |
| Hemp, dressed or undressed „ | 831,964 | 1,110,955 | 1,361,493 | 618,312 | 814,699 | 1,107,193 |
| Hats, of felt, wool, or silk - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 409,838 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 884,541 |
| Oils, volatile, and essences - „ | Cannot be given. | 22,576 | 52,131 | Cannot be given. | 460,535 | 1,053,058 |
| Lead - - - „ | 3,811,392 | 5,182,733 | 3,516,669 | 1,448,329 | 1,735,943 | 987,285 |
| Molasses - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 9,459,442 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 945,944 |

—VALUES, DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

| DUTIES LEVIED. | | | PER-CENTAGE OF DUTIES LEVIED ON VALUES. | | | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | |
| Frances. 59,331 | Frances. 30,187 | Frances. 17,831 | ·8 | ·4 | ·5 | Plaiting of straw, bark, &c. |
| 120,225 | 121,498 | 216,344 | 11·4 | 11·5 | 7·1 | Wearing apparel and under- clothing, made up. |
| 85,856 | 105,978 | 220,475 | 7·0 | 7·3 | 8·0 | Leather manufactures. |
| 6,986,710 | 6,456,952 | 3,493,194 | 95·1 | 106·3 | 106·3 | Coffee. |
| Cannot be given. 43,455 | 247,088 | 213,258 | Cannot be given. 1·1 | 9·0 | 13·9 | Tissues of jute. |
| 74,207 | 38,394 | 27,929 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 1·8 | Drugs. |
| 60,470 | 54,052 | 39,849 | 1·8 | 1·4 | 1·4 | Mother of pearl. |
| 461,389 | 33,985 | 43,873 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 1·7 | Indigo. |
| 42,293 | 434,711 | 441,212 | 15·5 | 10·0 | 17·4 | Preserves, bonbons, syrups, &c. |
| 3,493 | 6,685 | 40,620 | ·8 | ·2 | 1·5 | Fat, other than fish. |
| Cannot be given. 3,080 | 303 | 1,705 | — | — | ·1 | Stones and earths for use in arts and trade. |
| 35,725 | Cannot be given. 3,928 | 13,514 | Cannot be given. ·2 | Cannot be given. ·2 | 1·3 | Gums. |
| 54,886 | 3,853 | 3,853 | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | Teeth, elephants'. |
| 96,750 | 19,098 | 328 | 3·7 | 1·4 | — | "Phormium tenax," &c. |
| 8,719 | 84,202 | 110,070 | ·8 | 3·7 | 6·0 | Fruits for the table. |
| 3,702 | 87,644 | 28,920 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 1·9 | Horses. |
| 752,288 | 9,079 | 2,685 | ·5 | ·3 | ·1 | Building materials. |
| 46,714 | 4,434 | 17,688 | ·7 | ·7 | 1·2 | Hair of all kinds, other than human. |
| 43,203 | 861,615 | 849,925 | 18·7 | 18·8 | 52·6 | Brandy, spirits, and liqueurs. |
| Cannot be given. — | 54,877 | 15,313 | 4·1 | 3·6 | 3·0 | Rice. |
| 173,970 | 38,883 | 24,926 | 3·8 | 2·9 | 1·7 | Resins, exotic. |
| 49,821 | 9,427 | 13,035 | Cannot be given. — | 6·5 | 6·0 | Spices, prepared. |
| 136,506 | 326 | 199 | — | — | — | Specimens for museums, &c. |
| 120,681 | 54,477 | 139,979 | 1·6 | ·6 | 10·1 | Cereals (grain and flour). |
| 3,666 | 41,222 | 27,852 | 4·0 | 3·4 | 2·0 | Wines. |
| 2,737 | 149,266 | 178,346 | 8·7 | 9·0 | 13·2 | Colours. |
| Cannot be given. 75,167 | 126,253 | 169,650 | 13·7 | 14·4 | 14·1 | Beer. |
| 1,568 | 4,333 | 49 | 0·2 | 0·2 | — | Seeds for sowing. |
| Cannot be given. 7,664 | 11,661 | 1,205 | 2·1 | 5·6 | 2·0 | Do. for expressing oil therefrom. |
| Cannot be given. 7,664 | 30,967 | 30,967 | Cannot be given. 9·3 | Cannot be given. 11·3 | 2·4 | Horns. |
| Cannot be given. — | 172,180 | 106,966 | ·1 | ·1 | 11·0 | Yarns, of linen or hemp. |
| Cannot be given. — | — | — | 0·1 | — | — | Oil cake. |
| Cannot be given. — | 48,867 | 96,552 | Cannot be given. 1·2 | 11·1 | 12·0 | Toys and fancy goods. |
| Cannot be given. — | 3,871 | 3,288 | ·5 | ·5 | ·3 | Hemp, dressed or undressed. |
| Cannot be given. — | 164,541 | 164,541 | Cannot be given. — | 18·6 | 18·6 | Hats, of felt, wool, or silk. |
| Cannot be given. — | 29,145 | 53,328 | Cannot be given. — | 6·3 | 5·1 | Oils, volatile, and essences. |
| Cannot be given. — | 6,106 | 647 | ·4 | ·4 | ·1 | Lead. |
| Cannot be given. — | 369 | 369 | Cannot be given. — | — | — | Molasses. |

IMPORTS into FRANCE from UNITED KINGDOM.

| DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES. | | | VALUES. | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. |
| Quicksilver - - Kilogs. | 147,620 | 181,863 | 156,318 | Francs. 679,052 | Francs. 836,570 | Francs. 781,590 |
| Carriage makers' wares - „ | Cannot be given. | Not stated | 105,448 | Cannot be given. | 476,877 | 553,812 |
| Jewellery of gold or silver Grammes | Cannot be given. | 1,254,448 | 1,466,046 | Cannot be given. | 763,776 | 774,428 |
| Patent medicines - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 81,326 |
| Tea - - - Kilogs. | 131,219 | 142,854 | 183,739 | 688,900 | 749,984 | 597,152 |
| Tissues of hair - - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 382,302 |
| Felt, manufactures of - Kilogs. | Not stated | Not stated | 153,689 | 1,636,638 | 1,832,147 | 748,409 |
| Sugar, "vergeoise" - - „ | 1,582,393 | 4,509,646 | 2,454,037 | 981,083 | 2,795,980 | 858,913 |
| Cocoa - - - „ | 600,333 | 784,335 | 312,099 | 1,080,599 | 1,349,056 | 577,383 |
| Tobacco - - - „ | 747,518 | 1,479,419 | 767,657 | 747,518 | 1,479,419 | 959,571 |
| Imitation jewellery - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 23,416 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 518,000 |
| Tortoise shell - - „ | 18,941 | 20,318 | 20,289 | 760,250 | 949,120 | 770,982 |
| Sponges - - - „ | 90,154 | 74,843 | 37,600 | 1,442,464 | 1,197,488 | 676,800 |
| Dyes derived from coal tar Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 459,888 | 357,885 | 628,072 |
| Clockmakers' wares - - „ | — | — | — | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 109,696 |
| Cocoa, ground - - Kilogs | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 141,237 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 635,566 |
| Feathers for beds - - „ | 86,307 | 53,663 | 76,192 | 811,200 | 504,430 | 609,536 |
| Yeast - - - „ | 2,062,437 | 1,730,601 | 671,920 | 1,031,218 | 1,557,541 | 604,723 |
| Wire work of iron or steel - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 953,225 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 600,532 |
| Lobsters, fresh or preserved „ | 131,396 | 281,328 | 257,329 | 394,188 | 914,316 | 514,658 |
| Pens, other than of gold or silver. | 33,830 | 32,805 | 49,748 | 333,300 | 328,050 | 497,480 |
| Perfumery - - - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 459,604 |
| Fecula - - - Kilogs. | 1,089,447 | 1,323,119 | 791,310 | 776,504 | 916,240 | 494,071 |
| Flax, dressed, and tow - „ | 770,744 | 911,315 | 621,843 | 710,004 | 692,060 | 523,706 |
| Instruments, scientific, &c. „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 34,885 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 418,620 |
| Fish hooks - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 10,243 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 104,990 |
| Woods, exotic - - - „ | Cannot be given. | 1,430,912 | 1,275,977 | Cannot be given. | 461,960 | 441,342 |
| Hair, human, of all kinds - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 167,195 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 468,146 |
| Needles - - - „ | 36,461 | 36,369 | 29,967 | 553,186 | 551,744 | 415,048 |
| Bismuth - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 21,726 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 431,520 |
| Furniture - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 158,898 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 317,796 |
| Starch - - - „ | 2,724,954 | 1,812,981 | 589,667 | 1,621,348 | 1,124,955 | 383,284 |
| Fish fat - - - „ | 713,868 | 1,036,241 | 503,397 | 477,610 | 765,785 | 397,057 |
| Whalebone, raw - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 10,952 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 394,272 |
| Antimony - - - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 433,669 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 390,302 |
| Whalebone, cut or dressed - „ | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 7,820 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 391,000 |
| Other articles - - - Value, Frs. | — | — | — | 51,352,127 | 38,288,333 | 9,956,813 |
| Totals - - - | — | — | — | 664,459,591 | 703,146,533 | 525,563,148 |

—VALUES, DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

| DUTIES LEVIED. | | | PER-CENTAGE OF DUTIES LEVIED ON VALUES. | | | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | 1880. | 1881. | 1886. | |
| Frances. 2 | Frances. — | Frances. 1 | — | — | — | Quicksilver. |
| Cannot be given. | 17,772 | 78,191 | Cannot be given. | 10'0 | 14'1 | Carriage makers' wares. |
| Cannot be given. | 6,749 | 7,333 | Cannot be given. | '9 | '9 | Jewellery of gold or silver. |
| Cannot be given. 354,488 | Cannot be given. 384,153 | 10,667 | Cannot be given. 51'5 | Cannot be given. 51'2 | 13'1 | Patent medicines. |
| Cannot be given. 163,828 | Cannot be given. 182,711 | 492,235 | Cannot be given. 10'0 | Cannot be given. 10'0 | 82'4 | Tea. |
| 554,349 | 1,496,220 | 50,303 | Cannot be given. 10'0 | Cannot be given. 10'0 | 13'2 | Tissues of hair. |
| 697,976 | 912,724 | 55,035 | 56'5 | 53'5 | 7'4 | Felt, manufactures of. |
| 50,660 | 92,276 | 40,067 | 64'6 | 67'7 | 136'6 | Sugar " <i>vergeoise</i> ." |
| Cannot be given. 1,056 | Cannot be given. 1,232 | 24,532 | 6'8 | 6'2 | 61'6 | Cocoa. |
| 51,496 | 33,991 | 1,353 | Cannot be given. '1 | Cannot be given. '1 | 4'8 | Tobacco. |
| — | 7,037 | 15,558 | 3'6 | 2'8 | 4'7 | Imitation jewellery. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 54,008 | — | 2'0 | '2 | Tortoise shell. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 3,688 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 2'3 | Sponges. |
| Cannot be given. 3,021 | Cannot be given. 2,052 | 190,777 | Cannot be given. '4 | Cannot be given. '4 | 8'6 | Dyes derived from coal tar. |
| — | — | 11,430 | — | — | 3'4 | Clockmakers' wares. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 78,715 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 30'0 | Cocoa, ground. |
| — | 23,203 | 26,439 | — | 2'5 | 1'9 | Feathers for beds. |
| 33,328 | 32,806 | 49,748 | 10'0 | 10'0 | — | Yeast. |
| Cannot be given. 40,600 | Cannot be given. 68,822 | 18,260 | Cannot be given. 5'2 | Cannot be given. 7'5 | 13'1 | Wire work of iron or steel. |
| — | — | 67 | — | — | 5'1 | Lobsters, fresh or preserved. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 96,552 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 10'0 | Pens, other than of gold or silver. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 1,121 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 4'0 | Perfumery. |
| Cannot be given. | 60,353 | 15,668 | Cannot be given. | 13'1 | 13'6 | Feeula. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 4,266 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | — | Flax, dressed, and tow. |
| 66,887 | 66,706 | 54,373 | 12'1 | 12'1 | 23'1 | Instruments, scientific, &c. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 274 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 1'1 | Fish hooks. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 23,643 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 10'3 | Woods, exotic. |
| 47,533 | 27,216 | 27,796 | 2'9 | 2'4 | '9 | Hair, human, of all kinds. |
| 45,603 | 66,218 | 41,001 | 9'5 | 8'6 | 13'1 | Needles. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 162 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | '1 | Bismuth. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 26,020 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 7'4 | Furniture. |
| Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 938 | Cannot be given. | Cannot be given. | 7'3 | Starch. |
| 4,306,503 | 2,570,132 | 605,141 | — | — | 10'3 | Fish fat. |
| 38,254,626 | 40,638,665 | 36,255,386* | 5'8 | 5'8 | — | Whalebone, raw. |
| | | | | | 6'7 | Antimony. |
| | | | | | '2 | Whalebone, cut or dressed. |
| | | | | | — | Other articles. |
| | | | | | 6'9 | Totals. |

* So in original. But there appears to be an error in the French official returns.

VIII.—EXTRACTS FROM DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN MEXICO.

Sir Spencer St. John, Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, in a despatch, dated the 4th May last, calling attention to the important public works in Mexico, the construction of which has been secured by Englishmen, says :—

“The work first in importance is the inter-oceanic railway between the Atlantic and Pacific across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The concession for this great public work has been granted to Lord Gosford, the representative of certain engineers and contractors, who are prepared to undertake the work immediately. The terms of the concession have not yet been published, but I am informed that the time allowed to finish the railway is four years, and the price to be paid, in 5 per cent. bonds, 2,300,000*l.*; if completed in three years, 2,500,000*l.*; if in two and a half years, 2,700,000*l.* I am told that the work could be finished in two years if put into the hands of energetic contractors.

“Connected with this scheme, I may notice that Mr. Talbot, agent for a powerful Japanese steam navigation company, visited Mexico early in the year for the purpose of entering into arrangements for connecting some port in this Republic with Japan and China; he found that until there was established some inter-oceanic railway no commerce would flow this way, but with the commencement of the line across the isthmus, there can be little doubt that Mr. Talbot will be able to make a workable arrangement both with the Mexican Government and with the two railways whose starting-point will be near Salina Cruz.

“The second important work is a railway which is to begin from some station connected with the Mexican Railway (Vera Cruz line English) near Puebla, and run from thence to the capital of the State of Oajaca and on to Salina Cruz on the Tehuantepec isthmus. This concession has been secured by Mr. Rudston Read, of the English firm of Messrs. Bower, Scott, Read, and Campbell, engineers, established in London and Mexico. The capital required is said to be about four millions of pounds, and the time allowed to complete the line is 15 years, but substantial advantages are accorded should the line be built in a shorter period. As it can be commenced at the same time at both ends, it will not probably take half the time allowed by the Government. The line is about 400 miles in length and through a mountainous country, rich, however, in mines and agricultural produce. The Government and the State of Oajaca guarantee 8 per cent. on the expenditure.

"The third public work undertaken by Englishmen is the construction of a tunnel about six miles in length to enable the valley of Mexico to be drained. The cost of this work is to be 400,000*l.*; the loan to be raised for this purpose has principal and interest guaranteed by the municipality of Mexico. I understand that the English syndicate has already made all its arrangements, and that the contract was signed last week. Though comparatively a smaller work, it will be of the greatest value to the city of Mexico, and may change the capital from being a city notorious for its unhealthiness to be one equally well-known for its salubrity. It will also be of considerable advantage to agriculture in all the low-lying parts of the valley.

"There are several other important public works for which capital is sought.

"A London syndicate has also secured from the Government the right to work the silver district of Corona in the State of Mexico, and an eminent mining engineer is expected to arrive this month to report on the property. Should his report be favourable it is proposed to work the mines on a large scale.

"A considerable amount of capital is also being invested in the purchase of large estates and other mines; in fact, the attention of English capitalists appears to be now directed to this as yet undeveloped country and important results to English trade will surely follow."

In a further despatch, dated the 8th May, Sir S. St. John, with reference to the contract for the construction of the Tehuantepec railway, says:—

"The contract has since been published in the *Official Journal*, and I find that the terms are: four years are allowed for the construction of the line, and the price fixed is two millions of pounds in five per cent. bonds; if in three years, 2,250,000*l.*; in two years and a half, 2,500,000*l.*; in two years, 2,600,000*l.*; if in 18 months, 2,700,000*l.* The interest on the bonds will only commence on the 1st July 1890."

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN PRUSSIA.

Mr. C. S. Scott, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, writing upon the subject of agricultural instruction in Prussia, says, that an annual grant of 983,500 marks (49,625*l.*) is placed at the disposal of the Prussian Ministry of Domains and Agriculture for agricultural instruction, in addition to a further annual grant of 768,125 marks (38,401*l.*) for veterinary colleges, institutions, and services.

The grant of 983,500 marks supports the two agricultural colleges of Berlin and Poppelsdorf (a farm adjoins the latter college, which is in the vicinity of Bonn), the Pomological Institutes of Proskau and Geisenheim, and a station near Wiesbaden for experiments in agricultural chemistry, with the museums, laboratories, and staffs of lecturers and instructors attached to the

colleges and institutions. The grant is also applied in providing State subsidies to the various provincial schools of agricultural instruction, administered and supported by local boards, but inspected and controlled by the central executive of the province.

Of these schools there are 16 of intermediate instruction, receiving from the State annual subsidies amounting to the sum of 267,000 marks (13,365*l.*).

The numerous local winter schools of elementary instruction in farming and agriculture receive State subsidies to the amount annually of 132,970 marks (6,648*l.*); the remainder of the grant is applied to various scientific and educational purposes connected with the agricultural department.

The centralised system of instruction supported by the State in the two colleges of Berlin and Poppelsdorf is mainly theoretical and scientific; the more practical education of farmers' sons and labourers takes place in the local schools of intermediate and primary instruction.

In the intermediate schools of agriculture the school money varies from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per term of six months, and the education afforded by them comprises, in addition to instruction in general subjects, courses of chemistry, mineralogy, physics, zoology, veterinary science, botany, and farming.

The winter primary schools aim at supplementing the practical instruction, which the pupils are presumed to acquire in the fields in summer by rudimentary instruction in the principles of the most important branches of agricultural science.

In the colleges of Berlin and Poppelsdorf the ordinary course of instruction consists of two terms of lectures of six months each, and an examination takes place at the end of each term for the purpose of acquiring certificates of proficiency and diplomas as professional agriculturists. An extra course of two additional terms has recently been introduced, in order to enable students to qualify for special diplomas as certified land surveyors, for which there appears to be a profitable opening in Government as well as in private employment.

The subjects for examination for ordinary students at the end of each term comprise the science of farming and plantation, farm management, national economy, physics and chemistry, botany, and especially the physiology of plants, zoology, and animal physiology, mineralogy, and geology. The larger course of four terms, to qualify candidates for diplomas as land surveyors as well as professional agriculturists, embraces a very wide field of advanced instruction, including, among other subjects, mathematics, trigonometrical surveying, levelling, engineering, including drainage and irrigation, mathematical and survey tracing and drawing, measurement, forestry and plantation, the science of breeding and rearing cattle of all descriptions, dairy farming, mechanics and machinery in connexion with agriculture, and in addition to these, a course of Imperial and Prussian law, with special reference to the particular branches having special importance for land surveyors.

THE CLOSING OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ODESSA ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

A report, dated the 23rd May last, has been received from Mr. G. R. Perry, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, transmitting translation of an order issued on the 29th April by the town council regulating the opening and closing of commercial and industrial establishments at Odessa on Sundays and holidays. The following is a translation of the regulations in question which Mr. Perry states have caused much dissatisfaction, and the trading community of Odessa hopes that they will be modified.

1. On Sundays and holidays the sale of eatables and fodder for cattle is permitted in the markets and shops (which deal exclusively in these articles) from 4 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Commercial, industrial, and trading establishments of all denominations whatsoever are allowed to open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and are subsequently obliged to close until the next day; no operations or work can be carried on in these establishments, and their doors must be closed.

Remark.—On Sundays which fall on the eve of Christmas and New Year's Days, as also on Annunciation Day—if this holiday should fall in Holy Week—it is permitted to carry on business from 11 a.m. for the remainder of the day.

3. The sale of bread, fruits, sweets, cider, mineral waters, and other cooling drinks is permitted on Sundays and holidays during the whole day, if the sale is carried on in retail, or in places appointed specially for the sale of the above-mentioned articles.

4. On Sundays and holidays tea shops of all denominations, which have not got the right to sell strong liquors, as also inns and eating shops, are allowed to open from 4 o'clock in the morning, and drinking shops which have the right to sell strong liquors, *i.e.*, those which have licences, as also all other establishments which are allowed to sell strong liquors in retail, are permitted to open at 11 a.m. and are bound to close at 11 p.m., with the exception of those shops which will have permission from the higher police authorities to remain open longer.

Remark.—On the basis of special permission sanctioned by the Minister of Finance for the town of Odessa, all confectioners and the summer buffet on the boulevards are allowed to carry on business on Sundays and holidays from 7 o'clock in the morning.

5. Holidays on which the above regulations are binding, viz.:—

1. All Sundays.
2. Candlemas Day, 25th March.
4. St. Nicholas' Day, 9th May.
5. Easter Tuesday.
6. Ascension Day.
7. Pentecost (Whit-Monday).

8. St. Peter and St. Paul's Day, 29th June.
9. Transfiguration Day, 6th August.
10. Assumption Day, 15th August.
11. St. John the Baptist, 29th August.
12. Birthday of the Virgin Mary, 8th September.
13. Holy Cross Day, 14th September.
14. St. John the Apostle, 26th September.
15. The Intercession of the Holy Virgin, 1st October.
16. The Holy Virgin of Kazan, 22nd October.
17. The Entry of the Holy Virgin into the Temple, 21st November.
18. St. Nicholas' Day, 6th December.
19. Third day after Christmas, 27th December.
20. The Emperor's Birthday.
21. " " Saints' Day.
22. " " Empress' Birthday.
23. " " Saints' Day.
24. " " Crown Prince's Birthday.
25. Coronation Day.
26. Ascension to the Throne.

On the holidays mentioned below (with the exception of those places mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4), as is the custom at Odessa, no business whatsoever is permitted :—

1. New Year's Day.
2. Epiphany.
3. Easter Sunday and Monday.
4. Whit Sunday.
5. Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

The present obligatory regulations come into force on the 1st of May next.

EXPORT OF SARDINES FROM PORTUGAL.

The following particulars respecting the development of a new industry in Portugal are extracted from a recent report by Mr. G. G. Petre, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon :—

"Fish is becoming an important article of export in consequence of the large development of a new industry, which consists in exporting sardines in oil, the total value of exports in this class having increased from 222,000*l.* in 1886 to 268,666*l.* in 1887, of which the value of sardines alone in the two years mentioned was respectively 160,000*l.* and 198,000*l.*

"In connexion with this subject, a resolution lately passed by the Agricultural Congress at Lisbon in favour of the diminution by 50 per cent. of the drawback hitherto granted in favour of oil imported for the purpose of preserving sardines has given rise to counter-petitions on the part of those engaged in this industry.

"Portuguese olive-oil, although abundant in quantity, is not, it appears, sufficiently refined for the purpose of preserving sardines, and large quantities of oil from France and elsewhere have hitherto been imported, a certain drawback being allowed on its re-exportation in sardine boxes.

"The resolution passed by the Agricultural Congress was, no doubt, intended to encourage the production of a superior kind of oil in the country, and thus to confer a benefit on the growers, but the sardine exporters, who represent a large and growing industry in the Southern Provinces, protest strongly against the withdrawal of the advantages conferred by the drawback, which they consider to be indispensable for the prosperity of their trade. The principal centres of this industry are at Setubal and in the province of Algarve. A considerable population is engaged in the sardine fishery and in the tinning process. The extent to which the trade has increased is shown by the anxiety manifested by those engaged in the same trade in France on account of the competition on the part of the Portuguese.

"They complain that curing establishments have been set up in England, the United States, Italy, Austria, but more especially in Spain and Portugal, and that, although in these latter countries they are generally prepared with inferior oil, they find a market even in French colonies, on account of their cheapness.

"The sardine fishery commences on the coasts of Portugal in January, and continues during February and March. It continues further north on the coast of Spain during March and April; in May and June it is carried on on the coasts of La Vendée, and from July to November on the coast of Brittany. The nets usually employed in Portugal are large ones, which enable two or three fishing boats to catch a large amount of fish.

"The Portuguese sardine-curers conclude their protest against the withdrawal of the advantages conferred by the drawback by explaining that the reason why Portuguese oil is not more generally used is that the quality of the oil produced by the old method is not sufficiently good for the purpose. As Portugal is an oil-producing country, it is manifestly to the advantage, both of growers and merchants, that a sufficiently good description of oil should be produced to render merchants independent of foreign oil."

OPENING FOR ENGLISH BUILDING COMPANIES AT NICE.

The following information is extracted from a recent report by Mr. J. C. Harris, Her Majesty's Consul at Nice:—

"Some years since, a native company was started here for the extraction of the marbles of the Roya Valley on the road to the Col de Tende. The works came to an almost complete standstill at the time of the financial crisis. It struck me about 18 months ago that a new start might be given to this industry

by shipping the worked marbles to England by means of the steam colliers which generally leave Nice in ballast, and that, if they could be delivered on the British market at a low price as compared with Italian marbles, they might compete successfully with them, their beauty being great, and some of the colours unique. I went, therefore, to the dépôt in Nice, and agreed with the director of the company, who seemed to approve greatly of my idea, that he should send me a case of samples to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, but, in spite of my having reminded the company of their promise on more than one occasion, I am still waiting for those samples, and have at last reluctantly ceased to expect to get them at all. Another case is that of the land companies, which some years since, laid out a considerable amount of capital in the purchase of land for building purposes at Nice, Cannes, and other places on the Riviera, but which, since the financial crisis, have allowed all their land to lie dormant and wholly unproductive, and are content to leave it so still, whereas it is patent that, at Cimiez, for instance, nothing is wanting but the judicious expenditure of a little more capital in the building of one or two comfortable hotels, such as abound at Cannes, and a few compact villas, to be let at a moderate rental, to insure the conversion of that spot, which enjoys one of the best climates on the Riviera, into a favourite sanatorium for English visitors, having the advantage of an admirable situation close to Nice, and yet lying outside the town. Even in this bad season the one hotel and the one *pension* that spot affords are full of English of the best sort, and I have friends who cannot find room in them, while the few villas which are to be had there, and which are far from possessing, with hardly an exception, the modern comforts which people now demand, are nevertheless all let. The land companies, however, while unwilling to build on their own account, continue to ask high prices for their land, not considering that by the sacrifice of some of it at a lower figure than it cost they might enhance the value of the remainder.

"I am of opinion, therefore, that an excellent opening now exists at Nice for the intervention of an English building company, which if it found the above companies difficult to deal with with regard to price, would be able to make favourable arrangements with private owners of land; moreover, Cimiez is not the only spot about Nice suitable for a sanatorium: there are the Montboron and Baumette hills, which present admirably sheltered situations with the finest views in the district. On the former, moreover, no damage whatever was experienced from the earthquake, while the new railway station now opened at Nice-Riquier, and the new road to connect that station with the Montboron, which is in process of construction, and which has been lately ordered by the local court to be completed in six months under penalty, will make this side of Nice very preferable in many ways, and will raise it to the same position as the Californie, which it much resembles, enjoys at Cannes. When it is considered that, according to the best accounts, there is much

capital at present lying idle in England, it is singular that none of it should have yet seized upon the opportunity Nice now presents of profitable investment."

THE MURMAN COAST ON THE NORTH OF RUSSIA.

Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a despatch, dated the 10th May last, with reference to the Murman coast on the north of Russia, says:—

"Considerable attention is being paid here at present to the Murman coast and to other possessions of Russia in the extreme north near Norway.

"Great efforts are being made to ameliorate the condition, sanitary and general, of the Russian fishermen inhabiting the Murman coast, who are in a deplorably low state of civilisation, and exposed not only to great hardships, but to the continual ravages of various diseases, whereas the Norwegian seafaring population in the neighbourhood are in a comparatively prosperous condition. Medical stations have been established at different points along the coast, and the Archangel branch of the Red Cross Society has for some time exhibited a praiseworthy activity in assisting the provincial administration to reduce the sickness to which the Russian fishermen are so subject. Permanent infirmaries of this kind have been established at Semi-Ostrow, Tereberg, Gavrilobka, and Zyp-Warolsk, and a medical ambulance is to be inaugurated this spring at Kiberg, on Norwegian territory, that point being much frequented by Russian fishing craft during the months of April and May. Dr. Gulevitch, an experienced surgeon, who is well acquainted with the Murman coast, left in March with a small staff to establish a regular system of sanitary inspection and medical relief along the whole coast during the fishing season. The diseases most prevalent are scorbutic and enteric affections traceable to bad diet and exposure.

"In the course of this summer, the Imperial Russian Geographical Society propose to send an expedition to Russian Lapland under M. Bachland, assisted by Messrs. Kudriarson, Bagdanow, and Pleshe, all of them possessed of considerable knowledge of the country, to examine its topography, geology, flora and fauna. It is said that they intend to pay particular attention to the rich veins of lead alleged to have been discovered in the White Sea Peninsula near the Norwegian frontier, which the Ministry of Imperial Domains desire to work systematically.

"A lecture was recently delivered by M. Ostiowsky, Russian Consul in Finmarken, at the house of M. Pobedonostzeff, Proctor of the Holy Synod, in aid of funds for the restoration of the ancient Russian monastery as a means of counteracting the Finnisation of Russian Lapland.

“ The Russian press are continually insisting on the desirability of fortifying one of the deep inlets in the neighbourhood of the Varangar Fjord which do not freeze in winter, afford excellent harbourage, and could be easily made impregnable.”

PRODUCTION OF CAUCASIAN WINE.

The following information respecting the trade in Caucasian wine is extracted from a recent report by Mr. D. R. Peacock, British Vice-Consul at Batoum :—

“ Caucasian wine, though a produce known in Trans-Caucasia since the times of Noah, and very extensively produced and consumed by the native population, has only during the last few years become an article of export. The quantity shipped in 1887 to foreign countries was small, about 50,000 gallons. Much larger quantities are yearly sent to Russia proper, and considering the practically unlimited area available, and the exceptionable capabilities of this country admitting the cultivation of the vine, the actual very extensive local production of wine, and again the improbability that a substitute could easily be found for that produce, one cannot but admit that there are some fair chances for the Caucasian wine to become a more important article of export in the future; and, inasmuch as it affects the interests of the bulk of the native population, it may, in the course of time, prove a more valuable and lasting resource of wealth to this country than the now all-engrossing Baku petroleum trade. The present price of native wine varies, according to the quality of the produce from 1s. to 2s. per gallon.”

FRENCH REGULATIONS FOR SECURING THE PURITY OF BUTTER.

A despatch, dated the 26th May last, has been received from Lord Lytton, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing an extract from the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 23rd May last, containing the regulations made by the French Government for securing the purity of butter imported and exported, as provided in the Law of the 14th March 1887, Article 11, the first paragraph of which reads as follows :—

“ Further regulations will determine the method and conditions of verification, which must be followed, chiefly with regard to goods in transit, by Customs agents, or by collectors of indirect taxes. This verification will be performed without cost and without impediment or delay in the exportation of the butters.”

The following is a translation of the decree made in accordance with the above article :—

Art. 1. The employés of indirect taxes, those of the Customs and of octroi, as well as agents charged with the superintendence of markets, are authorised to take samples of butters which may be exhibited, exposed for sale, conveyed, imported or exported, in order to ascertain the purity of the same.

The carriers, as well as the directors and agents of companies carrying by land and sea, are to place no obstacles in the way of sampling, and are to show invoices, receipts, bills of lading, and declarations which may be held by them.

Art. 2. When a sample is taken at the shop of a retail dealer, a wholesale merchant, an exporter, a consignee, or from a carrier, these latter are required to disclose the name and address of the person whose merchandise they have in their possession.

If the dealer, exporter, consignee, or carrier refuses to or cannot indicate the name and address of the person whose goods they hold, and also refuses to sign the *procès-verbal* drawn up at each sampling, mention of the fact is to be made in the report.

Art. 3. Samples taken by the agents specified in Art. 1 are, in the presence of the holders of the goods, placed in receptacles or flasks, hermetically closed and sealed; they are sent immediately to one of the experts appointed by the Prefect in each department.

Art. 4. Pure butters, mixed butters, margarines, oleo-margarines, and food fats forwarded in transit, must be contained in closed receptacles, and showing in clear characters the origin and nature of the article.

On arrival at the Customs office, the packages are to be weighed, corded, and sealed, and there is handed to the carrier or to the company carrying by land or sea in charge of the goods, a bond (*acquit à caution*) to accompany them as far as the export office.

The *acquit à caution* fixes the period within which the re-exportation is to be effected.

THE TRADE OF TRASCASPIA.

A despatch, dated the 16th May last, has been received from Sir R. B. D. Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, transmitting an abstract drawn up by Mr. Michell from the Russian press respecting the trade of Transcaspia. The following is a copy of the abstract in question :—

“A correspondent of the Russian newspaper *Caspia*, published at Baku, having lately visited Uzun-Ada, Krasnovodsk, and Tchikisliar, gives a favourable account of the commercial activity now visible throughout the Transcaspian region. The railway, he says, brings cotton, sheepskins, hides, carpets, and fruit from Bokhara to Krasnovodsk, from whence the goods are mostly forwarded by water direct to Astrakhan for further transmission

to the coming fair at Nijni Novgorod. To this place many Bokharians, Khivans, Kokanis, and Turcomans are already on their way. Considerable quantities of fish and caviar are sent from Tchikisliar. The fish are caught in the Caspian by the Turcomans living at Hassan Kuli, and sold by them to the Astrakhan dealers at very low prices. Among other commodities sulphur is sent from Askhabad to Baku, a parcel of about 32 tons of this mineral having been recently exported. Persian goods, such as fruit, carpets, silk and woollen tissues, are also finding their way to Krasnovodsk from the neighbouring Persian provinces through the Transcaspian region."

NEW DANISH BUTTER LAW.

Sir E. J. Monson, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, in a despatch, dated the 12th May last, states that the provisions of the new artificial butter law of Denmark, a full translation of which appeared on pp. 569-573 of the May number of the *Board of Trade Journal*, have been extended to the Faröe Islands.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN VERA CRUZ.

Mr. A. Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Vera Cruz, writing under date of the 20th April last, says:—

"The future of Vera Cruz tobacco is bound to be most important and considerable. The present production is nearly 6,000,000 lbs. per annum; and it is produced at an average cost of about $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. About 23 per cent. is exported to foreign countries, and of this export somewhat less than half is of manufactured tobacco (chiefly to England). The remaining 77 per cent. is consumed in the Republic.

"As regards the qualities of Vera Cruz tobaccos, they range from moderately low to the very highest. For the highest quality as much as 10s. 6d. per 100 leaves has been obtained; but this quality is very scarce, being very exacting in regard to its soil, and only thriving well on very small patches.

"In Cosoleacaque and Chinameca, both near Minatitlan, the prices of the locally grown tobacco (as reported by Mr. Vice-Consul Wright) are at present as follows:—

"Cover leaf, 1st Class, $7d.$ per lb. first hand, and 1s. 6d. second hand; 2nd class, $7d.$ and 1s. 2d. Filling, 1st class, $3d.$ and $4d.$; and 2nd class, $1d.$ and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ respectively."

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTICES.

HOME AND FOREIGN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES IN 1887.

The Annual Statistical Report of the Secretary to the members of the British Iron Trade Association on the home and foreign iron and steel industries in 1887 has recently been issued. This report, which is the eleventh that has been issued to the members of the association, is divided into four sections. The first deals with the question of production; the second with the statistics of distribution and the iron and steel shipbuilding in 1887; the third with the foreign iron and steel industries in 1887 and the railway requirements and the iron trade; the fourth section is devoted to tabular statements all showing for a series of years the production of coal in the United Kingdom and in the chief coal-producing countries of the world; the production of iron ore in different districts of the United Kingdom, and of pig-iron in each district of the United Kingdom and in the principal iron-producing countries of the world; the production of manufactured iron, including rails, and of Bessemer steel, in the principal iron and steel producing countries; the total imports and exports of iron ores into and from different countries; the quantities and declared values of iron and steel imported into the United Kingdom. Statements are also appended showing the position of the Bessemer steel works and converters in the United Kingdom on 31st December 1887, and lists of open hearth steel works and converters in the United Kingdom at the same date.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY TESTED
IN INDIA.

Two papers have recently been issued by the Government of India dealing with the question of the agricultural implements and machines tested in that country. The first gives a list of agricultural implements and machines which have been tested in India during the year 1886-87 and have been found efficient and useful, details being given of the designation of the implement, its use, special advantages or instructions, price, where procurable, name and designation of official reporter, opinion, extent to which used by native agriculturists, together with remarks by the official reporter. The second gives a list of agricultural implements which have met with marked success in India during 1882-83 to 1886-87 distinguishing the provinces where successful.

MERCHANDISE MARKS LEGISLATION IN CAPE COLONY.

The Cape of Good Hope *Government Gazette* for the 3rd May last contains the text of a Bill which it is intended to lay before the Cape Parliament during the next session to make provision against fraudulent marks on merchandise.

Article I. is as follows:—

(1.) Every person who—

(a.) Forges any trade mark ; or

(b.) Falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive ; or

(c.) Makes any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or being used for forging, a trade mark ; or

(d.) Applies any false trade description to goods ; or

(e.) Disposes of or has in his possession any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging a trade mark ; or

(f.) Causes any of the things above in this section mentioned to be done ;

shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2.) Every person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which any forged trade mark or false trade description is applied, or to which any trade mark or mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive is falsely applied, as the case may be, shall, unless he proves—

(a.) That having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this Act, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade mark, mark or trade description ; and

(b.) That on demand made by or on behalf of the complainant, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things ; or

(c.) That otherwise he had acted innocently ;

be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3.) Every person guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable—

(i.) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding pounds, with the alternative of imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding unless such fine be sooner paid, or to both imprisonment and fine ; and

(ii.) On conviction by any resident magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds ; and

(iii.) In any case to forfeiture, at the discretion of the court, of every chattel, article, instrument, or thing by means of or in relation to which the offence has been committed.

(4.) The court before whom any person is convicted under this section may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court thinks fit.

Art. II. defines the expressions "trade mark," "trade description," &c.

Art. III. defines what constitutes the forging of a trade mark.

Art. IV. states in what the application of a trade mark or mark or trade description to goods consists.

Art. V. provides for the discharge from prosecution of any person who unwittingly makes any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of forging, or of being used for forging, a trade mark.

Art. VI. stipulates that the provisions of the Act are to apply in the case of watches which *prima facie* come from another country than that of real production.

Art. VII. provides that in any indictment, pleading, proceeding or document, in which any trade mark or forged trade mark is intended to be mentioned, it shall be sufficient, without further description and without any copy or facsimile, to state that trade mark or forged trade mark to be a trade mark or forged trade mark.

Art. VIII. states that in any prosecution for an offence, evidence of the port of shipment of imported goods shall be *prima facie* evidence of the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

Art. IX. provides for prosecution in event of any person within the Colony aiding and abetting the commission of any act outside the Colony which constitutes an offence within the Colony.

Art. X. provides for the forfeiture of goods wrongfully described.

Art. XI. provides for payment of costs in any prosecution under the Act.

Art. XII. stipulates that no prosecution for any offence against the Act shall be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the commission of the offence, or one year next after the first discovery thereof by the complainant, whichever expiration first happens.

Art. XIII. makes further provision for prohibiting the importation of goods which, if sold, would be liable to forfeiture under the Act.

Art. XIV. is to the effect that in any sale or contract for sale of goods bearing a trade mark, the vendor shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine trade mark, and not forged or falsely applied, unless the contrary is expressed in writing.

Art. XV. provides that generally accepted trade descriptions shall not be affected by the Act, provided that such trade descriptions are not misleading to place or country where the goods were made or produced.

Art. XVI. exempts certain cases from the provisions of the Act.

Art. XVII. is to the effect that any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a Royal Warrant, or for the service of Her Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of the Governor or any Government Department, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Art. XVIII. repeals, with certain stipulations, the Merchandise Marks Act of 1864.

Art. XIX. provides that the Act may be cited as "The Merchandise Marks Act, 1888."

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CAST-IRON.

The French *Bulletin du Ministère des Travaux Publics* for the month of March last, quoting from the *Revue universelle des Mines*, gives the following particulars of the world's production of cast-iron:—

In 1800, the production of cast-iron of the whole world was 838,000 tons; in 1885, it was 19,406,000 tons. During the period comprised between 1865 and 1886, the increase of production, calculated for the year of greatest production, was: In the United States, 456 per cent.; in Germany, 237 per cent.; in Austria, 152 per cent.; in England, 76 per cent.; in France, 64 per cent.; in Belgium, 63 per cent.; and in Sweden, 53 per cent.

Great Britain produces more than the United States, which, in return, consumes more cast-iron and steel. The consumption of the United States is at the present day one-fourth of the cast-iron and one-third of the steel produced by the entire world.

The diminution of cost of production effected in modern times by the improvements carried out in processes of manufacture is wonderful. Thus, a gross of steel pens, which are to-day sold at Birmingham for 4*d.*, formerly cost 7*l.* to produce. This industry is so important that a single manufactory at Sheffield now weekly sends to Birmingham 20 tons of rolled steel to be converted into pens.

THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT AND PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

A communication, dated the 8th May last, has been received from the Colonial Office, transmitting copy of an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Hong Kong, and entitled "The Vagrancy Ordinance, 1888," making provision for dealing with vagrants other than Chinese. A house of detention is to be established, to which such persons may be sent by a magistrate's order, and there detained under quasi-penal discipline until arrangements are made either for finding employment for them or for sending them away from the Colony. The following is a copy of sections 20, 21, and 22, which deal with the responsibilities of shipowners and others in the matter :—

"20. Whenever any person, not a Chinese, lands in this Colony, or being a non-commissioned officer or soldier in Her Majesty's army, leaves that army in this Colony under an engagement to serve any person, company, or association, or body of persons in any capacity, and whenever any sailor, other than a Chinese sailor, is discharged from his ship in this Colony, and such person, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or sailor becomes chargeable to the Colony as a vagrant within a period of six months after his arrival here, or after his leaving the army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be, then the person, company, association, or body to serve whom he has so landed in Hong Kong, left the army, or, in the case of a sailor, the person who was at the date of his discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which such sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Ordinance, and all other charges incurred by the Colony in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

"21. Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in this Colony any person other than a Chinese who at the time of his landing is obviously destitute of means of subsistence or does actually become so within a period of six months from the date of landing, shall be liable to repay to the Government of this Colony all costs and charges incurred by the Colony in consequence of such person becoming a vagrant, unless such master satisfy the Court that he made due inquiry as to the person so landed or allowed to land, and that he had reason to believe such person was possessed of means of subsistence.

"22. In the absence of such master of a vessel, the owner, agent or consignee of such vessel at the time the person who subsequently became a vagrant was allowed to land, shall be liable to pay the said costs and charges on his behalf."

THE MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS IN GERMANY.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 3rd May last contains the following information on the subject of the manu-

facture of carpets in Germany, which was extracted from a report of the French Consul at Frankfort :—

“ Manufactories of German carpets rarely display much activity at the commencement of the year ; this period is specially devoted to obtaining orders for the autumn season, when the largest transactions take place.

“ The carpet industry in Germany, after having enjoyed considerable prosperity for some years, has suffered within recent times from severe competition. New firms have been established, the old ones have been extended, so that it becomes difficult, even for well-established houses, to keep up their old prices, and they are obliged to content themselves with small profits out of all proportion with the efforts made and the risks incurred. In this respect a sensible change would appear to have recently been effected. This is due neither to a diminution in production nor to enhanced prices, but to an increase in the requirements of the market. The taste for carpets has taken hold of those classes of society to whom hitherto this luxury was denied. The popular classes at the present time still consider the carpet as an article of luxury, and this taste has been actively stimulated by manufacturers producing carpets which, whilst having pretty designs and a sufficient solidity, are remarkably moderate in price.

“ German manufacturers have arrived at results which deserve to be noted. ‘ A carpet which cost, a few years ago, 60 thalers (9*l.*),’ says, on this point, an organ of the trade, ‘ costs to-day scarcely as many marks (3*l.*). It goes without saying that the tissue is not of as good a quality, that the delicacy of the colours and the care devoted to the making are, further, not the same, and that, finally, the sizes have been slightly diminished ; but the first impression, especially of one who is not a connoisseur, is that it is quite as good an article as was formerly produced.’

“ Smyrna carpets, hand-knitted, still hold in Germany the first place, which cannot be disputed by similar carpets made by machinery, although the latter, costing less, find purchasers more readily. It is asserted, moreover, that certain German manufacturers have been producing for some time hand-worked carpets which, for fineness of pile and arrangement of colours, certainly rival Eastern carpets. These are sent to Asia, whence they are exported, chiefly to England, as real Eastern carpets.

“ Again, Germany buys more Eastern carpets than formerly, the fashion of covering divans, walls, &c. with these articles being very much on the increase.

“ As to carpets sold in rolls, the Germans make them at the present time in a manner so satisfactory as to compete formidably with English and Belgian carpets, not only on the home market, but also on foreign markets. Recent statistics have shown that the exportation of German carpets is increasing year by year.”

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MEXICO.

The following information respecting the sugar industry of Mexico is extracted from *Bradstreet's* for the 14th April last:—

“Very great possibilities and very small probabilities characterise the sugar-producing industry of the Republic of Mexico. So far as soil and climate are concerned, that country is able to supply the world; in point of fact, it does not supply its own consumption. The reciprocity treaty was defeated by Louisiana influence, because the planters of that State professed to fear Mexican competition. There was little or no ground for this fear. The treaty is now dead, notwithstanding its obvious advantages. If the duty on sugar should happen to be repealed as is advocated by a considerable party in Congress, it may be revived and carried into effect. But, in any event, no great increase in the Mexican production of sugar can be anticipated. Raw sugar is free of duty in England, and a competent Mexican authority pronounces the Liverpool market better than New York, and yet the exportation of sugar is uncertain and comparatively unimportant. The average value of the exports of all descriptions of raw sugar in 1881–85 was 226,898 dollars per annum; in 1886 the value was 208,775 dollars. At the same time the United States exported 64,073 dollars worth of refined sugar to Mexico in 1886, and 50,341 dollars worth in 1887.

“Of the exports from Mexico in 1885–86, amounting to 208,775 dollars worth, England took 167,728 dollars worth and the United States only 32,510 dollars worth. Almost all of the business was done through Vera Cruz. In 1887 the imports of brown sugar from Mexico into the United States amounted to 1,228,182 pounds, valued at 33,320 dollars, in a total importation of sugar amounting to 2,498,192,849 pounds, valued at 71,604,698 dollars—that is to say, about $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 per cent. of our imports came from the adjoining Republic. Any immediate considerable enlargement of this traffic is out of the question.

“The backwardness of the Mexican sugar industry is to be attributed, first, to lack of transportation facilities, and secondly, to lack of capital. The business has met with the greatest development in the States of Morelos, Vera Cruz, and Michoacan, which together yield about half of the annual output. Little surplus above the requirements for local consumption is manufactured, except at points distant from the larger cities and the modern railroad lines. The transportation of sugar on mule-back across the country is unprofitable, and, on account of the crudeness of the usual processes, so much of the staple as is exported meets with little favour in the European markets. The sugar planters of Tabasco and Campeche undertook some months ago to unite in finding regular foreign markets, but they have so far accomplished next to nothing. Efficient labour is sometimes hard to find, and there are other obstacles to successful production. Above an elevation of 2,000 feet irrigation is generally necessary and is expensive. Taxes are also a serious burden. The

prevailing apparatus for manufacturing the article is exceedingly ancient, and, though an increasing demand for modern appliances is noticed, the temptations for such investments are not strong. The most experienced observers, like Consul-General Sutton, Consul Greathouse, and others, accordingly coincide in the opinion that the chances are heavily against any serious competition between Mexican sugar and the products of Cuban plantations and American and European refineries. The home market is a better one, and promises to continue so. Brown lump sugar, the staple article of consumption, sells at retail all over the Republic at 10 to 15 c. per pound, and refined sugar from the United States commands about the same price.

“Without question, however, large areas of land in most parts of the Republic are suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. On the table lands, where irrigation is required, the cost of production is excessive. Down toward the coast, at 1,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea, where there is ample moisture, sugar can probably be raised as cheaply as in any part of the world. Vice-Consul Winslow makes the statement that ‘in Cuba a pound of sugar costs the planter nearly 3 c., in Central America $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., in the Sandwich Islands 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., but in the fertile lands of Mexico, that are tempered by the sea-breezes and do not need irrigation, the production of sugar does not cost more than 1 c. per pound at the maximum.’ It seems that after cutting down and burning the forests the land is ready for planting without ploughing. Corn may be cultivated along with the sugar cane, and the former will generally pay all the expenses. The plant growth is vigorous for two or three times as many years as in Louisiana.

“Very little improved machinery is employed in the manufacture of sugar. As a rule the cane is ground between wooden rollers, turned by horse-power, and not more than 60 per cent. of the saccharine matter is extracted. With better appliances, such as are to be found in establishments here and there, the proportion could be greatly increased. As a rule, also, the juice is not refined, being simply strained and then boiled into a solid mass. Brown sugar exclusively is consumed by the Indian population, and travellers rarely meet with anything else.”

INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SUPERVISION OF MACHINERY IN BELGIUM.

The following is a translation of a decree of the Belgian Government, signed on the 5th May, and published in the *Moniteur Belge* for the 13th May last, respecting the inspection of dangerous and unhealthy establishments and the supervision of machinery :—

“Art. I.—Government inspectors of dangerous or insanitary establishments, as well as officials appointed to inspect steam

machinery and boilers, are to have free access to factories, works, workshops, dépôts, and other places subject to their supervision; and in case of infraction of the law they are to draw up reports. One copy of the report will be sent to the offender within 24 hours, at the latest, from the time of the offence. Another copy will be sent to the public prosecutor.

“ Art. 2.—Infractions of the provisions of all decrees relative to dangerous, unhealthy, or unsuitable workshops, and to steam machinery and boilers, will be punished with a fine of from 26 to 100 francs.

“ Art. 3.—Proprietors, masters, directors, or managers of industrial establishments, obstructing the supervision exercised by Government inspectors, will be punished with a fine of from 26 to 100 francs, without prejudice, if considered advisable, to the application of the penalties provided in Articles 269 to 274 of the Penal Code.

“ Art. 4.—In the event of a repetition of the offence within 12 months of the previous conviction, the minimum fine laid down in the preceding articles will be increased to 100 francs, and the maximum to 1,000 francs.

“ Art. 5.—The heads of industrial establishments are legally responsible for the payment of the fines incurred by their directors or managers.”

SILK INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL.

The French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 10th of May, quoting from the Brazilian *Etoile du Sud*, states that the Brazilian Government has had the silk tissues produced at Nova Trento, in the province of Santa Catharina, analysed. The result is that the experts have pronounced the tissues imperfect, but attribute the imperfection to the rudeness of the machinery used to unwind the cocoons. But they have admitted that the thread and the colours are excellent. It is not the province of Santa Catharina only which is busy in attempting to create a silk-industry; efforts in the same direction are being made in the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Belgian *Moniteur des Interêts Matériels* for May 17 states that the question of the frontier of the Argentine Republic towards Chili, Brazil, and Bolivia is expected to be soon settled. The official reports announce a great increase in imports and exports, and there is every sign of a complete revival in the commercial and economical life of the country. The message of the President, in opening Parliament, was of an exceptionally hopeful and encouraging nature.

BALTIC PORTS OF RUSSIA.

The Russian *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* for May 13 remarks that towards the middle of 1887 a change came over the condition of the Russian Baltic ports which deserves very serious attention. The trade with the interior of Russia in cereals had been passing more and more away from Memel, Königsberg, and Dantzic to Revel and Libau. Libau, in fact, has lately risen to the first place among all the exporting ports of the Baltic. But in consequence of changes introduced into the tariffs of certain Russian railways in 1887, to the detriment of various Black Sea ports, and of all the Russian Baltic ports, the commercial importance of Memel, Königsberg, and Dantzic has once more been accelerated. In 1884 and 1885 the complaints of depression in these Russian ports were loud. It was declared that their trade in Russian cereals was reduced to nothing, and the fact of the revision of the Russian tariffs was looked upon as a natural consequence of the German system of political economy.

But in the middle of 1887 the Russian South-Western railway entered into a convention with the Prussian State railways. This convention guaranteed all sorts of advantages to goods sent direct to Königsberg and Dantzic. Not only was the freight reduced, but actually a sort of drawback was offered, if the diminution of weight on arrival was above a certain amount. Towards the end of 1887 the Moscow-Koursk railway also joined this convention. Its example was followed by the Ridjisk-Viazna line, which hitherto had only supplied the port of Libau. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* considers this matter as one calling for the most serious attention from the commercial class in Russia.

TRADE IN MANILLA HEMP IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* for the 19th of May, quoting from the *Deutsches Handels-Archiv*, gives some particulars regarding the trade in Manilla hemp in the Philippine Islands. This article ranks second among the products of the archipelago, although its cultivation, on a large scale, is of somewhat recent date. The largest export is made to England; almost as much to the Atlantic ports of America. These two destinations combined comprise 85 per cent. of the total export trade, hardly any Manilla hemp being sent to the continent of Europe. Experiments are constantly being made, but hitherto without success, in order to economise labour in removing the husk of the plant, and employ the original material more completely. If this could be done, the profits of the islanders would be much greater than they are. But there seems to be great doubt whether the inequalities which exist in various specimens do not make the practical intelligence of the labourer

needful in each particular case, and it is therefore probable that no machine can be invented which would successfully take the place of hand labour.

The Abaca (*Musa textilis*) is not confined to the Philippine Islands, but grows extensively throughout tropical Asia. But the Philippines offer this peculiar advantage that their half-civilised indigenous population forms a body singularly well adapted for the skilful manipulation of this plant. If the abaca can be submitted to a mechanical process, there is no doubt that its cultivation will have a rapid development in other parts of the Malay Archipelago. This would create a serious competition with the Philippine islanders.

Besides its employment for ropes and cordage, experiments have lately been made to utilise Manilla hemp for other purposes. At Madrid last year an attempt was started to make paper out of the waste fibre. It is said that an excellent white paper was produced, without the aid of any other material. If this experiment should be repeated with success, a fresh impetus will doubtless be given to the cultivation of the abaca. It should be understood that the waste fibre is not useless, even at present; it is employed to manure the plantations. The great export of hemp is from Manilla and from Cebu; some is also sent from the port of Iloilo.

RUSSIAN COLZA CROP.

The Russian *Revue Commerciale d'Odessa*, as quoted by the French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* for the 17th May last, states that the new crop of colza has suffered seriously from the exceptionally severe weather of the end of April. The coming crop, however, appears to promise well; the winter sowings seem to be progressing very favourably everywhere.

FLOUR FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Brazilian *Revue Sud-Américaine* as quoted by the Belgian *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* of the 19th of May, draws attention to the poor quality of the flour exported from the Argentine Republic, and remarks that it is considered, in the Brazilian market, as inferior to that from Uruguay. The exportation of this article, it goes on to say, would rapidly increase if more attention were paid to quality.

QUEENSLAND PEARL SHELL AND BÊCHE-DE-MER FISHERIES.

A communication, dated the 14th May last, has been received from the Colonial Office, transmitting copy of a reserved Bill of the Federal Council of Australasia, entitled "An Act to regulate

“ the pearl shell and bêche-de-mer fisheries in Australasian waters adjacent to the Colony of Queensland.” This Bill, which applies only to British ships and boats attached to British ships, has now received the assent of the Queen in Council.

CUSTOMS RETURNS OF NATAL FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1888.

A despatch, dated the 9th April last, has been received through the Colonial Office, from the Governor of Natal, transmitting copy of a statement furnished by the Collector of Customs, giving a summary of the Customs returns for the first quarter of the present year, as compared with the corresponding returns for the first quarter of 1887.

From this statement it appears that the value of imports for the three months ended 31st March 1888 was 632,490*l.*, as compared with 495,717*l.* for the corresponding period in 1887. Customs revenue amounted to 62,929*l.* this year, as against 52,966*l.* last. The value of colonial exports is given at 232,260*l.* and 225,183*l.*, and of non-colonial at 100,394*l.* and 34,190*l.*, giving a total value of exports in 1888 of 332,654*l.* as compared with 259,373*l.* Included in these values is that of the exports of raw gold, which amounted to 81,429*l.* in 1888, as against 24,937*l.* in 1887.

REVENUE RETURNS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A communication, dated the 16th May last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting comparative statements of revenue received in the Cape of Good Hope during the month and nine months ended the 31st March last.

From these statements it appears that the unaudited revenue received during the month of March 1888 was 296,902*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, representing a net increase of 17,559*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* over the amount for the corresponding period in 1887. The items of most importance are those of railway and Customs receipts, which in 1888 amounted to 117,014*l.* 13*s.* and 88,555*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* respectively.

During the nine months, July 1887 to March 1888, the unaudited amount of revenue received is given at 2,518,832*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, showing a net increase of 193,067*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* over the corresponding period of the previous 12 months.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

A communication, dated the 16th May last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting copy of a notice issued by the Postmaster-General of Cape

Colony, from which it appears that the number of deposits made in the Post Office Savings Bank in the year 1887 was 33,642, amounting to 222,808*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with 30,978, amounting to 231,271*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* during the year 1886. The number of withdrawals in 1887 was 10,817, and the amount 178,769*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, as against 10,218 withdrawals for 186,440*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in the previous year. The average amount of each deposit in 1887 was 6*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1886, 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The number of accounts remaining open on 31st March 1888 was 13,641, and the net balance due to depositors on the same day was 277,457*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The number of post offices now open for the receipt and repayment of savings bank deposits is 144.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The following particulars of the traffic of the Suez Canal for the year 1887 are extracted from the report of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, presented to the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company at the annual general meeting held in Paris on the 15th May last :—

Transit and Navigation.—3,137 ships of a net tonnage of 5,903,024 tons passed through the Suez Canal in 1887. From these, receipts to the amount of 56,995,298 frs. were realised. From passengers, to the number of 182,998, 1,829,976 frs. were obtained. Supplementary receipts of the transit service reached 300,100 frs. The total traffic receipts amounted, therefore, in 1887 to 58,125,374, an increase of 1,327,090 over those of the preceding year. Vessels, to the number of 159, of which 119 were merchant and 40 Government vessels, passed through in 1887 for the first time; the increase over 1886 is 14 vessels. The proportion of ships drawing more than 7 metres of water is nearly one-fourth of the ships passing through. Among them, 54 have a draught of from 7 m. 49 to 7 m. 50.

Night Traffic.—From the 1st March 1887, night navigation of the whole extent of the canal has been permitted to all ships requesting the same, if provided with the necessary lighting apparatus. This concession has been very largely taken advantage of by vessels using the canal, as 395 vessels, or 12·59 of the total traffic, made the night passage with the aid of the electric light in 1887, the average length of time occupied by the journey being 20 hrs. 29 mins., and the passage at night is effected with as little difficulty as in the daytime.

The importance of night traffic has been very rapidly developed, during the first quarter of 1888 the number of vessels having passed through with the aid of the electric light amounted to 295, and these 295 vessels represent 32·78 per cent. of the total traffic for the first three months of the current year. The canal is henceforth, as the open sea, free for navigation at every hour of the day and night.

The average duration of passage for the whole of the ships passing through was, in 1887, 34 hrs. 3 mins. In 1886 the average per ship was 36 hrs. 11 mins., thus showing in favour of 1887 a saving of 2 hrs. 8 mins.

Port Thewfik.—The excavation of a basin before Port Thewfik was intended principally to do away with the inconvenience and loss of time in the case of ships coming from the Red Sea from the distance of their anchoring place in the roadstead from the entrance of the canal.

This basin, completely finished and fitted for the docking of ships devoted to the transit service, has been utilised since the 1st July of last year by ships passing through. It constitutes a safe and commodious anchorage for ships coming from the south, and an advantageous stopping place for ships which, on the point of completing their passage, have to cross other vessels entering into the canal. This improvement has been particularly appreciated.

From the 1st July to 31st December 1887, 163 vessels, of which 46 came from the north and 117 from the south, have put up in the Port Thewfik basin, and during the same period 266 vessels coming from the Red Sea have been enabled to continue their journey without delay.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1887.

The French Consul at Yokohama, in a communication printed in the French *Moniteur Officiel* for the 26th April, states that the value of imports into Japan in 1887 is officially given at 43,800,158 yen, and of exports at 51,419,678 yen.

The foreign trade of Japan in 1887 amounted, therefore, to the total of 95,219,836 yen, a total which has not hitherto been reached. It represents over the preceding year an increase of about 16,000,000 yen, including more than 12,000,000 yen for imports, and more than 3,000,000 yen for exports.

DIAMOND EXPORTS FROM GRIQUALAND WEST.

A communication, dated the 5th June last, has been received from the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, transmitting copy of a Cape Government notice, from which it appears that the exports of rough and uncut diamonds from the several divisions of Griqualand West during the month of April last, were as follows :—

From the division of Kimberley, 402,430 $\frac{3}{4}$ carats, with a declared value of 400,606*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; from the divisions of Barkley West, Hay, and Herbert, *nil*.

X.—THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The following memorandum on the recent Co-operative Congress at Dewsbury has been prepared for the Board of Trade by the Labour Correspondent, who attended the Congress.

The annual Congress of representatives of the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom, held at Dewsbury in Whit-week, was the most largely attended ever held, upwards of 600 delegates being present at the opening. The reports presented indicated a continued development of the movement, the figures for 1887 showing a total of 1,432 societies, with a membership of 945,619. These societies held a share capital of 10,012,048*l.*, a loan capital of 2,134,890*l.*, with a reserve fund of 475,922*l.*, and a value of saleable stock of 4,165,339*l.* The value of land and buildings held was 4,669,550*l.*, and of investments 4,269,014*l.* Goods were sold to the amount of 34,189,715*l.*, on which there was a total net profit of 3,193,178*l.* Of this profit 23,029*l.* was applied to educational purposes, and 8,158*l.* to charitable objects.

Included in these figures are 78 productive societies, with 22,480 members, a share capital of 729,462*l.*, a loan capital of 207,718*l.*, a reserve fund of 18,149*l.*, saleable stock to the value of 319,032*l.*, land and buildings, 424,454*l.*, and investments, 62,979*l.* Goods were sold to the amount of 1,817,306*l.*, and realised a net profit of 69,201*l.* The English Wholesale Co-operative Society in 1887 sold goods to the amount of 5,713,235*l.*, realising a profit of 65,141*l.* The Scottish Wholesale sold a total value of 1,804,420*l.*, and made a net profit of 52,585*l.* These wholesale societies are largely engaged in the work of production, and the papers read and discussed were prize essays on the following propositions:—

“What should be the true relations between a wholesale distributive society and the productive societies whose work it may sell?”

“Ought productive works to be carried on as departments of the wholesale societies? If so, under what conditions?”

These papers raised the question of profit sharing and of bonus to labour, on which some difference of opinion prevails, the leaders of the movement being practically divided into two schools. The discussion was warm, interesting, and occupied nearly the whole of two days. The views of the opposing sections are set forth in the two sets of resolutions submitted as follows:—

A.—(1.) “That whenever the profits of either productive or distributive societies can be divided with equity, they be divided so as to give a share to capital, labour, and trade (the purchasers).”

(2.) “That, after much past practical experience, we recommend that the development of productive works in connexion with the movement can be most successfully inaugurated through the federating of societies together for the manufacturing of their known requirements.”

(3.) “That we cannot conceive of any organisation more fitted to carry out the work of co-operative production than the federation known as the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which, with an extension of its management, could be applied with economy and success to the manufacturing of many articles used or consumed by the members of retail stores.”

(4.) "That it be an instruction to the Central Co-operative Board to enter into, during the coming year, an active propaganda throughout the Union on the matter arising out of the resolutions submitted by the undersigned delegates to Congress."

B.—(1.) "That the development of co-operative production demands the formation of an alliance on equitable terms between the worker, the capitalist, and the consumer."

(2.) "That this Congress recommends, as the basis of such an alliance, the following system, which it believes would be the means of gradually securing the permanent elevation of the workers, through the results of their own work :—

(a.) "That productive works be carried on, wherever this is practicable, by distinct registered societies.

(b.) "That these societies be federated with each other, and the wholesale societies of the districts where they are situate.

(c.) "That not less than half the net profits of the respective businesses be assigned to the workers employed in them.

(d.) "That this allotment of profits be made in transferable shares, with power to each society to pay them off at par, or any less price agreed on."

(3.) "That it be referred to the United Board to consider, in connexion with the wholesale societies, if willing to assist, and to report to the next Congress on the best plans—

(a.) "For forming the federal union specified in resolution (2 b).

(b.) "For dealing with the profits of production in cases where—
(i.) the productive work cannot be carried on by a distinct society ; (ii.) the capital is principally loan."

(4.) "That this Congress invites the co-operative wholesale societies of England and Scotland, and all other distributive societies which carry on production on their own account, to adopt in the conduct of their own works the principles formulated above, and to assist the United Board by suggestions for perfecting the plans referred to in resolution (3.)"

Before the close of the discussion a compromise was agreed to between the movers of the rival propositions, which was to the effect: "That wherever the profits of either distributive or " productive societies can be divided with equity, they be divided " so as to give a share to capital, labour, and trade, and that it " be referred to the United Board to consider in connexion with " the wholesale society, and report to the next Congress the best " plan for giving effect to the principle."

The following amendment, however, was proposed from the body of the hall and carried by 213 to 160 votes :—

"1. That this Congress recommends that by whomsoever productive enterprises are established—by either the wholesale or distributive societies, or by organisations of the workmen themselves—an alliance be formed on equitable conditions for the sharing of profits and risks between the worker, the capitalist, and the consumer. 2. That this Congress invites the co-operative wholesale societies of England and Scotland, and all distributive societies which carry on production on their own account, to adopt in the conduct of their works the principle formulated above, and to assist the United Board by suggestions and plans for perfecting it."

XI.—FACTORY OPERATIVES IN GERMANY.

The United States Commercial Agent at Mayence in a recent report gives an abstract of the condensation of the official reports of the factory inspectors of the German Empire for the year 1886. The following information is abstracted from the abstract in question :—

“Regarding the actual number of factories visited and investigated by the inspectors all over the Empire, the statistics are not given. The greatest number of inspections are said to have taken place in the Kingdom of Saxony, where, in the Dresden district, 1,182 establishments were looked into, 64 of them more than once, and in the Chemnitz district, 1,146, of which 162 were visited more than once. In the Zwickau district, in the same kingdom, 1,123 factories were examined, of which 32 were inspected more than once. Saxony is divided up into seven inspection districts.

“Next to these Saxon districts the largest number of inspections were made in the district around Arnsberg, in the province of Westphalia, in Prussia. In this district 773 establishments were investigated, 48 of them at night and 10 on Sundays. In the inspection district known as ‘Potsdam-Frankfort on the Oder,’ in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 738 establishments were visited, 25 at night and 15 on Sundays, of which 53 were called upon more than once. In the Berlin-Charlottenburg district, in the same province, 652 establishments were inspected. In Baden, visits were made to 736 establishments. In two of the four districts in Bavaria, 1,044 factories were examined. The smallest number of inspections were made in Hohenzollern, in the city of Bremen, and in the principality of Reuss (younger line), where 21, 63, and 71 inspections respectively were made.

“The advice of inspectors is said to be sought very much by owners of factories in matters relating to the factory regulations of the Empire.

“*General State of Industry.*—In many districts the general state of business is said to have been, in 1886, pretty much what it was in the preceding year; that is, that there was much over-production, a great deal of competition, depressed prices, and small profits. The unfavourable situation in which the German farmers find themselves had then, as now, an injurious effect on trade. On the whole, business is said to have been pretty active, and reductions of labourers’ wages almost nowhere observable. The general state of the world’s market and the downward

tendency of prices of commodities have lessened the profits of manufacturers, but not diminished the wages of the working people to any extent. The supplanting of hand-labour with machine-work, which went on during the year to a considerable degree, made even an increased employment of factory hands necessary, and even in districts whose industrial situation was discouraging.

“General Condition of the Labour Market.”—There was an increase in the number of adult male workmen employed, as well as of young persons and women. So far as reports have been received on the subject, it appears that adult male workmen increased 7·7 per cent. in 1886 over 1884, while there were 7·6 per cent. more females employed. Of every 100 labourers employed on the average 27·2 per cent. were females.

“Wages are said, on the whole, to have maintained the same rates, though considerable advances took place in some instances. Reductions of wages happened in but few cases. Some few large discharges of workmen occurred, as did shortening of time. There was more increasing of wages done than reduction of them, however.

“The factory operatives are said to be better compensated than working people who labour in the house industries, that is, making things at home, who live and work in low and small rooms, badly ventilated and poorly lighted, for trifling wages.

“Hours of Labour.”—The tendency is to shorter hours of labour, it is said, and the number of cases are constantly increasing where the number of hours worked are reduced from 11 to 10 a day. The inspector for Middle and Upper Franconia says that he has frequently observed that the length of time laboured increases the nearer a business approaches the border of pure industrial work, and the more the workmen are left to themselves and have the time optional with themselves.

“In Middle Franconia the industries are of a manifold character, and differ consequently largely in the number of hours worked, but 11 hours a day prevail. In Upper Franconia 12 hours of labour a day is the rule, as there are a great many textile factories there. In the Upper Palatinate the rule is 10 hours a day. But in the cities of Nuremberg and Fürth, where 11 to 12 hours a day are customary, many establishments close an hour or two earlier on Mondays and Saturdays, so that really only 62 to 64 hours a week are worked, instead of 68 to 70.

“The forges in the vicinity of Nuremberg and Fürth, of which there are many, run by water-power, work, when in regular operation, 12 to 14 hours a day. Factories there making gold wire work 11 to 12 hours, while among the lead pencil, brush, and machine factories and iron foundries 10 hours prevail.

“The porcelain factories in Upper Franconia are run 10 hours a day.

“The colour factories in Schweinfurt are kept going 10 to 10½ hours a day, and the horse-hair spinning-mills of Kitzingen 11 hours.

“In the beer breweries it is said to be impossible to fix the hours of labour with any regularity of the men in the brewing rooms, though they are not allowed to exceed 16 a day. The other persons employed about the breweries work 12 to 13 hours.

“It is often experienced that by shorter hours of labour as much work is turned off as under long ones, as the hands work more industriously to avoid a diminution of income.

“The question of Sunday work has been the subject of a special inquiry by a committee appointed for the purpose, and they report that it is customary in a very large number of establishments for work to be done on Sundays. In those employing machinery it is common with 49·4 per cent. of them, for 29·8 per cent. of their workmen. In the establishments where hand-work is done, it is usual with 47·1 per cent. of them, for 41·8 per cent. of their workmen. In trade and commerce 67·8 per cent. of the houses are open on Sundays, keeping 57 per cent. of their employés busy. Neither factories nor business houses are kept going the whole day as a general thing, but there are many that do use the whole of Sunday. The result is that a very considerable part of the German working people get little rest on Sundays. The disposition to remove the evil by legislation is a step in the right direction.

“*Female Labourers.*—Each year the factory inspectors are expected to give their attention particularly to some one topic designated beforehand by the Government. In 1885 it was hours of labour, last year (1886) female labourers. They were directed to specially report (1) to what extent females are employed in industrial establishments, which—aside from any night labour—are accompanied by particular dangers to health and morals, especially for the physical and moral development of youthful females; and (2) what arrangements have been provided by employers, or with their co-operation, to fit them for domestic life and work.

“According to the majority of the reports there was a greater employment of women in 1886 than in 1884. The average increase is put at 7 to 8 per cent., which is said to be the rate of increase observed among factories and factory operatives generally. Male labour is affirmed not to be giving place to female.

“Of every 100 factory hands, 27·2 per cent. are said to be females on the average throughout the Empire, with the rate much higher for some parts and much lower for others. It is in the textile factories, factories preparing foods, and factories making and cleaning clothing, that most of the women are employed, and next to them the industries working on stone and earth and on paper and leather. These, altogether, have about 90 per cent. of all the women employed in the factories. In the textile industries about one-half of all the hands employed are females, and in some districts the per-centage is even greater. In the kingdom of

Saxony 64 per cent. of the textile hands are women; in the Breslau-Leignitz district, 56 per cent.; in the Black Forest, in Würtemberg, 73 per cent., and in the two Reusses, 90 per cent.

"Females receive, as a rule, much lower wages than men. The same remarks made as to changes in the wages of men are said to be applicable to those of women.

"Regarding hours of labour, it is said that, as in the case of men, great differences exist. The inspector for the Plauen district says that it is harder to get them to work overtime than the men.

"There was no increase in night working, but rather a decrease.

"Where women work at home in industrial pursuits they work much longer, for less wages, than in the factories—oftentimes far into the night.

"On the question, to what extent women are employed in industrial establishments, which, aside from any night labour, are accompanied by particular dangers to health and morals, especially for the physical and moral development of youthful females, the replies are said not to be satisfactory. Many inspectors responded to the question in both its aspects in the negative, saying that the work of the females, especially of the youthful ones, was suitable, and gave no occasion for apprehension; others reported that where these dangers existed they were exceptional, and that in general the manner in which women were employed was satisfactory.

"*Training for Domestic Work.*—With reference to the second point to which the inspectors were directed to devote their attention, namely, what arrangements have been adopted by employers, or with their co-operation, to fit young women for domestic life, it is said that, even among employers who look with favour upon efforts for the advancement of the well-being of working people, and have done much for their employés in other directions, they frequently show no particular inclination to provide for the instruction of their female employés in housework. The report from a number of districts is, that experiments heretofore made in this direction have ended in failure. In the Potsdam-Frankfort-on-the-Oder district several large manufacturers possessing isolated factories once started some working-people's kitchens, and tried to induce their factory girls to learn how to cook, but after the kitchens had been some years in operation, at considerable expense, they had to be given up, because the working people did not take to them. They always suspect, say these manufacturers, that every thing of the kind that is done for them is done with a view to enriching the employer. Some of the reports allege that the women themselves are unfriendly to such instruction. The factory women, it is said, think of nothing but the present. They have generally a very limited education and like an independent life, which is the reason generally why they leave their homes and will not submit to any strong rules.

In most of the larger factory towns they get pretty cheap board, and never turn their hands to any cooking, and seldom to their own clothing or washing. So long as they remain single they do pretty much as they please, and give no thought to sewing, mending, or cooking.

"In a number of districts, as in Hesse-Nassau, in certain parts of the Cologne-Coblentz district, in various parts of Würtemberg and Waldeck, and in Hamburg, girls, as a rule, seldom remain longer in the factories than up to their sixteenth to twentieth year, when they go into domestic service as servants.

"In the iron districts of Silesia the manner of life of the labourer's family is so extremely modest, that any woman, without any previous preparation, can undertake housekeeping. The working men of Upper Silesia require so little of a wife in domestic respects, that even the young women who from childhood have done nothing but the roughest kind of hand labour, are sought after.

"*Children and Young Persons.*—Next to women, the reports of the factory inspectors give the most information concerning the employment of children and young persons in the factories, over whom the Government exercises a jealous care.

"The number of children employed in the factories was 21,053 in 1886 against 18,882 in 1884, and the number of young persons 134,529 in 1886 against 135,377 in 1884; thus an increase of 2,171 in the case of the children, and a decrease of 938 in that of young persons. By children are meant boys and girls 12 to 14 years old, and by young persons boys and girls 14 to 16 years of age.

"According to sex there were 64·3 males to 35·7 females in every 100 children employed in 1886, against 63 males to 37 females in 1884. The per-centage of increase in males in 1886 over 1884 was 13·8 per cent., in females 7½ per cent.

"The ratio of boys to girls in every 100 children employed was as follows in the various industries:—

| Industries. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Mines, forges, and salt-works - - - | 93·4 | 6·6 |
| Working in stone and earth - - - | 90·2 | 9·8 |
| Metal-working - - - | 79·3 | 20·7 |
| Machines, instruments, and apparatus - - - | 92·6 | 7·4 |
| Chemical industry - - - | 67·1 | 32·3 |
| Forestral side products, lighting stuffs, fats, oils, and varnish - - - | 72·3 | 27·7 |
| Textile industries - - - | 50·6 | 49·4 |
| Paper and leather factories - - - | 63·1 | 36·9 |
| Carving and working on wood - - - | 79·6 | 20·4 |
| Foods and articles of luxury - - - | 60·3 | 39·7 |
| Making and cleaning clothing - - - | 40·0 | 60·0 |
| Polygraphical establishments - - - | 81·2 | 18·8 |
| Other branches - - - | 71·7 | 28·3 |

“In the textile industry they were employed in almost equal numbers, and only in the making and cleaning of clothing were the girls in any division of industry in excess of the boys. In all other cases there was a much larger per-centage of boys used than girls.

“Fifty per cent. of all the boys employed and 75 per cent. of all the girls are to be met with in the textile industries, and in the establishments where clothing is made and cleaning done, as will be seen from the following statement :—

| Industries. | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Mines, forges, and salt-works - - - - | 5·9 | 0·7 |
| Working in stone and earth - - - - | 13·2 | 2·6 |
| Metal-working - - - - | 7·2 | 3·4 |
| Machines, instruments, and apparatus - - - | 4·7 | 0·7 |
| Chemical industry - - - - | 2·1 | 1·8 |
| Forestal side products, lighting stuffs, fats, oils, and varnish - - - - | 0·3 | 0·2 |
| Textile industries - - - - | 28·0 | 49·1 |
| Paper and leather factories - - - - | 4·0 | 4·2 |
| Carving and working on wood - - - - | 5·7 | 2·6 |
| Foods and articles of luxury - - - - | 2·2 | 6·1 |
| Making and cleaning clothing - - - - | 22·0 | 26·2 |
| Polygraphical establishments - - - - | 3·4 | 1·4 |
| Other branches - - - - | 1·3 | 1·0 |

“Respecting the young persons there were 63·9 boys employed in 1886 to 36·1 girls, against 64·3 and 35·7, respectively, in 1884, in every 100.

“The ratio of males to females in the different industries was as follows :—

| Industries. | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Mines, forges, and salt-works - - - - | 94·0 | 6·0 |
| Working in stone and earth - - - - | 84·2 | 15·8 |
| Metal-working - - - - | 80·4 | 19·6 |
| Machines, instruments, and apparatus - - - | 92·7 | 7·3 |
| Chemical industry - - - - | 61·0 | 39·0 |
| Forestal side products, lighting stuffs, fats, oils, and varnish - - - - | 52·7 | 47·3 |
| Textile industries - - - - | 38·7 | 61·3 |
| Paper and leather factories - - - - | 52·7 | 47·3 |
| Carving and working on wood - - - - | 79·5 | 20·5 |
| Foods and articles of luxury - - - - | 55·5 | 44·5 |
| Making and cleaning clothing - - - - | 28·8 | 71·2 |
| Polygraphical establishments - - - - | 75·7 | 24·3 |
| Other branches - - - - | 65·3 | 34·7 |

“The proportions differ somewhat in the case of young persons from those of children.

“ The textile industries and the factories making foods and luxuries employed almost half of the whole number of youthful labourers, as appears by the following table :—

| Industries. | Males. | Females. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Mines, forges, and salt-works - - - | 15·2 | 1·8 |
| Working in stone and earth - - - | 13·6 | 4·5 |
| Metal-working - - - | 12·8 | 5·5 |
| Machines, instruments, and apparatus - - | 11·6 | 1·6 |
| Chemical industry - - - | 1·4 | 1·5 |
| Forestal side products, lighting stuffs, fats, oils, and varnish - - - | 0·3 | 0·5 |
| Textile industries - - - | 17·2 | 48·1 |
| Paper and leather factories - - - | 5·1 | 8·1 |
| Carving and working on wood - - - | 4·6 | 2·1 |
| Foods and articles of luxury - - - | 9·7 | 13·7 |
| Making and cleaning clothing - - - | 1·8 | 8·1 |
| Polygraphical establishments - - - | 4·6 | 2·6 |
| Other branches - - - | 2·1 | 1·9 |

“ The manner in which young persons are employed in the factories is said to be suited to their age and capacity, but the manner in which children are employed is reported as improper sometimes.

“ In some of the districts in the northern part of Germany children 12 to 14 years old are employed in the brick-kilns where the work is unsuitable to their strength.

Protection of Young People.—The execution of the laws and regulations of the Empire regarding the employment of young persons and children in the factories is said to be variously done in the different parts of the land. In certain districts, as in those of Berlin-Charlottenburg, Hamburg, and Potsdam-Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where the factory inspectors are energetically and well supported by the police authorities, satisfactory and even gratifying results are achieved. In Berlin every establishment in which young people are employed, is inspected at least once a month. At Hamburg 1,485 inspections were made altogether during the year. From the districts, too, of Magdeburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Dresden, Neckar, Jaget, and Danube section, Hesse, Saxe-Weimer, Coburg-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the two Reusses, and Bremen, the reports of the inspectors are either satisfactory or give no cause for special complaint. Some other reports say the police are showing more activity than formerly, while still other reports are less satisfactory. For the great mass of districts it is affirmed that an improvement in the observance of the factory regulations respecting young people is taking place.

“ *Accidents.*—A good deal of attention has always been paid by the inspectors to the subject of accidents among factory operatives. For the year under consideration no general statistics were obtained, but some few district reports are published; and as under the recent law of the Empire providing for the organisation

of the factory operatives of the country into unions for the purpose of affording relief to such of their members as become disabled by accident, and to their families, it is provided that the statistics gathered in relation to accidents shall be submitted to the disposition of the Imperial Insurance Office, created by the law.

"The factory employés in Germany are all now organised into clubs or unions for the purpose of guaranteeing them and their families assistance when injured or killed by accident; that is, those employed on work where there is any danger of injury to life or limb. They are compelled by law to contribute, at certain periods, small amounts to common funds, to which also their employers must contribute, and from these funds the relief is afforded. There is also a law under which the factory operatives are banded together in societies for the purpose of supporting one another and their families when overtaken by sickness. It is also proposed to group these men together in such a way that when they become too old to work any longer a certain fixed income shall be vouchsafed to them for the rest of their days. Thus is the Government providing for the welfare of its working people.

"*Influences injurious to Health.*—Illumination by electricity is a great boon to the factory workmen, and is more and more being introduced, especially in establishments where all fire is dangerous. It not only enables the factory operative to see better, and consequently to work better, but has a very favourable effect upon the air in factories, because it throws off less heat. The use, too, of steam, instead of furnace heat, improves the air, and is being more and more employed. Improved means of ventilation are also taking place, and the factory inspectors use their good offices to bring it about as much as possible. Some of the workmen, however, are afraid of fresh air, and do all they can to prevent its entrance into the rooms where they work.

"*Economical and Moral Conditions.*—Viewed economically, the condition of the labouring population is said to have been satisfactory in 1886 on the whole, although not so in some parts of the Empire. Many reports announce an improvement. The prices of the necessities of life remained, in general, the same, although, in a few instances, rises and falls took place.

"In one respect, at least, is the working man, unfortunately, badly off, and that is in the lack of suitable dwellings. The poorer people live wretchedly crowded together, and have to pay out a large per-centage of their earnings for unfit and disgraceful habitations. Something is being done to remedy this evil, but it is so great and far-reaching that in years a proper reform will not be accomplished. The chief obstacle in the way of a thorough reform in this matter is the fact that it does not pay capital to put up houses for the working people.

XII.—THE GRAIN INTERESTS OF GERMANY.

The United States Consul at Mannheim, in a recent report to his Government with respect to the grain interests of Germany, says:—

“At a time, and that not very long ago, a very large and important grain trade was carried on between this city and the United States, red winter wheat No. 2, Chicago No. 2, Milwaukee No. 2 being imported in large quantities.

“From time to time there were heavy demands for mixed maize.

“Mannheim had long enjoyed the profit and reputation of being the grain centre of south, or at least south-west, Germany. On its corn exchange the merchants of Würtemberg, the Palatinate, Baden, parts of Bavaria and Switzerland, met and bargained over grain from Russia, the Orient, and the United States, the grain of America always enjoying a reputation for an excellence superior to that of any other.

“Mannheim’s geographical situation, at the confluence of two very important commercial streams, the Rhine and the Neckar, gave the city an importance and pre-eminence which its enterprising citizens were not slow to see and use to advantage. To the south, along the Rhine, there is no competitor. The steamers from Rotterdam must unload at her docks, the river above being navigable only for barges; along the Neckar she sends her commodities on cabled steamboats far into Würtemberg. With practically unlimited water and railroad facilities she was promised a flourishing future when the blow came which has paralysed her most important member—the grain trade. Mannheim can buy in the world’s markets and have her goods shipped to her warehouses by the cheapest freight way, by water. Steamers from Odessa or New York can unload into Mannheim barges at Rotterdam or Antwerp, whence the grain can be delivered at Mannheim’s docks at a cost, including freight charges, transportation, and insurance of 15 to 18 cents per 100 kilograms, or 218 pounds. The southern provinces, although very fruitful and blessed with a good climate, do not produce sufficient quantities of grain to cover the home demand, and are compelled to import. The northern provinces, those of the kingdom of Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, in fact all the country bordering on the Baltic Sea, produce now, and have for a long time produced, quantities largely in excess of home consumption. Owing to the absence of duties on grain imports and the high rates for transportation by rail, the grain of the northern provinces found its way into the countries of Scandinavia, to England, and sometimes Belgium and Holland.

“*American Wheat.*—This, in the first instance, was due to a preference on the part of North German millers for American

cereals. To break up what bore the appearance of an anomalous state of affairs, the exporting of native and importing of foreign grains, the Government introduced a system of corn-taxes, calculated to remove the anomaly. The first tax was 1 mark (the mark being equivalent to one shilling) per 220 pounds, this was increased to 3, and very recently to 5 marks per 220 pounds. Now it is a notorious fact that the English millers preferred North German grain, and just as notorious that the South German millers not only did not, but preferred the grain of the United States. There is said to be a softness about the German product and a hardness about the American, and upon these properties is based the preference in each case. Since the increase of the tax to 3 marks and then to 5 per 220 pounds, the grain trade of South Germany with America and Russia has ceased to exist. American wheat costs about $15\frac{1}{2}$ marks per 100 kilograms including cost, freight, and insurance to Rotterdam; add to this cost of Rhine freight, 15 to 17 cents plus a 5-mark duty, and American grain appears upon the exchange schedules at $21\frac{1}{2}$ marks per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), the duty alone being about 30 per cent.

“ Since South Germany must import, she is compelled to take the North German grain, this she can find in her markets at 18 marks per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). This gives the North German grain a $3\frac{1}{4}$ -mark start, or 15 to 20 per cent. advantage. The difference is too great to be overcome by anything like local prejudice or preference; the most that choice permits of is from three-quarters to a mark more for American than German grain, but as we have seen, the difference is $3\frac{1}{2}$. So long as the duty remains at 5 marks per 100 kilolitres, a resumption of business is not possible, except when crops fail in the Holstein-Pomeranian or throughout the German provinces. It may be mentioned that the grain from the North German provinces is shipped from ports on the Baltic to Rotterdam and Antwerp, thence up the Rhine in barges. Since the exclusion of foreign grains became a fact, the provinces of Middle Germany, notably Prussian Saxony, Hanover, and Brunswick, blessed as they are with a good climate, have begun grain raising for the South German market. Before the tax-time, grain from these provinces was almost unknown, competition being rendered impossible by the expenses of rail shipment. Five marks duty on the 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of foreign grain has removed the obstacle, hence the new impulse; besides, the grains produced in these provinces (Rivets) were not liked. Now the South German miller and consumer *must* take them whether he likes or not; for 10 marks a hundred kilograms will come should 5 marks cease to be powerful enough to exclude foreign, and protect home producers.

“ *The Question of Identity.*—It is required at present that bills, called ‘bills of identity,’ accompany shipments of grain from the northern ports (of Germany) to secure their entrance free of duty at the southern ports of the Empire. A movement has been on

foot for some time to secure certain allowances under these bills. The Conservative party was expected to bring in and favour a bill before the Reichstag (the national Parliament), giving North German shippers the right to export, as heretofore, their grain to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, &c., sell it in those countries, and then to bring back and enter at German ports free of duty as much foreign, American, Russian, or Eastern grain as they exported native. Such a bill is at present before the Reichstag. Each party is interested, though it is to be considered the special bill of the Conservatives. It is intended to give bills of allowance, good for six months from date, under which the foreign grains may be entered free of duty. Even at the risk of finding the shrewd traders of North Germany in the halls of South German exchanges, the dealers here are in favour of such an arrangement, satisfied that the northern dealer cannot operate successfully, for a long time, in two places so widely separated. There are those who are in favour of giving a North German merchant not only the privilege of bringing in, duty free, as much foreign grain as he took out native, but also a bill or statement which he may sell, transfer, or give away, allowing the party to whom it is sold, transferred, or given to bring into German ports, free of duty, the amount set forth in the bill as having been exported. These bills, now become 'bills of allowance' instead of 'identity,' would be gladly bought and used by South German dealers. This would, of course, be a very round-about way of doing business, but it serves to show how severely the grain trade has been affected by recent tariff legislation. Dealers say the Government will have no just cause to complain, since just as much grain will be imported, consequently as large revenues paid to the Government as under the present system. The import will only be measured by the difference between the demand and the home supply. The only important question is one of results, how the thing will work. South German millers say it would work well in two or three ways:—(1) in giving the people here their old business and a grain they like, the American; (2) in giving the English a favourite cereal and the North German dealer a trade he once found sure and profitable. Thus far the movement seems to have met but little encouragement from the Government, though business men say it must be settled very soon one way or another.

"*Flour*.—Formerly large quantities of American flour found its way into the store-houses of South Germany. Ten and a half marks a hundred kilograms of American flour has changed all this. Another item of interest connected with the flour question is this: The South German miller is brought into sharper competition than he enjoys, with grain ground in the huge mills of North Germany. The necessity to profit the Prussian at the expense of the Bavarian and Badenser is neither an article of political faith nor commercial treaty. Comparisons are being drawn. The blessings of a tariff on bread, or to flow from the

same, are neither self-evident nor fast in coming. Mannheim, a city abandoned when Bavaria's kings moved their court and capital to Munich, gained greater wealth and commercial renown by the exercise of talents and industry which were lost in the streets of a gay capital; pride, self-reliance, ever the associates of independent exertion, made her forget, for she no longer needed the royal favour. But all this grew up under free trade in grain. To-day the city is helpless under a blow more terrible than a court removal; nor has her protest been slow or half-hearted. Russian grain, bought January 1, 1888, in London for 14·30 marks, cost 19·75 in Mannheim. Russian rye sold in England for 8·90, stood at 14·25 on Mannheim's lists. Feed-barley in the one place brought 8·85; here, 12 marks. In London, mixed American wheat brought 11·80; here, 14·25. Bread costs 40 per cent. more in this city than in London; and rye, the principal food used here among the masses, is 50 per cent. dearer in Mannheim than in England's capital. Editors are submitting these statistics with the remark that leading articles could not speak plainer. Invention, so often the child of necessity, has followed close upon the legislative enactments by which the tax on grain has been increased. A village newspaper has urged upon the public the necessity of bestirring itself to counteract, as far as possible, the evils feared under the new schedules. A plan is also submitted. The original article has been printed and reprinted all over the Empire. The plan is to keep the surplus of home grain out of the hands of speculators. In this way price movements, sudden changes, &c. are to be avoided. To accomplish this, farmers are to give a statement to the village or town authorities of the amount, weight, colour, &c. of their surplus, and these statements are to be published weekly in some advertising paper, viz., *The District Advertiser*. Thus consumers, above all the millers, will be in a position to buy without the aid of speculating middlemen.

"In large districts 'unions' may be made, magazines or store-houses built, and the business conducted in the interest of all by regularly appointed and paid agents.

"Formerly the producer was certain of the disposal of his surplus at an advantage in places where the grain trade was permanent and well developed. To regain his former position, and to retain it, will necessitate a return to freedom of trade in cereals. Supplementary to the new rates on grain and flour imports, is the extension and threatened increase of the city or community tolls, the so-called octroi taxes. The farmer finds himself compelled to pay duties on his products before he can enter the cities to sell them. It is not altogether certain that protection to the farmers is to continue as an unmixed evil. Attention is already being called to the dangers threatening from the octroi or local taxes. German economists, at least here in Baden, Bavaria, and the Pfalz, are wondering how they are to keep on competing with England, Holland, Belgium, when the cost of living here is 40 per cent. dearer, because of taxed breadstuffs, than in

London, Amsterdam, or Brussels. Between the upper and nether millstones of Imperial and local legislation the German workmen finds himself. The flourishing trade once done between the Baltic ports and foreign States is gone, the once flourishing trade of South Germany with Russia and America is gone 10 years, five will find ships and steamers from the Black Sea, from the whole United States sea front, along the English, Dutch, and Scandinavian coasts, delivering grain where the Germans once carried on a profitable trade. When less is consumed, as is certain to be the case, 'Germany's grain supply will ' so increase as to require a disastrous drop in prices, disastrous ' to those whom the tax aims to protect; but this only after we ' have lost two profitable sources of trade,' those so often referred to, in North and South Germany. Prices will in the end be affected more by supply than artificial legislation. Large supply, small prices; small supply, large prices; moderate supply, moderate prices. To-day the large landowner is, in a great measure, benefited; knowing in his soul that things must change, he will sell out his grain-fields at increased values, still conscious that he will be able to buy them back bye-and-bye, should he desire to do so, at a fearful discount.

"After all, in the long run Germany would have done better, say business men, had she gone on with all her other plans of progressive politics, colonisation, &c., and let the tax on breadstuffs alone. No commercial treaty, however favourable, can make up for the losses expected to result from the new toll. The new duties will not benefit a whole class, but a very small part of one class. Landowners who measure their wheat-fields by the square mile will have no cause to complain, but small farmers who add cow-keeping, hog-raising, a hennery, &c., to their method of living, will suffer a great deal when they come to purchase the amounts necessary to price off their demand. It was successfully demonstrated in Parliament by a well-known and distinguished agricultural member that the large farmers needed no assistance, and that small farmers would be injured by the system proposed. To the statement that lands given over to wheat culture were not paying, because of constant depression of prices and increase in the cost of production, the member referred to submitted figures showing that in one case a farm of 500 acres showed a total of 23,702 marks for its wheat, rye, barley, oats, and rape sales for 1881, and 24,091 marks for the year 1886, a balance in favour of the latter year of 389 marks. The fall in price was more than made up by the increased product. Now the cost of production during the same time had decreased, as may be seen from the following figures, taken from the books of the farm of which we are speaking. The average yearly cost of production was, from 1871-1875, 10,428 marks; 1876-1880, 10,609; and from 1880-1885, 10,100.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF GERMANY.

M. A. Raffalovich, in the *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for the month of May last, reproduces the most salient features of an article recently published by M. de Scheel, member of the Statistical Bureau of the German Empire, on the agricultural statistics of Germany. The following is a translation of the review in question.

The 5,276,344 agricultural holdings of Germany are divided into 14 classes as follows:—

Are = 3·9 Poles. *Hectare* = 2·47 Acres.

| Size of Holding. | Number. | Total Extent in Hectares. | Proportion per Cent. of Total Number. | Proportion per Cent. of Superficies. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Up to 2 ares - - - | 66,143 | 1,960 | 1·3 | 0·00 |
| From 2 ares to 5 ares - - - | 195,298 | 10,526 | 3·7 | 0·03 |
| From 5 „ to 20 „ - - - | 656,493 | 93,504 | 12·4 | 0·2 |
| From 20 „ to 1 hectare - - - | 1,405,682 | 817,216 | 26·6 | 2·0 |
| From 1 hectare to 2 hectares | 738,515 | 1,236,152 | 14·0 | 3·1 |
| From 2 „ to 5 „ | 981,467 | 3,832,902 | 18·6 | 9·5 |
| From 5 „ to 10 „ | 554,174 | 4,780,980 | 10·5 | 11·9 |
| From 10 „ to 20 „ | 372,431 | 6,711,037 | 7·1 | 16·7 |
| From 20 „ to 50 „ | 239,887 | 9,080,545 | 4·5 | 22·6 |
| From 50 „ to 100 „ | 41,263 | 3,334,918 | 0·8 | 8·3 |
| From 100 „ to 200 „ | 11,033 | 1,927,090 | 0·2 | 4·8 |
| From 200 „ to 500 „ | 9,814 | 4,126,325 | 0·2 | 10·3 |
| From 500 „ to 1,000 „ | 3,629 | 3,200,642 | 0·1 | 8·0 |
| From 1,000 „ and above - | 515 | 1,024,884 | 0·0 | 2·6 |
| | 5,276,344 | 40,178,681 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

It is difficult to say with accuracy what constitutes an agricultural holding in Germany so far as regards the minimum extent. In England, the minimum is the agricultural holding of one quarter of an acre (about 10 ares).

If everything under 20 ares be deducted, the total extent (40,200,000 hectares) is only diminished by 106,000. In Germany, a holding comprises on an average 7·6 hectares, of which 6 hectares are given up to agriculture; in England, 24 hectares.

Holdings less than one acre (40 ares) represent 5 per cent. of the total number.

In Germany there are 2,323,616 holdings less than 1 hectare in extent covering an area of 923,206 hectares, 777,958 of which are devoted to agriculture; 2,274,090 holdings of from 1 to 10 hectares, comprising 9,850,034 hectares, of which 8,146,130 are holdings devoted to agriculture; 653,941 holdings of from 10 to 100 hectares, extending over 19,126,500 hectares, of which 15,159,621 are given up to agriculture.

Above 100 hectares, there are 24,191 holdings, 10,278,141 hectares in extent, of which 7,786,163 are given up to agriculture.

It thus appears that large holdings include one-fourth, the average sized holdings a little less than one-half; the small holdings one-fourth, and the very small, an insignificant fraction.

The proportions in which ownership and renting are divided are as follows:—

Very small farms (1), 309,033 hectares were rented (33 per cent. on 100 hectares).

Small farms (1 to 10), 128,674 hectares were rented (13·1 per cent. on 100 hectares).

Average (10 to 100), 1,276,196 hectares were rented (6·3 per cent. on 100 hectares).

Large (above 100) 2,301,127 hectares were rented (22·4 per cent. on 100 hectares).

It will be seen, therefore that the proportion is most pronounced in the very small and in the large properties. From 10 to 100 hectares ownership and the cultivation of the land go together, with the exception of about 6 per cent.

Live stock is divided into the several classes as follows:—

| — | HOLDINGS. | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Less than 1 Hect. | 1 to 10 Hect. | 10 to 100 Hect. | 100 Hect. and more. | Total. |
| Horses - - | 17,768 | 644,150 | 1,865,214 | 587,288 | 3,114,420 |
| Cattle - - | 648,900 | 6,179,113 | 7,088,651 | 1,537,708 | 15,454,372 |
| Wethers - - | 461,350 | 1,975,098 | 7,228,971 | 11,451,538 | 21,116,957 |
| Pigs - - | 1,339,280 | 3,539,744 | 3,071,948 | 480,294 | 8,431,266 |
| Ewes - - | 1,620,889 | 692,753 | 133,436 | 5,449 | 2,452,527 |

Or per 100 hectares:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| Horses - - | 2·3 | 7·9 | 12·3 | 7·5 | 9·8 |
| Cattle - - | 83·4 | 75·9 | 46·8 | 19·7 | 48·5 |
| Wethers - - | 59·3 | 24·2 | 47·7 | 147·1 | 66·3 |
| Pigs - - | 172·2 | 43·5 | 20·3 | 6·2 | 26·5 |
| Ewes - - | 208·4 | 8·5 | 0·9 | 0·1 | 7·7 |

Medium-sized holdings have the largest number of horses (12·3) per 100 hectares.

Taking the following values: 177 marks for a horse, 195 marks for an ox, 16 marks for a wether, 52 marks for a pig, and

15 marks for an ewe, the value of live stock per hectare would be:—

| Holdings. | Value in 1,000 Marks. | Value per Hectare. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Less than 1 hectare - - - | 236,348 | 304 |
| 1 to 10 hectares - - - | 1,738,246 | 213 |
| 10 to 100 „ - - - | 2,549,401 | 168 |
| 100 hectares and more - - - | 788,271 | 101 |
| | 5,312,266 | 167 |

The greatest stock-value is found in holdings of from 10 to 100 hectares. M. Scheel concludes that the class which is worthy of the greatest attention is that between 10 and 100 hectares (653,941).

M. Nordmann has made a study of the effects of the import duties on corn, by supposing that holdings under 5 hectares in extent sell 10 per cent. of the crop; between 5 and 10 hectares, 15 per cent.; between 10 and 20 hectares, 20 per cent.; between 20 and 50 hectares, 30 per cent.; between 50 and 100 hectares, 40 per cent.; above 100 hectares, 50 per cent. On this basis he calculates the effect of a further rise in price of 6 marks per 100 kilos., such as the promoters of the further increase in the duties have in view.

| Size of Holdings. | No. of Persons. | Per-centage of Total. | Profit due to the Duty. | Per Hectare. | Per Head. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Millions of Marks. | Marks. | Marks. |
| Less than 5 hectares - | 4,043,238 | 76.62 | 13.5 | 2.29 | 3.33 |
| 5 to 10 hectares - | 554,174 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 3.45 | 29.25 |
| 10 to 20 „ - | 372,431 | 7.0 | 30.9 | 4.60 | 83.06 |
| 20 to 50 „ - | 239,887 | 4.5 | 63.0 | 6.92 | 262.41 |
| 0 to 100 „ - | 41,623 | 0.8 | 30.3 | 9.18 | 728.87 |
| Above 100 „ - | 24,991 | 0.41 | 118.8 | 11.53 | 4,753.87 |

XIV.—THE RESOURCES OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

The third report of the Select Committee of the Canadian Senate appointed to inquire as to the value of that part of the dominion lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of Hudson Bay, comprising the Great Mackenzie Basin, its extent of navigable rivers, lakes, and sea coast, of agricultural and pastoral lands, its fisheries, forests, and mines was presented to the Senate of Canada on the 2nd May last. The Committee arrived at the following conclusions:—

Navigation.—1. The extent of the scope of the inquiry covers 1,260,000 square statutory miles, which area includes none of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

2. Its coast line on the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay measures about 5,000 miles, which estimate does not include the coast-lines of inlets or deeply indented bays.

3. That over one-half of this coast-line is easily accessible to whaling and sealing crafts.

4. The navigable coast-lines of the larger lakes of the region in question amount to about 4,000 miles, while its total lacustrine area probably exceeds that of the eastern Canadian American chain of great lakes.

5. That there is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, of which 1,390 miles is suitable for stern-wheel steamers, which with their barges may carry three hundred tons; the remaining 1,360 miles being deep enough for light draught sea-going steamers.

6. That there is a total of about 6,500 miles, of continuous lake coast and river navigation, broken only in two places.

7. That the two breaks in question are upon the Great Slave and Athabasca rivers, the first being now overcome by a 20-mile waggon road from Fort Smith southwards on the Great Slave river, and the latter being a stretch of 70 miles on the Athabasca, of questionable navigation above Fort McMurray, down which flat boats or scows descend, but cannot ascend, and which about 50 miles of waggon road would overcome, while some improvement of the rapids might render the whole river navigable.

8. That with suitable steam crafts this river and lake navigation may be connected with Victoria and Vancouver by way of the mouth of the Mackenzie, the Arctic Ocean and Behring Straits and Sea, and it is now connected on the south by 90 miles of waggon road, between Athabasca landing and Edmonton, with navigable water in the Saskatchewan river.

Arable and Pastoral Lands.—9. That within the scope of the Committee's inquiry there is a possible area of 656,000 square miles fitted for the growth of potatoes, 407,000 square miles suitable for barley, and 316,000 square miles suitable for wheat.

10. That there is a pastoral area of 860,000 square miles, 26,000 miles of which is open prairie with occasional groves, the remainder being more or less wooded; 274,000 square miles, including the prairie, may be considered as arable land.

11. That about 400,000 square miles of the total area is useless for the pasturage of domestic animals or for cultivation. This area comprising the barren grounds and a portion of the lightly-wooded region to their south and west.

12. That throughout this arable and pastoral area latitude bears no direct relation to summer isotherms, the spring flowers and the buds of deciduous trees appearing as early north of Great Slave Lake as at Winnipeg, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Kingston, or Ottawa, and earlier along the Peace Liard and some minor western affluents of the Great Mackenzie river, where the climate resembles that of western Ontario.

13. That the native grasses and vetches are equal and in some districts superior to those of eastern Canada.

14. That the prevailing south-west summer winds of the country in question bring the warmth and moisture which render possible the far northern cereal growth, and sensibly affect the climate of the region under consideration as far north as the Arctic circle and as far east as the eastern rim of the Mackenzie basin.

Fisheries, Forests, and Mines.—15. The immense lacustrine area of the eastern and northern portions of the area under consideration implies, from the evidence given regarding the quantity and quality of fresh-water food fishes, the future supply of a great portion of the North American continent, while, though there has been obtained less evidence regarding sea fish, yet the following have been found on the northern and eastern coast within the scope of the present inquiry, viz.: salmon, on four of the rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay on its western shore, and in all the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, except the Mackenzie, where an entirely different but also valuable species, the *Salmo Mackenizei*, having the local name of the *Inconnu*, exists in great numbers. The capeling is found on the coast of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, thus implying the presence of cod upon banks near by, and the rock cod has been frequently taken. The Greenland, or harp seal, and the grey square flipper seal are common to the eastern coasts, while the present favourite whaling grounds of the New England whalers are Hudson's Bay, Fox Channel, and Boothia Bay. These animals are all found with the walrus and porpoise off the mouths and in the estuary of the Mackenzie as well.

16. The forest area has upon it a growth of trees well suited for all purposes of house and ship building, for mining, railway,

and bridging purposes, far in excess of its own needs, and of great prospective value to the treeless regions of Canada and the United States to the south, the growth on the Laurentian formation being scant, but the alluvial portion has upon it (on the river of its name and elsewhere) the "Liard," a balsam poplar, sometimes called Balm of Gilead or rough bark poplar, 120 feet high, with a stump diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The white spruce, 150 feet high, with a stump diameter of 4 to 5 feet; the larch, of about the same size, and the Banksian pine, whose straight stem is often 100 feet long, with only two feet of diameter at the stump.

17. Of the mines of this vast region little is known of that part east of the Mackenzie river and north of Great Slave Lake. Of the western affluents of the Mackenzie, enough is known to show that on the headwaters of the Peace, Liard, and Peel rivers there are from 150,000 to 200,000 square miles, which may be considered auriferous, while Canada possesses west of the Rocky Mountains a metalliferous area, principally of gold-yielding rocks, thirteen hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of four to five hundred miles, giving an area far greater than that of the similar mining districts of the neighbouring Republic.

18. In addition to these auriferous deposits, gold has been found on the west shore of Hudson's Bay, and has been said to exist in certain portions of the Barren Grounds. Silver on the Upper Liard and Peace rivers, copper upon the Coppermine river, which may be connected with an eastern arm of Great Bear Lake by a tramway of 40 miles; iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, sand for glass and moulding, and asphaltum are all known to exist, while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent, and be shipped from Churchill or some more northern Hudson's Bay port to England.

19. Salt and sulphur deposits are less extensive, but the former is found in crystals equal in purity to the best rock salt, and in highly saline springs, while the latter is found in the form of pyrites, and the fact that these petroleum and salt deposits occur mainly near the line of division between deep water navigation and that fitted for lighter craft, give them a possible great commercial value. The extensive coal and lignite deposits of the lower Mackenzie and elsewhere will be found to be of great value when the question of reducing its iron ores and the transportation of the products of this vast region have to be solved by steam sea-going or lighter river craft.

20. The chief present commercial product of the country is its furs, which, as the region in question is the last great fur preserve of the world, are of very great present and prospective value, all the finer furs of commerce being there found, and the sales in London yearly amounting to several millions of dollars.

XV.—RECENT TRADE BLUE BOOKS.

1. *Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1887.* (C.—5388.) Price 11½d.

The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries state in this their 19th annual report that the number of vessels in Ireland fishing for sale in the year 1887 was 5,865, with crews of 21,044 men and 706 boys; of the above, 1,504 vessels were exclusively engaged in fishing and 4,361 only partially engaged. The Inspectors add, however, that they are aware that numbers of boats are employed in fishing—more especially on the West coast—which are not registered. With regard to statistics of fish landed, general totals are given in the appendix for the last nine months of the year, the inspectors having commenced the collection of such statistics in April 1887. The general results for the nine months show that the total value of fish landed during those months was 294,525*l.*, the value of shell fish being 21,339*l.*, and of other fish 273,186*l.* The total quantity of fish landed during those months (shell fish excepted) was 867,540 cwts. Of that total 469,485 consisted of mackerel and 213,567 cwts. herrings. By far the largest quantity of the total of fish landed, viz., 575,156 cwts. were landed on the South coast, on the West coast 146,675 cwts. being landed, and on the East coast 141,287 cwts.

In the body of their report the Inspectors now give particulars relating to the mackerel and herring fisheries. From these it appears that the nationalities of the vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery were as follows: Irish, 288; English and Manx, 318; Scotch, 38; French, 67. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 40 Irish boats, 55 English and Manx boats, and 7 Scotch boats and of 40 boats of French nationality. The total number of boxes landed at the eight stations from which returns were received was 206,764, realising to the fishermen 116,804*l.* at an average of 11*s.* 1¾*d.* per box. With regard to the herring fisheries, returns were received from 16 different stations, and these show that 93,658 mease (500 herrings to the mease) were taken, of the value of 55,333*l.*, the average price per mease being 13*s.* 7*d.*; this shows a diminution in the capture as compared with the returns received from the same places for 1886 of 27,816 mease, and a reduction in value of 26,816*l.* The detailed reports of the Inspectors are appended to the report, together with statements showing the results of inquiries held by the Inspectors, licences granted, accounts of loan funds and sea and coast fishery funds administered by the Inspectors, &c.

2. *Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade on Recent Changes in the Prices of Exports and Imports.* (C.—5386.) Price 8½d.

This is a return prepared by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade in continuation of Parliamentary Papers

C.—2247, Session 1879; C.—2484, Session 1880; C.—3079, Session 1881; and C.—4456, Session 1885. For a detailed notice of this paper see the May number of this *Journal*, page 549.

3. *Colonisation. Correspondence respecting a Scheme of Colonisation referred in 1887 for the consideration of Colonial Governments.* (C.—5361.) *Price 3d.*

This paper contains the replies of the various Colonial Governments to a circular dated 1st September 1887, which was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking for their opinion on Mr. Kimber's scheme of colonisation. The circular was sent to the Canadian Government, to the Australian Colonies, Cape Colony, Natal, and Newfoundland, and replies from the Governors of all these colonies are here printed *in extenso*.

4. *Railway Accidents. Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the Year ending 31st December 1887, together with Reports of the Inspecting Officers of the Railway Department to the Board of Trade upon certain Accidents which were inquired into.* (C.—5360.) *Price 3s. 6d.*

This is the annual return issued by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade in pursuance of the Regulation of Railways Act (1871), 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 78. In the summary statement which is prefixed to the return it is stated that the number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic, during the year ending 31st December 1887, as reported to the Board of Trade, was as follows:—

| | Killed. | Injured. | Total for the corresponding period in 1886. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---------|----------|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Passengers: | | | | | | | | |
| From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c. | 25 | 538 | 8 | 615 | 17 | — | — | 77 |
| By accidents from other causes - | 96 | 759 | 87 | 727 | 9 | 32 | — | — |
| Servants of companies or contractors: | | | | | | | | |
| From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c. | 8 | 109 | 4 | 81 | 4 | 28 | — | — |
| By accidents from other causes - | 414 | 1,966 | 421 | 1,929 | — | 37 | 7 | — |
| Persons passing over railways at level-crossings. | 63 | 35 | 81 | 25 | — | 10 | 18 | — |
| Trespassers (including suicides) - | 273 | 114 | 285 | 91 | — | 23 | 12 | — |
| Other persons not coming in above classification. | 40 | 69 | 52 | 71 | — | — | 12 | 2 |
| Total . . . | 919 | 3,590 | 938 | 3,539 | — | 51 | 19 | — |

It is to be noted that in addition to the above, the railway companies have reported to the Board of Trade, in pursuance of

the 6th section of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, the following accidents which occurred upon their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned, namely :—3 passengers killed and 139 injured whilst ascending or descending steps at stations ; 36 injured by being struck by barrows, falling over packages, &c. on station platforms ; 48 injured by falling off platforms ; and 2 killed and 71 injured from other causes. Of servants of companies or contractors, 3 killed and 979 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons ; 2 killed and 292 injured whilst moving or carrying goods in warehouses, &c. ; 3 killed and 162 injured whilst working at cranes or capstans ; 2 killed and 363 injured by the falling of waggon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c. ; 3 killed and 404 injured by falling off, or when getting on or off, stationary engines or vehicles ; 7 killed and 292 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c. ; 2 killed and 225 injured by stumbling whilst walking on the line or platforms ; 190 injured whilst attending to stationary engines in sheds ; 1 killed and 50 injured by being trampled on or kicked by horses ; 8 killed and 490 injured whilst working on the line or in sidings ; and 3 killed and 256 injured from various other causes. Of other persons, most of whom were transacting business on the companies' premises, 19 were killed and 160 injured,—making a total in this class of accidents of 58 persons killed and 4,157 injured.

Thus the total number of personal accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies during the year amounts to 977 persons killed and 7,747 injured.

5. *Railway Rates, &c. (United States of America). An Act to regulate Commerce. Approved 4th February 1887 ; together with the First Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. (C.—5339.) Price 4½d.*

This paper gives the full text of the Act to regulate commerce which was passed by the United States Congress on the 4th February 1887. The first report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act is also given in full. At the commencement of their report, the Commissioners state that they have drawn it up in accordance with section 21 of the Act, which directs the Commission on or before the first day of December in each year to make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him transmitted to Congress, and that the report shall contain such information and data collected by the Commission as they consider to be of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission have deemed necessary.

6. *Railway Employé's Hours of Duty. 143. Price 6d.*

This is a return issued by the Board of Trade to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April 1888. It shows the

number of weekly paid servants who were during the months of July 1886 and of January 1887 on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than twelve hours at a time, or who, after being on duty more than twelve hours at a time, were allowed to resume work with less than eight hours' rest. The return gives the details separately for each of the different railway companies throughout the United Kingdom, classified as follows :—

| 1. | Name of Company. | 2. | Class of Servant. | 3. | Period. | 4. | Relating to Servants who were on Duty more than 12 hours at a time. | | | | | | Relating to Servants (enumerated in Column 5) who after being on Duty more than 12 hours, were allowed to resume Duty with less than 8 hours' rest. | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|--------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|---|-----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Total No. of each Class of Servant in the Employ of the Company. | | | | | | No. of Instances of such Duty exceeding 12 hours by | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | No. of Servants on Duty more than 12 hours at a time. | | | | | | No. of Servants so resuming Duty. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. |
| | | | | | | | 1 hour. | 2 hours. | 3 hours. | 4 hours. | 5 hours. | 6 hours and upwards. | | | After 1 hour's rest. | After 2 hours' rest. | After 3 hours' rest. | After 4 hours' rest. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | After 5 hours' rest. | After 6 hours' rest. | After 7 hours' rest. | |
| | | | Pas- senger Guard. | { | July 1886, Jan. 1887. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Goods Guard. | { | July 1886, Jan. 1887. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Engine Drivers and Firemen. | { | July 1886, Jan. 1887. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Signal- men. | { | July 1886, Jan. 1887. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Exa- miners. | { | July 1886, Jan. 1887. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7. *Bankruptcy Acts 1869 and 1883 (Cost of Administration of Estates, Per-centage of Estates closed).* 134. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

This is a return to an Order of the House of Commons, prepared by the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, and shows the number of cases and per-centage of costs to gross assets in cases closed by trustees under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1869," in the three years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and by official receivers and non-official trustees under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," in the three years 1884, 1885, and 1886. It further shows the adjudications made under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1869," during the three years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and those made under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," during the three years 1884, 1885, and 1886, together with the per-centage of estates actually closed

in each year by non-official trustees and by official receivers respectively. The following is the form in which the above information is given :---

| C L A S S. | Number of Cases. | | | | Per-centage of Costs to Gross Assets. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | 1869 Act. | 1883 Act. | | 1869 Act. | 1883 Act. | | | |
| | | Official Receivers. | Non-official Trustees. | | Official Receivers. | Non-official Trustees. | | |
| Under 50%. - | | | | | | | | |
| 50%, and under 100%. | | | | | | | | |
| 100%, and under 150%. | | | | | | | | |
| &c. | | | | | | | | |

| Under Act of 1869. | | | | Under Act of 1883. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| For Year— | Total No. of Adjudications made during Year, and Administered by Trustee. | | | Per-centage closed during— | For Year— | Total No. of Adjudications made during Year, and Administered by Trustee. | | | Total Per-centage closed during— | By Non-official Trustees. | | | By Official Receiver. | | | | | | |
| | One Year. | Two Years. | Three Years. | | | Total No. of Adjudications made during Year, and Administered by Trustee. | Total Per-centage closed during— | One Year. | | Two Years. | Three Years. | Total No. of Adjudications made during Year, and Administered by Trustee. | Per-centage closed during— | One Year. | Two Years. | Three Years. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

8. *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, 1887. (C.—5400.) Price 6d.*

In submitting the present report the Deputy Master of the Mint remarks that the only special feature of the coinage of the year 1887 has been the issue of gold and silver pieces of new designs, which were first put into circulation on the 21st of June last, the day appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. A full description of the new coins was given in the Seventeenth Annual Report (1886). The gold coinage executed was not large, and consisted entirely of coins of the new designs; nor was the amount of bronze coined above the average. The silver coinage, on the other hand, was far larger than usual, the demand having been stimulated by the general wish to possess coins of the new issue. Nine colonial coinages were executed, as against 16 in 1886.

The total number of good pieces struck was 43,369,043, as against 46,628,573 in 1886, and their value real or nominal, 3,104,810*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

The total number of good pieces of the Imperial coinage struck was 33,983,389, and their value 2,896,065*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, as shown in the following table :—

| Denomination. | Coins of the Old Designs. | | | Coins of the New Designs. | | | Total of each Denomination. | Total. | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|--------|----|----------------|
| <i>Gold :—</i> | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Five-pound pieces - | — | | | 269,220 | 0 | 0 | 269,220 | 0 | 0 | |
| Two-pound pieces - | — | | | 182,690 | 0 | 0 | 182,690 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sovereigns - | — | | | 1,111,230 | 0 | 0 | 1,111,230 | 0 | 0 | |
| Half-sovereigns - | — | | | 435,885 | 0 | 0 | 435,885 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Silver :—</i> | | | | | | | | | | 1,999,075 0 0 |
| Crowns - | — | | | 68,395 | 5 | 0 | 68,395 | 5 | 0 | |
| Double-florins - | — | | | 96,669 | 8 | 0 | 96,669 | 8 | 0 | |
| Half-crowns - | 32,718 | 6 | 6 | 147,037 | 8 | 6 | 179,755 | 15 | 0 | |
| Florins - | 54,352 | 10 | 0 | 123,337 | 16 | 0 | 177,690 | 6 | 0 | |
| Shillings - | 30,172 | 12 | 0 | 171,534 | 1 | 0 | 201,706 | 13 | 0 | |
| Sixpences - | 40,238 | 0 | 0 | 51,602 | 3 | 6 | 91,890 | 3 | 6 | |
| Fourpences (Maundy) | 88 | 4 | 0 | — | | | 88 | 4 | 0 | |
| Threepences - | 22,038 | 14 | 0 | 12,776 | 18 | 3 | 34,815 | 12 | 3 | |
| Twopences (Maundy) | 69 | 2 | 8 | — | | | 69 | 2 | 8 | |
| Pence (Maundy) - | 72 | 13 | 10 | — | | | 72 | 13 | 10 | |
| <i>Bronze :—</i> | | | | | | | | | | 851,153 8 3 |
| Pence - | 22,146 | 3 | 9 | — | | | 22,146 | 3 | 9 | |
| Halfpence - | 22,294 | 7 | 8 | — | | | 22,294 | 7 | 8 | |
| Farthings - | 1,396 | 13 | 4 | — | | | 1,396 | 13 | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 45,837 4 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,896,065 13 0 |

The amount of sovereigns struck at the branches of the Mint at Sydney and Melbourne, and sent to the Bank of England during the year, was only 202,000*l.*, as against 2,187,000*l.* in 1886. No Australian half-sovereigns were received at the Bank. The importations of gold coin from Australia have varied considerably in recent years, but have never fallen so low as in 1887. The falling-off in 1887 no doubt arose from depression of trade in Australia during the year, which rendered it difficult for the banks to obtain repayment of advances made to their clients, and obliged them to retain funds in their possession instead of sending remittances in gold to this country. During the 10 years from 1878 to 1887, inclusive, the average amount of Australian coins annually received at the Bank has been 1,947,900*l.*

The collection of the foreign bronze coin in circulation was commenced at the Post Offices in the United Kingdom on the 18th April 1887, and continued to the 31st of May following.

The results of the entire operation may be summarised as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Paid to the Postmaster-General for the coin | 22,577 | 15 | 7 |
| Expenses of withdrawal - - - | 767 | 10 | 3 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 23,345 | 5 | 10 |
| Amount realised by sale of the coin - - | 16,869 | 1 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Loss - - - | 6,476 | 4 | 10 |
| | <hr/> | | |

9. *Abstracts of the Returns made to the Board of Trade of Shipping Casualties which occurred on or near the Coasts or in Rivers and Harbours of the United Kingdom from the 1st July 1885 to the 30th June 1886; also of the Returns made to the Board of Trade during the year 1885-86 of Shipping Casualties which occurred to British Vessels elsewhere than on the Coasts of the United Kingdom, and to Foreign Vessels on or near the Coasts or in Rivers and Harbours of British Possessions Abroad during the year 1885-86. With Charts and Appendices. (C.—5196.) Price 8s.*

This is the annual return relating to wrecks issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.

It shows that the total number of sea casualties which occurred to vessels belonging to the United Kingdom in 1885-86 (total losses and serious and minor casualties) was 5,851.

The number of total losses was 553 (tonnage 212,315). This is lower in vessels but slightly higher in tonnage than last year (1884-85), when it was 561 (tonnage 212,149), and lower both in vessels and tonnage than the five years preceding 1884-85 :—

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-----|--------------------|
| 1883-84 | - | - | 717 | (tonnage 245,501). |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 810 | („ 277,490). |
| 1881-82 | - | - | 906 | („ 290,287). |
| 1880-81 | - | - | 956 | („ 282,679). |
| 1879-80 | - | - | 609 | („ 229,013). |

and higher in tonnage but lower in vessels than 1877-78 and 1878-79, when it was 621 (tonnage 201,827) and 646 (tonnage 210,294) respectively, and lower both in vessels and tonnage than 1876-77, when it was 730 (tonnage 218,461).

The number of serious casualties not amounting to total loss was 1,340, and of these 597 occurred to steamships.

The loss of life in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom was 1,068 in 1885-86, or 425 less than in 1884-85, and 1,072 less than the average for the nine years preceding.

Of these 1,068 lives, 553 were lost in missing vessels.

The number of missing vessels was 44, viz. :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------|---------|------------|---|------|
| Sailing vessels | 40, | tonnage | 20,693, | lives lost | - | 489 |
| Steam | „ | 4, | „ | 2,000 | „ | - 64 |

553

10. *Sea Casualties (Wreck Statistics, 1875-86). Tables relating to (1) Wrecks of and Casualties to British Ships and Lives Lost thereby; (2) Wrecks of and Casualties to British Ships, exclusive of Fishing Vessels registered in the United Kingdom, and Lives Lost thereby, in each of the Twelve Years 1875 to 1886, both years inclusive. (C.—5364.) Price 5½d.*

This is a return issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. In the preface it is stated that the publication of these tables, which relate to British vessels only, has been rendered desirable in consequence of repeated applications for information on such points as the following:—What is the total loss of life in registered sea-going ships? What is the total loss of life in any (named) calendar year? What is the total loss of life in harbours and rivers? What is the total loss in steamships and sailing ships respectively? And how much of it was caused by casualties to British, and how much by casualties to Colonial, ships respectively?

The tables, it is stated, are as accurate as it is possible to make them down to date, and afford means of making comparisons and of drawing correct conclusions. The information contained in them will enable any person wishing to do so to make comparisons on the subjects and points for each *calendar* year.

The tables in Part I., which deal with totals of “wrecks” and totals of “casualties,” and with the totals of lives lost, include wrecks and casualties to fishing vessels. They also show, in the case of vessels registered in the United Kingdom, the number of vessels and tons on the register, and the number of hands employed, with the numbers lost, so that anyone who desires to do so can compare those numbers with the “wrecks” and with the lives lost, and calculate per-centages of loss of and from sailing and steamships respectively for any or all of the years given in the return.

The tables in Part I. do not give either the “causes” or the “nature” of the “wrecks” or of the “casualties.” They do not show how many lives and ships were lost by collisions, strandings, foundering, missings, &c., &c., nor do they give the number of vessels lost in certain trades or with certain cargoes. Information on all these points is fully given in other returns. Tables have, however, been added in Part II. which give these particulars for merchant ships (exclusive of fishing vessels) registered in the United Kingdom.

Summaries are appended which show the totals, for each of the years 1875 to 1886, of the tables relating to loss of life and to “wrecks.” These summaries do not include “casualties” attended with partial damage to the ships where no life was lost, nor do they include loss of life where there was no damage to the ships.

11. *Annual Report of the Agricultural Department, Privy Council Office, on the Contagious Diseases Inspection and Transit*

of Animals for the Year 1887, with an Appendix. (C.—5340.) Price 2s. 6d.

In his annual statement for the year 1887 the Professional Officer gives reports on the various contagious diseases to which cattle are subject, such as pleuro-pneumonia, swine-fever, and anthrax. He also gives details with regard to the importation of diseased animals, casualties on the Transatlantic passage, and cargoes in which disease was detected.

An appendix is added which contains the reports of the Chief Inspector and the Assistant Inspector on the diseases of animals in this country and in foreign countries; also the report of the Chief Travelling Inspector in reference to cattle carrying, together with a digest of legislation during the year 1887, and a return of the amounts of compensation paid by local authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, together with the usual statistical tables relating to home-bred and imported animals.

12. *Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the Year 1887. (C.—5399.) Price 4s.*

This is the annual statement prepared by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. It shows the number, tonnage, nationality of vessels engaged in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade which entered and cleared during the year 1887. Similar tables are also given showing the same information by ports, and the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the home and foreign trades, and also in fishing, is given; with tables showing the number and tonnage of vessels registered at each port, and also the number and tonnage of vessels built at each port during the year.

Comparative tables are also given showing the above information in a more condensed form for each year from 1883 to 1887.

XVI.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—CORN PRICES.

RETURN of the QUANTITIES SOLD and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, IMPERIAL MEASURE, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise during the under-mentioned periods.

| Periods. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities sold. | | | |
| | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. | Qrs. bus. |
| Week ended 5th May 1888 - - | 55,419 3 | 3,056 6 | 4,413 2 |
| " 12th " " - - | 49,056 5 | 2,630 3 | 3,570 1 |
| " 19th " " - - | 52,333 5 | 2,589 2 | 2,568 1 |
| " 26th " " - - | 46,533 3 | 159 5 | 2,585 6 |
| May 1888 - - | 203,343 0 | 8,436 0 | 13,137 2 |
| Corresponding month in 1887 - | 206,397 6 | 18,106 7 | 16,035 6 |
| " 1886 - | 340,914 0 | 21,252 4 | 18,621 4 |
| Average Prices. | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Week ended 5th May 1888 - - | 31 2 | 30 6 | 16 4 |
| " 12th " " - - | 31 5 | 32 4 | 16 9 |
| " 19th " " - - | 31 8 | 31 7 | 16 10 |
| " 26th " " - - | 31 6 | 27 10 | 16 11 |
| May 1888 - - | 31 5 | 30 6 | 16 8 |
| April 1888 - - | 30 4 | 30 4 | 15 11 |
| March " - - | 30 4 | 29 8 | 15 8 |
| February " - - | 30 4 | 30 0 | 15 10 |
| January " - - | 31 1 | 30 3 | 15 11 |
| December 1887 - - | 31 0 | 29 1 | 16 0 |
| November " - - | 30 5 | 29 6 | 15 8 |
| October " - - | 29 2 | 28 11 | 15 2 |
| September " - - | 29 1 | 27 4 | 14 11 |
| August " - - | 32 6 | 22 5 | 16 7 |
| July " - - | 34 4 | 21 0 | 17 2 |
| June " - - | 35 1 | 22 0 | 16 11 |
| May 1887 - - | 33 9 | 22 6 | 16 4 |
| " 1886 - - | 31 10 | 25 4 | 20 3 |
| " 1885 - - | 36 8 | 29 11 | 22 9 |
| " 1884 - - | 37 9 | 29 7 | 20 8 |

II.—EMIGRATION.—MAY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBERS, NATIONALITIES, and DESTINATIONS of the PASSENGERS that left the UNITED KINGDOM for PLACES out of EUROPE during the Month ended 31st May 1888, and the Five Months ended 31st May 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the previous Year.

| Nationalities. | United States. | British North America. | Australasia. | All other Places. | Total. | Total for corresponding Month, 1887. |
|---|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Month ended 31st May. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 13,471 | 4,366 | 2,197 | 1,141 | 21,175 | 16,333 |
| Scotch - - - - | 3,895 | 993 | 221 | 150 | 5,259 | 3,989 |
| Irish - - - - | 16,600 | 492 | 249 | 29 | 17,370 | 14,126 |
| Total of British origin - | 33,966 | 5,851 | 2,667 | 1,320 | 43,804 | 34,448 |
| Foreigners - - - - | 18,271 | 3,524 | 66 | 276 | 22,137 | 16,743 |
| Nationalities not distinguished - | — | — | — | 183 | 183 | 243 |
| Total - - - - | 52,237 | 9,375 | 2,733 | 1,779 | 66,124 | 51,374 |
| Total for corresponding } Month, 1887 - - - } | 40,337 | 7,723 | 2,279 | 1,435 | 51,374 | — |
| Five Months ended 31st May. | | | | | | |
| English - - - - | 42,948 | 14,201 | 8,839 | 5,084 | 71,072 | 63,823 |
| Scotch - - - - | 12,357 | 2,776 | 1,128 | 594 | 16,855 | 14,921 |
| Irish - - - - | 37,318 | 1,427 | 1,377 | 233 | 40,355 | 42,666 |
| Total of British origin - | 92,623 | 18,404 | 11,344 | 5,911 | 128,282 | 120,510 |
| Foreigners - - - - | 48,768 | 7,718 | 259 | 1,053 | 57,798 | 47,511 |
| Nationalities not distinguished | — | — | — | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,431 |
| Total - - - - | 141,391 | 26,122 | 11,603 | 8,022 | 187,138 | 169,482 |
| Total for corresponding } Months, 1887 - - - } | 130,964 | 19,393 | 12,532 | 6,593 | 169,482 | — |

NOTE.—The above figures, being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subjected to correction in the Annual Returns.

III.—BANKRUPTCY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

NUMBER OF RECEIVING ORDERS GAZETTED in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

| | May | | Five months ended May | |
|--|------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Total gazetted - - - | No. 432 | No. 370 | No. 2,064 | No. 2,056 |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:— | | | | |
| Grocers, &c. - - - - | 37 | 24 | 162 | 143 |
| Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. - | 22 | 17 | 141 | 148 |
| Farmers - - - - | 20 | 21 | 125 | 131 |
| Builders - - - - | 16 | 17 | 101 | 121 |
| Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers | 14 | 13 | 73 | 50 |
| Bakers - - - - | 7 | 8 | 50 | 57 |
| Butchers - - - - | 15 | 12 | 46 | 46 |
| Drapers, haberdashers, &c. - - | 10 | 8 | 41 | 54 |
| Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c. - | 13 | 7 | 37 | 37 |
| Tailors, &c. - - - - | 5 | 8 | 35 | 38 |
| Provision merchants, &c. - - - | 9 | — | 35 | 15 |
| Clerks, commercial and general - | 6 | 1 | 31 | 13 |
| Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silversmiths, &c. - - - - | 4 | 5 | 29 | 38 |
| Carpenters and joiners - - - - | 6 | 3 | 29 | 31 |
| Confectioners - - - - | 8 | 2 | 26 | 14 |
| Agents, commission and general - | 2 | 5 | 23 | 38 |
| Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers - - - - | 4 | 3 | 22 | 13 |
| Cabinet-makers and upholsterers - | 5 | 6 | 22 | 27 |
| Tobacconists, &c. - - - - | 10 | 3 | 22 | 16 |
| Travellers, commercial, &c. - - | — | 2 | 21 | 9 |
| Auctioneers - - - - | 5 | 4 | 21 | 23 |
| Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. - - - | 4 | 1 | 20 | 14 |
| Saddlers and harness makers - - | 5 | 3 | 20 | 13 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. - - | 2 | 3 | 19 | 19 |
| Coal and coke merchants and dealers - | 3 | 4 | 19 | 21 |
| Solicitors - - - - | 5 | 3 | 19 | 10 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. - - | 3 | 3 | 18 | 15 |
| China, glass, earthenware, &c. dealers - | 5 | 2 | 18 | 8 |
| Merchants - - - - | 5 | 4 | 18 | 15 |
| Ironmongers - - - - | 1 | 3 | 16 | 20 |
| Furniture dealers and makers - - | 1 | 6 | 15 | 14 |
| Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants and dealers - - - - | 6 | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants | 1 | 2 | 13 | 7 |
| Clothiers, outfitters, &c. - - - | 4 | — | 13 | 14 |
| Restaurant, coffee, and eating-house keepers - - - - | 1 | 3 | 12 | 11 |
| Stationers - - - - | 2 | 4 | 12 | 11 |
| Fishing net, smack owners, and masters | 3 | 3 | 12 | 10 |
| Hatters - - - - | 4 | 3 | 12 | 7 |
| Carriage, &c. builders - - - - | 4 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| Woollen merchants, manufacturers, &c. - | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| General dealers - - - - | 4 | 3 | 11 | 23 |
| Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers | 2 | — | 10 | 6 |

| | May | | Five months ended May | |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations— <i>cont.</i> | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - | 3 | 2 | 10 | 7 |
| Stone, marble, and monumental masons - | 1 | 1 | 9 | 12 |
| Hosiers, glovers, &c. - - - | 1 | — | 9 | 5 |
| Cab, coach, and omnibus proprietors - | 4 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Oil and colour merchants - - - | 4 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Wine and spirit merchants, &c. - - | 4 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Wheelwrights - - - - - | — | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Fancy goods manufacturers and importers - | — | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Engineers and founders, &c. - - - | — | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| Lodging-house keepers - - - - | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Musical instruments, &c. makers and dealers - - - - - | 2 | — | 8 | 5 |
| Architects and surveyors - - - | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Hairdressers - - - - - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Contractors - - - - - | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Milliners, dressmakers, &c. - - - | — | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| Bricklayers, plasterers, &c. - - - | — | — | 6 | 4 |
| Stuff finishers and merchants - - - | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| Blacksmiths - - - - - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Ship owners and managers - - - | 1 | — | 6 | 4 |
| Surgeons - - - - - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Tradesmen's assistants - - - - | — | — | 5 | 8 |
| Cheesemongers - - - - - | — | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Labourers, &c. - - - - - | — | — | 5 | 4 |
| Clerks in Holy Orders - - - - | — | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Mantle manufacturers - - - - | — | — | 5 | — |
| Doctors of medicine and physicians - | — | 2 | 5 | 9 |

IV.—EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAIN during the month ended 31st May 1888, and during the first Five Months of the Year 1888, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1887.

| Animals. | May | | Five months ended May | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Cattle - - - - - | 48,460 | 31,884 | 206,655 | 175,953 |
| Sheep - - - - - | 36,790 | 34,099 | 68,808 | 68,453 |
| Swine - - - - - | 35,467 | 33,225 | 271,058 | 238,797 |
| Goats - - - - - | 1,388 | 1,795 | 1,810 | 3,130 |
| Horses - - - - - | 3,631 | 3,418 | 10,730 | 10,560 |
| Mules or Jennets - - - - - | 2 | — | 7 | 8 |
| Asses - - - - - | 152 | 164 | 291 | 345 |

V.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the ENGLISH and WELSH COASTS during the Month and Five Months ended 31st May 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | May | | Five Months ended May | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 4,914 | 5,956 | 21,466 | 27,573 |
| Soles | 6,441 | 8,208 | 29,384 | 38,428 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 12,324 | 11,043 | 43,694 | 45,436 |
| Total prime fish | 23,679 | 25,207 | 94,544 | 111,437 |
| Salmon | 372 | 1,237 | 1,021 | 2,885 |
| Cod | 19,481 | 20,841 | 123,180 | 126,841 |
| Ling | 5,111 | 7,160 | 31,577 | 40,230 |
| Haddock | 150,020 | 139,326 | 635,123 | 609,026 |
| Mackerel | 140,735 | 77,857 | 203,314 | 139,763 |
| Herrings | 23,310 | 17,583 | 75,992 | 91,425 |
| Pilchards | — | 33 | 5,416 | 5,439 |
| Sprats | — | 20 | 46,238 | 62,903 |
| Plaice | 71,253 | 143,228 | 283,524 | 724,338 |
| All other, except shell fish | 110,717 | | 500,655 | |
| Total | 544,678 | 432,492 | 2,000,584 | 1,905,287 |
| Shell fish :— | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 54,902 | 61,476 | 104,442 | 131,631 |
| Crabs | 1,461,032 | 985,086 | 1,955,613 | 2,360,971 |
| Oysters | 711,000 | 1,684,000 | 12,750,000 | 14,435,000 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Other shell fish | 35,225 | 28,015 | 184,199 | 146,993 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 11,757 | 14,727 | 70,546 | 81,210 |
| Soles | 32,400 | 34,117 | 159,958 | 167,799 |
| Prime fish, not separately distinguished | 29,261 | 32,941 | 119,417 | 146,391 |
| Total prime fish | 73,418 | 78,785 | 349,921 | 395,400 |
| Salmon | 3,073 | 8,856 | 9,897 | 23,323 |
| Cod | 10,739 | 11,066 | 85,612 | 88,557 |
| Ling | 3,420 | 4,330 | 23,146 | 26,769 |
| Haddock | 54,051 | 50,395 | 283,691 | 240,117 |
| Mackerel | 84,273 | 35,253 | 159,901 | 72,416 |
| Herrings | 4,895 | 3,301 | 21,504 | 23,153 |
| Pilchards | — | 33 | 1,553 | 1,449 |
| Sprats | — | 4 | 3,631 | 5,805 |
| Plaice | 57,124 | 95,858 | 258,130 | 559,514 |
| All other, except shell fish | 74,093 | | 352,745 | |
| Total | 365,086 | 288,481 | 1,549,731 | 1,436,503 |
| Shell fish :— | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Lobsters | 2,504 | 2,691 | 5,043 | 5,901 |
| Crabs | 11,008 | 9,346 | 16,797 | 22,654 |
| Oysters | 3,780 | 3,417 | 45,778 | 44,346 |
| Other shell fish | 9,119 | 6,591 | 34,798 | 33,224 |
| Total | 26,411 | 22,045 | 102,416 | 106,125 |
| Total value of fish landed | 391,497 | 310,526 | 1,652,147 | 1,542,628 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Return. The values given are the actual values returned by the local officers at each place.

VI.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the SCOTCH COASTS during the Month and Five Months ended 31st May 1888, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1887.

| | May | | Five Months ended May | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| QUANTITY. | | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot | 506 | 431 | 1,973 | 1,889 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 1,772 | 1,417 | 4,253 | 3,743 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 71,333 | 75,910 | 251,532 | 219,434 |
| Ling | 22,371 | 34,604 | 65,056 | 69,682 |
| Haddock | 56,474 | 61,354 | 380,046 | 299,937 |
| Mackerel | 5 | 32 | 9 | 182 |
| Herrings | 142,940 | 154,395 | 371,253 | 562,372 |
| Sprats | — | — | 10,345 | 51,610 |
| Sparling | — | 5 | 28 | 98 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 3,812 | 6,922 | 6,005 | 7,917 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 12,523 | 21,655 | 44,478 | 48,891 |
| Whiting | 7,455 | 6,162 | 29,729 | 26,586 |
| Halibut | 6,520 | 9,894 | 12,623 | 15,361 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 6,288 | 5,473 | 44,153 | 43,233 |
| Eel | 603 | 898 | 5,333 | 4,701 |
| Skate | 9,652 | 10,710 | 36,373 | 34,797 |
| All other, except shell fish | 6,056 | 6,656 | 48,231 | 38,018 |
| Total | 348,290 | 396,215 | 1,309,420 | 1,425,474 |
| Shell fish :— | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Lobsters | 84,300 | 89,800 | 275,400 | 261,100 |
| Crabs | 929,600 | 518,700 | 1,242,800 | 1,259,100 |
| Oysters | 6,000 | 15,200 | 82,200 | 151,800 |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Mussels | 15,908 | 20,985 | 113,004 | 109,336 |
| Clams | 1,455 | 859 | 11,523 | 8,535 |
| Other shell fish | 6,462 | 6,213 | 29,070 | 29,210 |
| VALUE. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot | 1,068 | 731 | 4,923 | 4,518 |
| Soles (Lemon Soles) | 1,869 | 1,458 | 5,501 | 4,593 |
| Salmon | — | — | — | — |
| Cod | 20,005 | 17,215 | 91,705 | 78,634 |
| Ling | 7,299 | 9,725 | 25,507 | 24,576 |
| Haddock | 22,619 | 24,370 | 159,059 | 135,614 |
| Mackerel | 3 | 0 | 4 | 44 |
| Herrings | 14,895 | 21,434 | 62,444 | 86,849 |
| Sprats | — | — | 265 | 2,439 |
| Sparling | — | 9 | 93 | 487 |
| Torsk (Tusk) | 539 | 988 | 972 | 1,204 |
| Saith (Coal Fish) | 1,561 | 2,640 | 6,329 | 6,726 |
| Whiting | 2,143 | 1,892 | 10,814 | 10,113 |
| Halibut | 5,207 | 6,391 | 14,003 | 13,656 |
| Flounder, Plaice, Brill | 3,641 | 2,964 | 28,221 | 25,924 |
| Eel | 437 | 451 | 2,894 | 2,702 |
| Skate | 1,794 | 1,636 | 8,303 | 6,584 |
| All other, except shell fish | 1,185 | 1,254 | 9,669 | 9,618 |
| Total | 84,265 | 92,853 | 430,706 | 413,983 |
| Shell fish :— | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Lobsters | 4,213 | 3,637 | 13,086 | 11,671 |
| Crabs | 4,307 | 2,769 | 6,084 | 6,839 |
| Oysters | 21 | 37 | 373 | 633 |
| Mussels | 976 | 1,211 | 6,497 | 5,935 |
| Clams | 197 | 93 | 1,616 | 1,127 |
| Other shell fish | 1,312 | 1,210 | 5,158 | 4,964 |
| Total | 11,026 | 8,982 | 32,814 | 31,489 |
| Total value of fish landed | 95,291 | 101,835 | 463,520 | 445,472 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

VII.—FISHERY STATISTICS.—IRELAND.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL QUANTITY and VALUE of the FISH returned as landed on the IRISH COASTS during the Months of May 1888 and 1887, together with the Five Months ended 31st May 1888.

| | May. | | Five Months ended May 1888.* |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | |
| QUANTITY. | | | |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
| Turbot - - - - - | 88 | 63 | 463 |
| Soles - - - - - | 228 | 291 | 967 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 316 | 354 | 1,430 |
| Cod - - - - - | 1,859 | 1,523 | 19,181 |
| Ling - - - - - | 1,505 | 2,427 | 5,625 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 319 | 112 | 1,383 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 9,786 | 186,984 | 71,667 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 448 | 3,173 | 1,293 |
| Sprats - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - - | 288 | 333 | 8,195 |
| Hake - - - - - | 66 | 514 | 1,473 |
| All other, except shell fish - - - | 4,365 | 4,471 | 19,238 |
| Total - - - - - | 18,952 | 199,891 | 129,485 |
| Shell fish :— | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | No. 11,123 | No. 20,537 | No. 29,306 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 25,444 | 63,799 | 42,806 |
| Oysters - - - - - | — | — | 101,875 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | Cwts. 491 | Cwts. 1,472 | Cwts. 10,259 |
| VALUE. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Turbot - - - - - | 319 | 258 | 1,788 |
| Soles - - - - - | 668 | 977 | 3,947 |
| Total prime fish - - - | 987 | 1,235 | 5,735 |
| Cod - - - - - | 832 | 521 | 9,730 |
| Ling - - - - - | 590 | 747 | 2,492 |
| Haddock - - - - - | 341 | 67 | 1,598 |
| Mackerel - - - - - | 4,159 | 44,886 | 43,410 |
| Herrings - - - - - | 140 | 733 | 391 |
| Sprats - - - - - | — | — | — |
| Whiting - - - - - | 165 | 181 | 3,422 |
| Hake - - - - - | 33 | 322 | 862 |
| All others, except shell fish - - - | 2,058 | 2,145 | 8,433 |
| Total - - - - - | 9,305 | 50,837 | 76,073 |
| Shell fish :— | | | |
| Lobsters - - - - - | 475 | 678 | 1,135 |
| Crabs - - - - - | 243 | 365 | 372 |
| Oysters - - - - - | — | — | 184 |
| Other shell fish - - - - - | 98 | 204 | 1,266 |
| Total - - - - - | 816 | 1,247 | 2,957 |
| Total value of fish landed - - - | 10,121 | 52,084 | 79,030 |

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

* It is impossible to compare the figures for the five months ended May 1888 with those for the corresponding period of last year, as the collection of the returns was only commenced in April 1887.

VIII.—COTTON RETURNS.—MAY 1888.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BALES of COTTON IMPORTED and EXPORTED, FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS, and RETURNED to PORTS during the Month and Five months ended 31st May 1888, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1887.

| | Month of May | | Five Months ended May | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| American - - - | 163,550 | 99,305 | 1,454,252 | 1,438,255 |
| Brazilian - - - | 32,467 | 45,889 | 184,756 | 219,659 |
| East Indian - - - | 63,394 | 141,264 | 185,778 | 318,749 |
| Egyptian - - - | 12,162 | 7,346 | 105,872 | 124,326 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 2,941 | 2,661 | 26,207 | 17,584 |
| Total - - - | 274,514 | 296,465 | 1,956,865 | 2,118,573 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - - | 31,151 | 29,179 | 119,444 | 102,227 |
| Brazilian - - - | 7,983 | 8,047 | 10,365 | 26,465 |
| East Indian - - - | 32,221 | 35,370 | 123,775 | 126,591 |
| Egyptian - - - | 2,725 | 2,003 | 4,998 | 7,112 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 4,188 | 2,695 | 10,383 | 8,223 |
| Total - - - | 78,268 | 68,294 | 268,965 | 270,618 |
| FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - - | 202,635 | 162,659 | 1,135,140 | 1,083,360 |
| Brazilian - - - | 29,828 | 28,898 | 142,141 | 147,182 |
| East Indian - - - | 22,247 | 23,018 | 78,584 | 75,375 |
| Egyptian - - - | 15,396 | 10,473 | 90,181 | 104,547 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 8,901 | 10,500 | 44,686 | 50,169 |
| Total - - - | 279,007 | 235,248 | 1,490,732 | 1,460,633 |
| FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| American - - - | 400 | 412 | 2,561 | 1,178 |
| Brazilian - - - | — | — | — | — |
| East Indian - - - | — | — | — | 144 |
| Egyptian - - - | — | — | 203 | 152 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Total - - - | 401 | 412 | 2,765 | 1,474 |

IX.—PERIODICAL RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT of the the IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from the under-mentioned COUNTRIES in the latest Month for which RETURNS have been received, with Aggregates for the Period of the Year, including such latest Month.

Note.—Rouble = 2s. 0d.; Franc = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Milreis = 4s. 6d.; Lire = 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ d.; Dollar = 4s. 2d.

I.—IMPORTS.

| Name of Country. | Latest Month. | Value for the Month. | | Aggregate for Period of the Year, including latest Month. | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| | | 1888. | 1887. | 1888. | 1887. |
| Russia in Europe | Jan. - | Roubles 22,092,000 | 24,415,000 | — | — |
| | Feb. - | „ 15,452,000 | 16,539,000 | 37,544,000 | 40,954,000 |
| France | April - | Frs. 370,542,000 | 351,864,000 | 1,397,628,000 | 1,432,426,000 |
| Portugal | Feb. - | Milreis 2,805,000 | 2,705,000 | 5,955,000 | 5,308,000 |
| Italy | Mar. - | Lire 101,935,000 | 137,832,000 | 324,313,000 | 363,594,000 |
| | April - | „ 82,550,000 | 138,751,000 | 406,863,000 | 502,345,000 |
| United States | April - | Dollars 60,813,000 | 63,584,000 | 249,225,000 | 237,582,000 |
| British India* | Mar. - | Rupees 6,15,74,252 | 5,49,46,706 | 62,38,47,888 | 58,66,14,618 |

II.—EXPORTS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Russia in Europe | Jan. - | Roubles 43,729,000 | 33,982,000 | — | — |
| | Feb. - | „ 34,159,000 | 35,275,000 | 77,888,000 | 69,257,000 |
| France | April - | Frs. 276,061,000 | 285,507,000 | 1,037,257,000 | 1,049,511,000 |
| Portugal | Feb. - | Milreis 1,952,000 | 1,831,000 | 3,915,000 | 3,649,000 |
| Italy | Mar. - | Lire 86,894,000 | 87,728,000 | 255,401,000 | 251,866,000 |
| | April - | „ 72,565,000 | 92,274,000 | 327,966,000 | 344,440,000 |
| United States | April - | Dollars 48,929,000 | 47,568,000 | 219,451,000 | 239,196,000 |
| British India* | Mar. - | Rupees 9,17,68,415 | 9,31,09,492 | 90,47,64,534 | 88,42,86,604 |

The above figures are subject to revision in the Annual Returns.

NOTE.—The figures are those of the “special” imports and exports, except in the case of the United States and British India, where the figures are “general.” “Special” means, in the case of imports, imports for home consumption, in the case of exports, exports of domestic produce and manufacture only.

* The aggregate figures are for the financial year commencing 1st April.

X.—FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS into and from BRITISH INDIA.

| | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | Exports to Foreign Countries.* | |
|---|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | Twelve Months 1st April to the end of March | | Twelve Months 1st April to the end of March | |
| | 1887-8. | 1886-7. | 1887-8. | 1886-7. |
| | R. | R. | R. | R. |
| I.—Animals—living - - | 25,61,035 | 26,12,231 | 13,41,821 | 8,76,116 |
| II.—Articles of food and drink - | 7,49,70,064 | 6,78,96,019 | 23,82,99,467 | 25,87,33,912 |
| III.—Metals, and Manufactures of— | | | | |
| A.—Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) - | 1,00,39,396 | 86,53,973 | 69,258 | 65,955 |
| B.—Metals - - - | 5,31,30,917 | 4,68,90,981 | 4,81,466 | 4,27,511 |
| C.—Machinery and mill-work | 1,80,02,178 | 1,37,11,591 | 878 | 3,137 |
| D.—Railway plant and rolling-stock (other than Government stores) - | 2,57,76,029 | 1,43,51,244 | — | — |
| IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials - | 1,02,25,587 | 95,29,010 | 15,11,57,035 | 15,74,10,450 |
| V.—Oils - - - | 1,48,68,401 | 1,40,84,301 | 47,10,555 | 45,88,119 |
| VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles - - | 3,94,41,221 | 3,14,91,176 | 35,59,51,315 | 33,36,71,554 |
| VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured— | | | | |
| A.—Yarns and textile fabrics | 31,15,48,197 | 32,21,45,918 | 7,46,86,522 | 5,83,90,997 |
| B.—Apparel - - - | 1,27,66,285 | 1,09,55,542 | 9,74,831 | 7,92,905 |
| C.—Other articles manufactured - - - | 4,96,18,578 | 4,42,89,632 | 3,60,59,923 | 3,41,29,093 |
| TOTAL - - - | 62,38,47,888 | 58,66,14,618 | 86,37,33,071 | 84,90,89,949 |

* Exports of Indian Produce and Manufacture only.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPORTS.

NEW SERIES.

REPORTS of the Annual Series, 1888, have been issued from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, &c.

| No. | | Price. | No. | | Price. |
|------|----------------------|--------|------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 249. | Algiers - - - | 2d. | 306. | Antwerp - - - | 1d. |
| 250. | Bucharest - - - | 1d. | 307. | Cadiz - - - | 1d. |
| 251. | Christiania - - - | 1d. | 308. | Genoa - - - | 1d. |
| 252. | Paris - - - | 1d. | 309. | Marseilles - - - | 1d. |
| 253. | Bogota - - - | 1d. | 310. | Baltimore - - - | 1d. |
| 254. | Salonica - - - | 1d. | 311. | Savannah - - - | 1d. |
| 255. | Copenhagen - - - | 1d. | 312. | Boston - - - | 1d. |
| 256. | Jeddah - - - | 1d. | 313. | San Francisco - - - | 1d. |
| 257. | Russia - - - | 2d. | 314. | Guayaquil - - - | 1d. |
| 258. | Paris - - - | 1d. | 315. | Sanos - - - | 1d. |
| 259. | Patras - - - | 1d. | 316. | Carthage and Santa Martha - - - | 1d. |
| 260. | Brussels - - - | 1d. | 317. | San José - - - | 1d. |
| 261. | Ichang - - - | 1d. | 318. | Boulogne - - - | 1d. |
| 262. | Baltimore - - - | 1d. | 319. | Tahiti - - - | 1d. |
| 263. | Taganrog - - - | 1d. | 320. | Fiume - - - | 1d. |
| 264. | Oporto - - - | 1d. | 321. | Warsaw - - - | 1d. |
| 265. | Rio de Janeiro - - - | 1d. | 322. | Vera Cruz - - - | 2d. |
| 266. | Galveston - - - | 1d. | 323. | Rio Grande do Sol - - - | 1d. |
| 267. | Tripoli - - - | 1d. | 324. | Gothenburg - - - | 2d. |
| 268. | Galatz - - - | 1d. | 325. | Philippopolis - - - | 1d. |
| 269. | Varna - - - | 1d. | 326. | Mogador - - - | 2d. |
| 270. | New Orleans - - - | 2d. | 327. | Havana - - - | 2d. |
| 271. | Cherbourg - - - | 1d. | 328. | La Rochelle - - - | 1d. |
| 272. | Suakin - - - | 1d. | 329. | Corunna - - - | 2d. |
| 273. | Brest - - - | 1d. | 330. | Chicago - - - | 2d. |
| 274. | Barcelona - - - | 2d. | 331. | Foochow - - - | 1d. |
| 275. | Barcelona - - - | 1d. | 332. | Taiwan - - - | 1d. |
| 276. | Antwerp - - - | 1d. | 333. | Loanda - - - | 1d. |
| 277. | Havre - - - | 3d. | 334. | Loanda - - - | 1d. |
| 278. | Odessa - - - | 1d. | 335. | Noumea - - - | 1d. |
| 279. | Tokyo - - - | 1d. | 336. | Trieste - - - | 1d. |
| 280. | Saigon - - - | 1d. | 337. | Nice - - - | 1d. |
| 281. | Buenos Ayres - - - | 1d. | 338. | Bordeaux - - - | 1d. |
| 282. | Taganrog - - - | 1d. | 339. | Mogador - - - | 1d. |
| 283. | Tamsui - - - | 1d. | 340. | Wilmington - - - | 1d. |
| 284. | Puerto Plata - - - | 1d. | 341. | Amoy - - - | 2d. |
| 285. | Wenchow - - - | 1d. | 342. | Trebizond - - - | 1d. |
| 286. | Tokyo - - - | 1d. | 343. | Lisbon - - - | 1d. |
| 287. | Lisbon - - - | 2d. | 344. | Java - - - | 1d. |
| 288. | La Rochelle - - - | 1d. | 345. | Brest - - - | 1d. |
| 289. | Washington - - - | 4d. | 346. | Odessa - - - | 2d. |
| 290. | Beyrout - - - | 1d. | 347. | Cavalla - - - | 1d. |
| 291. | Algiers - - - | 2d. | 348. | Bussorah - - - | 1d. |
| 292. | Varna - - - | 1d. | 349. | Mollendo - - - | 1d. |
| 293. | Algiers - - - | 1d. | 350. | Cadiz - - - | 5d. |
| 294. | Port Said - - - | 1d. | 351. | Cagliari - - - | 4d. |
| 295. | Manila - - - | 1d. | 352. | Cagliari - - - | 1d. |
| 296. | Charleston - - - | 1d. | 353. | Ajaccio - - - | 1d. |
| 297. | Kiungchow - - - | 1d. | 354. | Copenhagen - - - | 1d. |
| 298. | Pakhoi - - - | 1d. | 355. | Vienna - - - | 1d. |
| 299. | Wuhu - - - | 1d. | 356. | San Francisco - - - | 1d. |
| 300. | Boulogne - - - | 2d. | 357. | Vera Cruz - - - | 1d. |
| 301. | Marseilles - - - | 1d. | 358. | Philippopolis - - - | 1d. |
| 302. | Bordeaux - - - | 2d. | 359. | Greytown - - - | 1d. |
| 303. | Ancona - - - | 1d. | 360. | Tangier - - - | 1d. |
| 304. | Swatow - - - | 1d. | 361. | Lisbon - - - | 1d. |
| 305. | Ssü-ch'uan - - - | 1d. | | | |

The following Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives abroad have also been issued, and may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

| No. | Price. |
|---|-------------|
| 77. <i>Germany</i> .—Report on the German grain duties - - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 78. <i>United States</i> .—Report on liquor traffic legislation in the United States | 3 <i>d.</i> |
| 79. <i>Switzerland</i> .—Report on the North-East Railway of Switzerland - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 80. <i>United States</i> .—Report on the oyster fisheries of Maryland - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 81. <i>Austria-Hungary</i> .—Report on the timber trade of Trieste - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 82. <i>Russia</i> .—Reports on Russian agriculture, 1886-87 - - | 2 <i>d.</i> |
| 83. <i>United States</i> .—Report on the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, in Kansas - - - - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 84. <i>Korea</i> .—Report of a visit to Fusan and Yuensan - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 85. <i>Russia</i> .—Reports on the provinces of Semirensk and Kars - - | 4 <i>d.</i> |
| 86. <i>Japan</i> .—Report on cotton manufactures in Japan - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 87. <i>Russia</i> .—Report on the coal fields of South Russia - - | 5 <i>d.</i> |
| 88. <i>Italy</i> .—Report on the natural products and agriculture of the province of Florence - - - - - | 2 <i>d.</i> |
| 89. <i>Germany</i> .—Report on a registry office for labour at Stuttgart - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 90. <i>United States</i> .—Report on recent labour strikes in the United States - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 91. <i>Germany</i> .—Report on agricultural instruction in Prussia - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 92. <i>Nicaragua</i> .—Report on the cultivation of bananas on the Rame River | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 93. <i>Spain</i> .—Report on the various machines in use in Catalina for decortiating the stalks of the Ramie plant - - - - | 1 <i>d.</i> |
| 94. <i>France</i> .—Report on the Progress of Colonisation in Algiers - - | - |
| 95. <i>Montenegro</i> .—Report of a tour in the neighbourhood of Cetinje - | 2 <i>d.</i> |

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